CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

ALMANAC

82nd CONGRESS

1st Session — 1951

VOLUME VII

Published by CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES
1156 - 19th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

"The only news bureau exclusively devoted to Congress"

XUM

COPYRIGHT

Congressional Quarterly services are primarily for local newspapers and broadcasters at standard rates based on circulation and radio time rates respectively. Services are also available at standard rates to other media such as general magazines, group magazines, forums, political publications of all parties, civic groups, educational groups, veterans organizations, trade unions and trade associations. A school and library rate provides no publication or broadcasting rights. Written or oral use, direct or indirect, is strictly reserved for current clients who pay for such rights in their regular editions, broadcasts, newsletters, bulletins or other releases. Congressional Quarterly sources must be indicated if lack of credit jeopardizes any part of copyrights to any of its material.

Congressional Quarterly reserves second and subsequent rights in its services. Hence group publications and others—even though clients—are not entitled without special permission to use back tables and other charts in campaign supplements, handbooks, pamphlets or in any other way that would cause Congressional Quarterly News Features to lose its rights and values in its own material. Non-clients wishing to quote or use material from any of its services must obtain written permission from **Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.**

R 305
.C76

U of M Bindery OCT 4 '68

POLICY STATEMENT

"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to a better understanding of their government.

"Congressional Quarterly presents the facts in as complete, concise and unbiased form as we know how. The editorial comment on the acts and votes of Congress, we leave to our subscribers." Foreword, Congressional Quarterly, Vol. 1, 1945—Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, Editors and Publishers.

1375033

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PUBLIC LAWS 8

WHAT IS CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY? . . 15

SPECIAL FEATURES OF CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY 16

HOW TO USE CQ ALMANAC 17

HOW A BILL IS PASSED 18

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS . . . 20

82nd CONGRESS: FACTS AND FIGURES . . . 27

82nd CONGRESS: WHAT IT COST TO ELECT IT 39

MAJOR ACTIONS OF FIRST SESSION 54

KEY VOTES OF 1951 62

BOXSCORE ON TRUMAN PROGRAM 66

PARTY UNITY IN 1951 72

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT IN 1951 79

ON THE RECORD IN 1951 84

BILLS INTRODUCED 545

NOMINATIONS 685

LOBBY REGISTRATIONS 694

LOBBY WITHDRAWALS 715

LOBBY SPENDING 718

KEY VOTES, 1945-1951 721

BACKGROUND FOR 1952 ELECTION 745

INDEX 795

AGRICULTURE
- Sugar Act Extended 92
- Mexican Farm Labor 95
- Marketing Facilities 98
- Horse Farm Transfer 99
- Farm Tenant Act 99
- Peanut Acreage 100
- Bills Acted On 102
- Record Votes 104
- Bills Introduced 546

Page

APPROPRIATIONS
- Summary 109
- Agriculture 111
- Independent Offices 115
- Interior Department 120
- Labor-FSA 125
- Defense Department 129
- Mutual Security 132
- Treasury-Post Office 134
- District of Columbia Funds 137
- Army Civil Functions 138
- War-Death Payments 141
- Disaster Relief 142
- Flood Relief Funds 142
- Omnibus Fund Plan 143
- State-Justice-Commerce 144
- Stop-Gap Bills 150
- D. C. Supplemental 151
- Labor Supplemental 152
- Legislative 152
- Legislative Supplemental 153
- Legislative Deficiency Funds 153
- First, Second 1951 Supplementals 154
- Third Supplemental 154
- Emergency Defense Funds 158
- Fourth Supplemental 158
- First 1952 Supplemental 159
- Second 1952 Supplemental 162
- Bills Acted On 164
- Record Votes 166
- Bills Introduced 549

EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- Defense Housing 184
- Aid to Medical Education 190
- Public Health Centers 191
- Social Security Increase 192
- Drug Sales 193
- Narcotics Penalties 193
- Chemicals in Food 193
- Federal Jobless Pay 194
- Aid to Defense Area Schools 194
- Railroad Retirement 194
- Bills Acted On 198
- Record Votes 200
- Bills Introduced 550

FOREIGN POLICY
- Mutual Security Act of 1951 204
- "Trade With Reds" Banned 211
- Germany War Ended 213
- Citizenship 213
- Naturalization of Asians 213
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements 214
- Troops to Europe 220
- India Aid 233
- Immigration Curbs Eased 237

FOREIGN POLICY (Cont.) Page
China Branded As Aggressor 238
Displaced Persons 239
Irish Unification 239
Friendship Resolution 240
Japanese Treaty 241
Export-Import Bank 241
Oatis Resolution 241
Europe Visit 241
MacArthur Recall--Far East Policy . . . 242
Bills Acted On 254
Record Votes 257
Bills Introduced 557

LABOR
Taft-Hartley Act Amendment 268
Railway Dispute Hearings 269
Labor Espionage Charge 269
Bell System 270
Labor-Management Relations 270
Bills Acted On 270
Record Votes 271
Bills Introduced 572

MILITARY AND VETERANS
Universal Military Training and Service. 274
G. I. Insurance 289
Naval Construction 291
Military Construction 293
Land Transfer Act 295
Disabled Veterans' Pensions 295
VA Negro Hospital 296
Military Reserve System 297
Marine Corps Size 297
Air Force Organization 298
Experimental Submarines 298
Cars for Veterans 299
Veterans Co-op Housing 299
Korean Veterans Housing 299
VA Hospital Probe 300
Preparedness Investigations 300
Bills Acted On 303
Record Votes 309
Bills Introduced 575

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
Parcel Post Limits 316
Postal Rate Increase 318
Annual Leave 323
Federal Workers' Raises 326
Postal Pay Raise 328
"Ethics" Investigation 330
West Point Fete 332
Alaska, Hawaii Statehood 333
Limitation of Debate 333
Federal Judgeships 334
Committee Vote 335
Speaker Elected 335
Adjournment Roll Call 335
Vote Probe Powers 335
House Rules Change 336
Temporary Reorganization 337
RFC Reorganization 339
Survey of Interstate Crime 341
Internal Security Commission 352
Contempt Citations 353

MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.) Page
Irving Acquitted 355
Customs Administration 355
Mississippi Job Sales Probe 355
Baseball Probe 357
McCarthy Ouster Proposal 358
Congressional Reorganization 360
Election Probes 361
Brehm Conviction 369
War Surplus Sales 370
Building "Sales" Hearings 371
Dual Compensation 371
Un-American Activities 372
Internal Security Investigations 375
Decentralization 379
Dispersal 379
D. C. Crime Bill 380
D. C. "Home Rule" 381
D. C. Hospital Aid 381
D. C. Daylight Savings Time 381
D. C. Pay Raise 382
D. C. Rent Control 382
Federal-Local Relations 382
Legislative Budget 382
Reapportionment 383
Bills Acted On 384
Record Votes 399
Bills Introduced 597

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY
Definitions of Tax Terms 408
Taxes--Revenue Act of 1951 409
Economic Report 436
Defense Production Amendments of 1951 438
Stop-Gap Controls Extension 461
Defense Production Act Revision 462
Other Hearings on Controls 464
Contract Renegotiation 468
Contract Audit, Review 472
Aircraft Insurance 472
Rent Control 472
E Bond Retention 473
Rail Safety Equipment 474
"Tidelands" Oil 475
St. Lawrence Seaway 479
Central Arizona Project 482
Baler Twine Imports 483
Air Line Subsidies 484
Highway Aid 486
Access Roads 486
"Good Faith" Pricing 487
Import Duty Suspension 488
Copper Import Duties 489
Tuna Fish Tariff 489
Federal Reserve Dispute 489
Small Business Program 490
Tax Write-Offs, Defense Loans 496
RFC "Influence" Investigation 498
Boyle, Gabrielson and RFC 508
Probe of Tax Collection Scandals 512
Monopoly Study 519
Newsprint 521
Atomic Information 521
Atomic Progress 522
Bills Acted On 523
Record Votes 529
Bills Introduced 654

CONTENTS OF RECORD VOTES

82nd Congress -- 1951

Page

AGRICULTURE

Senate
- Horse Farm Transfer 106
- Farm Labor 106
- Sugar Act Extension 106

House
- Peanut Acreage Allotments 104
- Agricultural Marketing Facilities 104
- Farm Labor 104

APPROPRIATIONS

Senate
- Labor-FSA 174-175
- Third Supplemental--1951 175
- Independent Offices. 175
- Interior Department 176-177
- Treasury-Post Office 177
- Army Civil Functions 178
- State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary 178
- Defense Department 179
- Mutual Security Appropriation 179
- Agriculture Department. 180
- First Supplemental Appropriation--1952. 181
- Second Supplemental Appropriation--1952. 181

House
- Interior Department 166
- State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary 168
- Defense Department 168
- Second Supplemental Appropriation--1952. 168
- Mutual Security Appropriation 168
- Treasury-Post Office 168
- Third Supplemental--1951 170
- Agriculture Department. 170
- Temporary Appropriation for 1952 170
- Army Civil Functions 170
- Independent Offices. 172
- Labor-FSA 172

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Senate
- Public Health Assistance to States. 202
- Social Security Act Amendments 202
- Emergency Professional Health Training Act 202

House
- Defense Housing Act of 1951. 200
- School Aid in Defense Areas. 200
- Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees 200
- Railroad Retirement Act Amendments . . 200

Page

FOREIGN POLICY

Senate
- Troops to Europe 257-258
- Communist China-UN Membership 258
- Far Eastern Policy Hearings 259
- India Emergency Assistance 259
- Trade Agreements Extension 259
- Oatis Resolution 259
- Mutual Security Act of 1951 . . . . . 264, 265
- Mutual Defense Assitance Control Act . 266
- Bowles Nomination. 266

House
- Trade Agreements Extension 260
- Displaced Persons Act Amendment 260
- India Emergency Assistance. 260
- Friendship Declaration 260
- Termination of War-U.S.-Germany 260
- Oatis Resolution 262
- Mutual Security Act of 1951 262
- Export-Import Bank 262
- Unification of Ireland 262
- European Consultative Assembly. 262

LABOR

House
- National Labor Relations Act Amendment 271

MILITARY AND VETERANS

Senate
- Universal Military Training and Service Act 309-314
- Disability Pension Increase 314
- Veterans' Automobiles 314

House
- Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951. . . . 310
- Universal Military Training and Service. 310
- Commemorative Veterans' Hospital for Negro Veterans 310
- Naval Vessel Construction. 312
- Military Construction 312
- Defense Land Transfer Act 312
- Disability Pension Increase 312
- Veterans' Automobiles 312

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Senate
- Committee Assignments 399
- Contempt Citations. 399
- RFC Reorganization 399
- Government Agency Dispersal 399

Page

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE (Contd.)

Senate (Contd.)
District of Columbia Hospitals 399
Federal Judgeships 399
Postal Rate Increase. 406
Postal Pay Raise 406

House
Election of Speaker. 400
Rules Change. 400
Emergency Reorganization Act of 1951. 400
RFC Reorganization 400
Motion to Adjourn 400
D. C. Daylight Savings Time 402
D. C. Law Enforcement. 402
D. C. Emergency Rent Act of 1951. 402
D. C. Rent Control Act 402
D. C. Military Science Teachers. 402
Suspension of Conflict-of-Interest Statute 404
Investigations by Banking and Currency Committee 404
West Point Sesquicentennial 404

Page

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE (Contd.)

Postal Employees Pay Raise 404
Classified Federal Employees Pay Raise. 404

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Senate
Defense Production Act of 1951. . . 529-531
Price Control Revision 531-532
Taylor Nomination 532
Central Arizona Project 532
Revenue Act of 1951 533-535
Renegotiation Act of 1951. 535
Pricing Practices. 544
Merchant Marine Act Amendment 544
Air Line Subsidies 544

House
Temporary Controls Extension. 536
Defense Production Act of 1951. . . . 536-540
Revenue Act of 1951 540
Renegotiation Act of 1951. 540
Submerged Lands Act 540
Free Importation of Baler Twine. 542

Public Laws Of The 82nd Congress

(First Session)

Here is a list of all the 255 public laws enacted by the first session of the 82nd Congress, in numerical order with brief descriptions.

For a complete listing of all public business transacted at the first session, see the breakdown of Bills Acted On at the end of each category—Agriculture, Appropriations, etc. These category listings carry public laws as well as public bills which received partial action but had not become law when the first session ended.

Other public business which came before Congress in the form of simple or concurrent resolutions, which by their nature do not become law, also is carried in the category listings to give a resume of Congressional activity. Bills that were introduced but received no committee or chamber action are listed by category in a special section (see page 546.)

Public Law 1 (H 2141) — Extend to July 1, 1953, privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U. S. Armed Forces on duty abroad.

Public Law 2 (H J Res 87) — Authorize Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to obtain certain data directly from Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Public Law 3 (HR 1001) — Authorize construction and modernization of additional naval vessels.

Public Law 4 (HR 2262) — Authorize U. S. Marine Band to attend 175th anniversary celebration of evacuation of Boston by the British.

Public Law 5 (HR 335) — Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear and render judgment on claim of Sedwick County, Kansas, Board of Commissioners.

Public Law 6 (HR 1090) — Extend period for admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of Armed Forces.

Public Law 7 (H J Res 195) — Make additional approriation of $831,155 for expenses of Congress for fiscal year 1951.

Public Law 8 (S J Res 39) — Extend federal rent control to June 30, 1951.

Public Law 9 (HR 1724) — Provide for renegotiation of defense contracts.

Public Law 10 (H J Res 173) — Extend rent control in District of Columbia to June 30, 1951.

Public Law 11 (H J Res 207) — Make additional appropriation of $21,250 for expenses of rent control administration, District of Columbia.

Public Law 12 (HR 2268) — Authorize payment of interest on Series E savings bonds for an additional 10 years after maturity.

Public Law 13 (HR 1498) — Provide compensation for Metropolitan, U. S. Park, and White House Police doing volunteer duty on regular days off.

Public Law 14 (2339) — Amend Subversive Activities Control Act to provide that exclusion of aliens for membership in totalitarian organizations shall be based on voluntary membership only.

Public Law 15 (S 683) — Continue to Dec. 31, 1951, permission for vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes.

Public Law 16 (S J Res 40) — Extend to March 31, 1952, time for filing certain claims under the War Claims Act of 1948.

Public Law 17 (HR 2615) — Amend peanut acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Public Law 18 (HR 3020) — Authorize printing of annual report of the Girl Scouts of America each year as a House document.

Public Law 19 (HR 3040) — Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Ogden, Utah, to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

Public Law 20 (S 379) — Authorize certain credits to close accounts of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Department of Labor.

Public Law 21 (S 82) — Provide for reimbursement of burial expenses of certain Philippine soldiers in service of the U.S.

Public Law 22 (H J Res 238) — Make emergency appropriation of $10 million for defense production activities, to be charged against Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1951 when enacted.

Public Law 23 (HR 1) — Terminate National Service Life Insurance, and provide instead for payment of $10,000 gratuitous indemnity to survivors of Armed Forces members who die in active service.

Public Law 24 (HR 2612) — Authorize Board of Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in District of Columbia for the summer of 1951.

Public Law 25 (H J Res 223) — Authorize Secretary of Commerce to extend and continue certain present charters of vessels to citizens of the Philippine Republic.

Public Law 26 (S 271) — Authorize transfer of the U.S. Morgan Horse Farm in Addison County, Vermont, to the Vermont Agricultural College.

Public Law 27 (S 803) — Authorize sale of post and rural delivery route maps, and certain other postal documents at rates prescribed by Postmaster General.

Public Law 28 (S J Res 72) — Extend to persons serving in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, hospital and medical benefits already available to World War II veterans.

Public Law 29 (HR 136) — Allow consumer to deduct, for income tax purposes, state gasoline taxes imposed on wholesaler and passed on to consumer.

Public Law 30 (S 998) — Amend Assignment of Claims Act to encourage financing of defense contracts by banks and other financial institutions.

Public Law 31 (HR 3291) — Amend Bankruptcy Act so that a referee may continue in service until his successor is appointed.

Public Law 32 (HR 3292) — Amend Bankruptcy Act with reference to time and place of first meeting of creditors.

Public Law 33 (H J Res 197) — Extend authority to control exports to June 30, 1953.

Public Law 34 (HR 2654) — Extend to Jan. 1, 1952, time for filing claim for refund of additional estate tax of veterans who died during World War II.

Public Law 35 (HR 3196) — Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to special returns required from trusts claiming charitable deductions.

Public Law 36 (HR 321) — Provide that dividends on National Service Life Insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums after Jan. 1, 1952, unless insured has requested payment in cash.

Public Law 37 (HR 3297) — Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police or Fire Department as Director of the Office of Civil Defense in the District.

Public Law 38 (HR 3336) — Suspend copper import taxes until Feb. 15, 1953, unless domestic delivered price of copper falls below 24 cents a pound for any one - month period.

Public Law 39 (HR 2685) — Authorize transfer of tract of land in Macon County, Alabama, to Tuskegee Institute.

Public Law 40 (HR 2952) — Authorize U.S. Navy Band to attend final reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Norfolk, Va., May 30-June 2, 1951.

Public Law 41 (S J Res 35) — Permit Louisiana State University and A & M College supervisors to transfer certain land to Police Jury of Parish of Rapides for livestock and agricultural expositions.

Public Law 42 (HR 3939) — Increase allowances for telephone and telegraph service for Members of the House of Representatives.

Public Law 43 (HR 3842) — Make supplemental appropriations for 1951 of $6,442,668,000.

Public Law 44 (S 108) — Amend Enabling Act for the State of Arizona with respect to terms of leases of state - owned lands.

Public Law 45 (HR 3587) — Make supplemental appropriations for 1951 of $364,932,477.

Public Law 46 (H J Res 253) — Permit duty - free importation of articles for exhibition at the Japanese Trade Fair, to be held June 17-July 3, 1951, at Seattle, Washington.

Public Law 47 (S 435) — Authorize Secretary of Commerce to provide war - risk insurance for certain U.S. aircraft engaged in foreign air commerce.

Public Law 48 (S 872) — Authorize $190 million loan to India for emergency purchase of food grain in the U.S.

Public Law 49 (H J Res 267) — Make additional appropriation of $150,000 for expenses of Senate inquiries and investigations for fiscal year 1951.

Public Law 50 (HR 1612) — Extend to June 12, 1953, authority of President to enter into foreign - trade agreements, within certain limitations.

Public Law 51 (S 1) — Extend draft to July 1, 1955, and provide for future establishment of a system of universal military training and service.

Public Law 52 (S 1025) —Extend authority of Coast Guard over navigational aids to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Public Law 53 (S 927) — Authorize Central Intelligence Agency to hire not more than 15 retired members of the military service.

Public Law 54 (HR 4393) — Extend to June 30, 1953, the period during which free postage for members of the Armed Forces in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect.

Public Law 55 (HR 157) — Extend to June 30, 1952, authority for Canadian vessels to carry passengers between various ports in Alaska directly or via a foreign port.

Public Law 56 (HR 389) — Provide $20,000 in full settlement of claims of Maryland for damage to natural oyster bars by U.S. Navy dredging operations.

Public Law 57 (HR 4338) — Extend to July 13, 1952, time for completion of toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Delaware.

Public Law 58 (HR 2084) — Make certain revisions in estate and gift tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code with respect to powers of appointment.

Public Law 59 (HR 3033) — Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease certain land to city of Poplar, Mont., for airport purposes.

Public Law 60 (HR 3576) — Extend to Dec. 31, 1951, time for entry of displaced persons whose applications were on file prior to July 1, 1951.

Public Law 61 (S J Res 51) — Provide for U.S. participation in celebration of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence.

Public Law 62 (HR 2924) — Amend U.S. Code to reduce parole period for federal prisoners by 180 days.

Public Law 63 (S 1590) — Extend rent control in the District of Columbia from June 30, 1951, to June 30, 1952.

Public Law 64 (S 1645) — Amend act incorporating the American University.

Public Law 65 (HR 2396) — Amend U.S. Code to extend from three years to 10 years the statute of limitations for passport forgery.

Public Law 66 (HR 3181) — Extend to June 30, 1952, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

Public Law 67 (HR 4200) — Revise the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 with respect to number of officers of each grade in active service.

Public Law 68 (HR 4395) — Extend from July 1, 1951, to Aug. 15, 1951, time for admitting new occupants to temporary war housing.

Public Law 69 (H J Res 278) — Temporary extension of Defense Production Act to July 31, 1951.

Public Law 70 (H J Res 277) — Make temporary appropriations through July 31, 1951, pending enactment of regular appropriations bills.

Public Law 71 (HR 1746) — Amend Bankruptcy Act relating to notice to creditors.

Public Law 72 (HR 1613) — Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to payment of tax on gin and vodka.

Public Law 73 (HR 2746) — Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit use of pipelines by the winery industry for fortifying spirits.

Public Law 74 (S 718) —Authorize lease and purchase by U.S. of the YMCA building and premises in Phoenix, Ariz.

Public Law 75 (S 1042) — Extend termination date of Motor Carrier Claims Commission to June 30, 1953.

XUM

Public Law 76 (H J Res 73) — Amend Internal Revenue Code to facilitate the use of beverage alcohol in the synthetic rubber program.

Public Law 77 (S 109) — Protect scenic values while permitting mining operations along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway within The Kaibab National Forest, Arizona.

Public Law 78 (S 984) — Authorize government to carry out agreement with Mexico for importation of foreign agricultural labor.

Public Law 79 (HR 2395) — Amend U.S. Code to provide basic authority for activities of the U.S. Secret Service in preventing and detecting counterfeiting.

Public Law 80 (H J Res 292) — Make appropriation of $25 million for disaster relief.

Public Law 81 (S J Res 71) — Increase and equalize salaries of employees in the Senate and House Press, Periodical, and Radio Galleries.

Public Law 82 (HR 3804) — Limit the retroactive application of income tax to employees of the U.S. working in U.S. possessions or the Canal Zone.

Public Law 83 (S 260) — Require that all cases of cancer and all malignant neoplastic diseases in the District of Columbia be reported to the Director of Public Health in the District.

Public Law 84 (S 259) — Define responsibilities of the Disbursing Officer and the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

Public Law 85 (S 261) — Amend District of Columbia law with respect to license tax on ambulances and vehicles used for funeral services.

Public Law 86 (S 488) — Increase fee of jurors in condemnation proceedings instituted by the District of Columbia.

Public Law 87 (S 490) — Increase annual registration for practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 88 (S 494) — Provide for appointment of a deputy disbursing officer and necessary assistant disbursing officers for the District of Columbia.

Public Law 89 (S 573) — Increase compensation of members of Board of Barber Examiners in the District of Columbia, and regulate display of prices in barber shops.

Public Law 90 (H J Res 67) — Provide that the first Navy supercarrier shall be named in honor of the late James V. Forrestal.

Public Law 91 (HR 385) — Direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the village of Highland Falls, N.Y.

Public Law 92 (HR 1200) — Correct an error in P.L. 128, 80th Congress, relating to enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment.

Public Law 93 (HR 1899) — Amend act incorporating the DAR to raise to $10 million the amount of property which the DAR may hold in the U.S.

Public Law 94 (HR 2995) — Increase authorization for investigations and studies on eradication of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes.

Public Law 95 (S 262) — Amend act authorizing Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims against the District to increase amount from $5,000 to $10,000.

Public Law 96 (S 1717) — Amend and extend to June 30, 1952, the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Public Law 97 (H J Res 302) — Extend temporary appropriations through August 31, 1951.

Public Law 98 (HR 3455) — Amend U.S. Code relating to parole of federal prisoners.

Public Law 99 (S 263) — Amend act relating to detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 100 (S 673) — Authorize Commissioners of the District of Columbia to exchange D.C. land for abutting property belonging to private owners.

Public Law 101 (HR 1072) — Permit World War I veterans to renew expiring five-year level-premium term policies of U.S. government life insurance.

Public Law 102 (HR 1201) — Fix limits of mess allowance on certain types of naval vessels, on either a quantity or a monetary ration basis.

Public Law 103 (HR 3018) — Authorize conveyance to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., all right, title and interest of the U.S. in certain lands in Klamath County.

Public Law 104 (HR 4000) — Permit World War II veterans to renew National Service Life Insurance at the expiration of any term period.

Public Law 105 (S 492) — Provide that children be committed to the Board of Public Welfare in the District of Columbia instead of to the National Training School for Girls.

Public Law 106 (HR 4329) — Make appropriation of $138,216,150 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1952 ($11,400,000 federal contribution, balance from District of Columbia revenue.)

Public Law 107 (H J Res 303) — Amend National Housing Act to provide housing relief in the Missouri-Kansas - Oklahoma flood disaster emergency.

Public Law 108 (HR 315) — Liberalize pension laws relating to veterans of Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion.

Public Law 109 (HR 2192) — Amend Tariff Act regarding substitution for draw - back purposes in case of linseed and flaxseed oil.

Public Law 110 (HR 2321) — Prohibit misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of furs and fur products.

Public Law 111 (HR 3282) — Make appropriations of $2,928,398,000 for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 112 (S 1246) — Amend certain laws requiring submission of postmasters' accounts under oath.

Public Law 113 (H J Res 311) — Make supplemental appropriation of $950,000 for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1952, for operation of foreign agricultural labor program.

Public Law 114 (HR 400) — Provide for naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite in Italy.

Public Law 115 (HR 3049) — Authorize sale of Chicago Appraisers' Stores Building to the city of Chicago.

Public Law 116 (HR 3142) — Authorize the Attorney General to settle and pay certain Japanese evacuation claims.

Public Law 117 (HR 3442) — Protect the use of emblems and badges,

descriptive or designating marks of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

Public Law 118 (HR 3782) — Authorize per capita payment to members of the Menomine Tribe of Indians from tribal funds.

Public Law 119 (HR 4332) — Authorize city of Burlington, Iowa, to own, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River.

Public Law 120 (HR 3795) — Provide for use of tribal funds of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, including per capita payments, as designated by the Tribal Business Committee of the tribe.

Public Law 121 (HR 3911) — Provide appropriate lapel buttons for relatives of servicemen killed in World War II or any subsequent war.

Public Law 122 (HR 2786) — Establish the amount of initial clothing credit made to cadets at the Military and Coast Guard Academies, and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Public Law 123 (S 684) — Amend Bankhead - Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more effective distribution of mortgage loans, and to raise limitations on production and subsistence loans.

Public Law 124 (HR 4601) — Exempt uniformed members of the Armed Forces from admissions tax.

Public Law 125 (S 353) — Relating to time for publication of the Official Register of the U.S.

Public Law 126 (S 248) — Designate 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year.

Public Law 127 (S 1214) — Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in Florida to the St. Augustine Port Waterway and Beach Commission.

Public Law 128 (S J Res 42) — Give consent of Congress to a four-year renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.

Public Law 129 (HR 4106) — Amend U.S. Code to permit photographic reproduction of business records and the introduction of same in evidence.

Public Law 130 (S 1673) — Authorize General Services Administration to transfer certain property in Mississipi to U.S. Air Force.

Public Law 131 (HR 1199) — Authorize payment for travel of dependents and transportation of household and personal effects of persons reported as missing in the active service.

Public Law 132 (H J Res 320) — Extend temporary appropriations through Sept. 30, 1951.

Public Law 133 (S 950) — Extend time for payments to members of tribes from trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

Public Law 134 (HR 3709) — Make appropriation of $2,512,004,270 for Labor Department and Federal Security Agency for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 135 (HR 3973) — Make appropriation of $802,988,626 for Agriculture Department for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 136 (HR 3790) — Make appropriation of $511,841,816 for Interior Department for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 137 (HR 3880) — Make appropriation of $6,162,825,175 for Independent Offices for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 138 (H J Res 281) — Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and supplies for American Relief for Korea, Inc.

Public Law 139 (S 349) — Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act.

Public Law 140 (HR 4521) — Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956.

Public Law 141 (S 15) — Prohibit private employment agencies from soliciting or accepting fees for referring persons for employment by the U.S.

Public Law 142 (HR 319) — Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide for treble - damage actions against persons selling property in excess of appraised value to veterans under insured loans.

Public Law 143 (HR 4024) — Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant certain easements at naval installations in Texas, California, and Missouri.

Public Law 144 (HR 4260) — Authorize Secretary of Army to transfer the Quartermaster Experimental Fuel Station, Pike County, Mississippi, to Department of Interior.

Public Law 145 (HR 4014) — Confer on Internal Revenue Commissioner right to subpena documentary evidence and witnesses; extend time to Nov. 15, 1951, for filing corporate excess - profits tax returns.

Public Law 146 (HR 3463) — Authorize transfer of certain naval vessels to foreign governments in accordance with provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act.

Public Law 147 (HR 4113) — Provide that distinctive mark or insignia shall not be required on uniforms of members of the U.S. National Guard (Army and Air).

Public Law 148 (HR 3957) — Provide that functions of the Comptroller of the Currency relating to building associations in the District of Columbia shall hereafter be performed by the Home Loan Bank Board.

Public Law 149 (HR 3193) — Increase to $120 a month the pensions of World War I and II veterans who require constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability.

Public Law 150 (HR 1726) — Provide statutory basis for organization of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force.

Public Law 151 (HR 3176) — Authorize coinage of 50 - cent pieces commemorating Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

Public Law 152 (HR 4443) — Prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the United States.

Public Law 153 (S 1074) — Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the Post Office Department.

Public Law 154 (S 24) — Increase cost limitations on facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws.

Public Law 155 (HR 4914) — Authorize a $5.78 billion program of construction at military and naval installations.

Public Law 156 (H J Res 335) — Extend temporary appropriations for 1952 through Oct. 31, 1951.

Public Law 157 (H J Res 333) — Extend to March 31, 1952, the time for use of construction reserve funds established under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Public Law 158 (S 2006) — Increase lending authority of Export - Import Bank by $1 billion, and extend life of bank to June 30, 1958.

Public Law 159 (S 1349) — Establish a Department of Food Services in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Public Law 160 (S 1183) — Permit Secretary of Commerce to lease real estate for airport purposes in Alaska, under certain conditions.

Public Law 161 (HR 2745) — Amend Internal Revenue Code regarding tax exemptions on cordials and liqueurs.

Public Law 162 (HR 3436) — Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport grain between U.S. ports on the Great Lakes until Dec. 31, 1951.

Public Law 163 (HR 3585) — Authorize General Services Administration to transfer certain property in Decatur, Ill., to Department of the Navy.

Public Law 164 (H J Res 290) — Provide for recognition and endorsement of the World Metallurgical Congress.

Public Law 165 (HR 5113) — Authorize $7.48 billion for foreign military and economic aid.

Public Law 166 (HR 2562) — Make technical correction in Internal Revenue Code to remove inadvertent discrimination against marine and mutual fire insurance companies.

Public Law 167 (HR 1203) — Permit Air Force officers designated by Secretary of the Air Force to take action upon reports of destruction, loss, unserviceability, etc. of government property.

Public Law 168 (HR 4496) — Make apropriation of $73,805,507 for Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 169 (H J Res 340) — Make appropriation of $5 million for the Veterans' Administration for fiscal year 1952 for payment of servicemen's indemnities.

Public Law 170 (HR 3932) — Provide vocational rehabilitation for veterans of Korean hostilities who have service - connected disabilities.

Public Law 171 (HR 5102) — Authorize Secretary of Navy to enlarge existing water - supply facilities for the San Diego, Cal., area.

Public Law 172 (HR 5013) — Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions of vessels on the high seas.

Public Law 173 (S 1994) — Authorize use of the incompleted submarine "Ulua" as a target for explosive tests.

Public Law 174 (HR 3205) — Provide that any veterans developing multiple sclerosis within a two-year period after separation from service shall be deemed to have acquired the disease in service.

Public Law 175 (HR 5257) — Increase to $15 million the amount available for emergency repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges damaged by floods or other catastrophes.

Public Law 176 (HR 1227) — Increase cost limitation for two experimental submarines to $49 million.

Public Law 177 (HR 5504) — Increase to $45 million the amount available for construction of defense access highways.

Public Law 178 (HR 4475) — Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to increase tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas where needed to meet marketing demands and carry-over requirements.

Public Law 179 (HR 5054) — Make appropriation of $56,939,568,030 for Defense Department for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 180 (HR 4205) — Provide retirement benefits for Chief of the Dental Division of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Public Law 181 (H J Res 289) — Terminate the state of war betwen the United States and the government of Germany.

Public Law 182 (S 509) — Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to provide 15 per cent of funds for enforcement.

Public Law 182 (HR 4473) — Increase individual and corporate income taxes and excise taxes to provide $5.691 billion additional revenue.

Public Law 184 (S 1450) — Provide for exchange of certain lands owned by the U.S. for certain privately-owned lands in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 185 (HR 2684) — Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida.

Public Law 186 (HR 1764) — Provide for settlement of maritime claims by Secretaries of Army and Air Force in same manner as now authorized for Secretary of Navy.

Public Law 187 (S 1864) — Authorize payments by VA on purchase of automobiles by certain disabled veterans.

Public Law 188 (HR 4740) — Make appropriation of $1,042,867,887 for Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Judiciary for fiscal 1952.

Public Law 189 (S 1959) — Amend National Labor Relations Act to validate union - shop elections held before union officials took non - Communist oath, and provide that employer and union may sign union-shop agreements prior to holding of union election.

Public Law 190 (S 467) — Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within the State of Minnesota.

Public Law 191 (S 752) — Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Public Law 192 (S 945) — Amend District of Columbia Teachers Salary Act of 1947 to correct certain inequities.

Public Law 193 (HR 2322) — Authorize Secretary of Defense to improve East Pass Channel from the Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida.

Public Law 194 (HR 4693) — Amend Bankruptcy Act to facilitate the financing of safety loans in railroad reorganization cases.

Public Law 195 (S 264) — Grant D.C. policemen and firemen compensatory time for working on holidays.

Public Law 196 (S 11) — Provide for appointment of committees to conserve assets of persons of advanced age, mental weakness, or physical incapacity in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 197 (HR 1087) — Empower courts to mitigate forfeitures of vehicles, etc., in cases involving transportation of liquor into Indian country.

Public Law 198 (HR 1628) — Provide for forest fire control headquarters at or near Missoula, Mont.

Public Law 199 (S 1335) — Reduce the size and weight of packages which may be accepted for shipment by parcel post.

Public Law 200 (S 537) — Provide for control of various types of electromagnetic equipment in time of emergency to prevent use of radiations as navigational aid by enemy.

Public Law 201 (S 622) — Provide 10 per cent pay increase for classified government employees, with $300 minimum and $800 maximum increase.

Public Law 202 (H J Res 341) — Make appropriation of $53,440,000 for rehabilitation of flood - stricken areas.

Public Law 203 (HR 4386) — Make appropriation of $597,262,713 for Department of the Army, Civil Functions (Army Engineers) for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 204 (S 355) — Provide minimum $400 pay increases for postal employees, 20 per cent increase for fourth-class postmasters, and pay raises and reclassification for other postmasters and supervisors.

Public Law 205 (S 466) — Authorize General Services Administration to transfer certain property in St. Louis to the Department of the Army.

Public Law 206 (HR 1038) — Provide for policing of buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Public Law 207 (HR 5329) — Increase salaries of Metropoltian Police, U.S. Park olice, members- of District of Columbia Fire Department, and employes of Board of Education, and authorize similar increases for employes of the Canal Zone.

Public Law 208 (S 1912) — Provide for conveyance of certain land to the city of New Orleans.

Public Law 209 (S 1967) — Amend or repeal certain obsolete laws relating to government records.

Public Law 210 (HR 1215) — Authorize Secretary of the Navy to make certain land and other property transactions, and grant authority for future transactions similar to that granted the Secretary of the Army.

Public Law 211 (HR 5230) — Authorize conveyance to State of North Carolina of the Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation.

Public Law 212 (HR 3937) — Authorize Secretary of Interior to administer, operate, and maintain properties acquired for Independence National Historic Park until such time as the park is established.

Public Law 213 (HR 4550) — Provide for termination of military and economic aid to any country shipping war or strategic materials to the Soviet Union and satellite nations.

Public Law 214 (S 2244) — Amend National Housing Act to grant preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict on the same basis as other veterans.

Public Law 215 (HR 3298) — Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to prescription drugs.

Public Law 216 (HR 5131) — Grant consent of Congress to interstate compact concerning bridge across the Delaware River connecting the Pennsylvania Turnpike system and the New Jersey Turnpike.

Public Law 217 (HR 5405) — Amend Public Law 351, 81st Congress, relative to payment of lump-sum re-enlistment bonuses.

Public Law 218 (H J Res 330) — Permit importation, duty-free, of foreign articles for exhibition at the Chicago International Trade Fair, Inc.

Public Law 219 (HR 1005) — Provide for duty-free importation of baling twine.

Public Law 220 (HR 1181) — Authorize payment of claims arising from correction of injustices in military or naval service records.

Public Law 221 (HR 2094) — Authorize Federal Works Agency grants to nonprofit private agencies operating hospital facilities in the District of Columbia, for planning and construction of hospitals, provided D.C. government repays 50 per cent of grant.

Public Law 222 (HR 4049) — Authorize Secretary of the Navy to convey Castle Island Terminal Facility at South Boston to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Public Law 223 (HR 4945) — Authorize use of appropriations for refunding moneys erroneously received and covered for refund of forfeited bail.

Public Law 224 (H J Res 284) — Memorialize the 100th anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home."

Public Law 225 (H J Res 308) — Authorize President to proclaim Jan. 13 of each year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day.

Public Law 226 (S 657) — Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act to correct inequities and make leave provisions more liberal.

Public Law 227 (HR 3548) — Provide that payments to States and Territories for care given to certain U.S. soldiers and sailors shall be effective from date such care commenced.

Public Law 228 (HR 4027) — Authorize an agricultural research and extension service program in the Virgin Islands.

Public Law 229 (HR 4808) — Authorize Secretary of Interior to grant permanent easement for public road through the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina.

Public Law 230 (HR 5062) — Extend authority of the Veterans' Administrator to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retirement status.

Public Law 231 (S 1311) — Grant approval of Congress to the Montana-Wyoming - North Dakota compact for division of waters of the Yellowstone River.

Public Law 232 (S 1482) — Authorize payment of $26,986.60 to the town of Mount Desert, Me., as reimbursement for expenditures made by the town in fighting the Acadia National Park forest fire in 1947.

Public Law 233 (S 1046) — Increase certain first-, second,- and third-class postal rates, and rates for special services.

Public Law 234 (HR 3669) — Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase the monthly benefits paid to retired railroad employees, spouses, and survivors.

Public Law 235 (S 2233) — Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 with respect to control and exchange of information.

Public Law 236 (HR 4928) — Authorize Secretary of the Army to convey to the city of Newport, Ky., the interest of the U.S. in certain real property.

Public Law 237 (S 1622) — Amend the Flood Control Act of 1946 to include the White River backwater area in the Lower Mississippi River.

Public Law 238 (S 1629) — Authorize slaughter of domestic animals which have reacted to tests for paratuberculosis or brucellosis, and authorize their transportation in interstate commerce for that purpose.

Public Law 239 (HR 320) — Provide that psychoses developed by World War II veterans within two years of

separation from service shall be presumed to be of service-connected origin.

Public Law 240 (HR 4055) — Authorize an additional one - year period for use of appropriations for maintenance of canal from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay, and maintenance of bridges over such canal.

Public Law 241 (HR 4203) — Ratify and confirm Act 7 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1951, extending time within which Hawaiian revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under an earlier law.

Public Law 242 (HR 5593) — Authorize the Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to build and operate a bridge near Port Arthur, Tex.

Public Law 243 (HR 5745) — Permit Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages.

Public Law 244 (H J Res 351) — Provide that the second session of the 82nd Congress shall begin at noon, Jan. 8, 1952.

Public Law 245 (S 921) — Authorize the General Accounting Office to examine renegotiation of contracts.

Public Law 246 (S 1320) — Provide rank and pay for Chief Dental Officer of the U. S. Public Health Service equivalent to that of Chief Dental Officer of the Army.

Public Law 247 (S 1952) — Amend or repeal certain obsolete laws relating to government property.

Public Law 248 (HR 3899) — Amend certain titles of the U.S. Code.

Public Law 249 (HR 5684) — Make appropriation of $7,328,903,976 for Mutual Security (foreign aid) for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 250 (HR 2176) — Authorize payment of $235,286.08 to the Fort Pierce Port District, Fort Pierce, Fla., for use by U.S. Navy Department of the Fort Pierce harbor, port, and channel, from Jan. 3, 1943 to March 1 1946.

Public Law 251 (HR 3590) — Relating to income - tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property.

Public Law 252 (HR 4288) — Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of a compact between Texas and Louisiana relating to waters of the Sabine River.

Public Law 253 (HR 5215) — Make supplemental appropriation of $1,676,246,976 for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 254 (HR 5650) — Make supplemental appropriation of $4,146,407,108 for fiscal year 1952.

Public Law 255 (HR 3490) — Provide uniform minimum and maximum penalties for first, second, third, and subsequent conviction of violation of various narcotic laws, or conspiracy to violate such laws.

What Is Congressional Quarterly?

Congressional Quarterly is the term used to designate all the services performed by Congressional Quarterly News Features, a private enterprise devoted to producing penetrating articles and complete, authentic reference data on Congress.

These services include: Special stories and features for newspapers; a current reference document on Congress, CQ Weekly Report; and the permanent reference volume, Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public check on the Congress of the Untied States, one of the most complex organizations in the world whose official documents each year contain more than 15 million words, weigh a hundred pounds or more and occupy several feet of bookshelf.

Congressional Quarterly is the only news bureau devoting exclusive attention to the United States Congress. Reproduction and quotation rights are reserved for its editorial clients, which include daily newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasters, and publications of trade associations and unions.

Congressional Quarterly's staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports to editors in CQ Weekly Report and at the end of the year it compiles the story of Congress in Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

To make the material easier to use, CQ has divided it into eight broad subjects, or categories — Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy.

Every record vote is published. These are checked off on charts, with the Members of Congress listed by states.

CQ is complete in that it summarizes every public bill, except minor administrative and District of Columbia legislation, acted upon by either house. A summary of "Bills Acted On" accompanies each categorical section of the Almanac. In addition, a synopsis of debate and all amendments and their disposition are given on all major bills.

All public bills introduced, including those acted upon and those which received no action, are summarized on pages 546 to 683. The bills are listed under the names of their sponsors, alphabetically within categories.

Until Congressional Quarterly began publication in 1945, there was no way for an editor or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense and professional research.

Editorial Policy — Congressional Quarterly is non - partisan and unbiased. It is complete, concise and convenient. To achieve pin - point accuracy all possible sources are consulted for Congressional action; and detailed records are kept of lobby source material.

Data is recorded, checked and rechecked. There is constant vigilance from first drafts through proofs and final production. Voting records occasionally differ from those in the official Congressional Record because many times a Congressman will rise days or weeks after roll call and ask that the Record be corrected to show he voted another way. If there is unanimous consent, and there usually is, the change is made in the text of that day's Record. But no change is made in the original tally of votes until the bound volumes come out a year later. Congressional Quarterly voting charts include all such changes.

In order to condense the facts, but maintain objectivity, Congressional Quarterly attempts to devote proportionately as much space to each issue as the Congress itself devoted to it in a committee and on the floor. To give a complete picture of Congressional action without bias, the facts must be included, but not just some of the facts, nor more than the facts. Reporting which includes some measures and omits others can be considered as biased as reporting which twists the facts. Congressional Quarterly, therefore, achieves objectivity by thorough coverage—no piece of legislation, no matter how small, is left out of the summary — and by proportionate reporting of all actions.

CQ Almanac is a condensation of acts, amendments, committee activities, debate, hearings, investigations, lobbies, party policies, pressures and a record of votes — all recorded votes and many unrecorded votes.

The 1951 volume also gives key votes that were cast in the past seven sessions — 1945 - 51. The complete record will be found in the back volumes of Congressional Quarterly Almanac on your library shelves. Thus for the first time a full - term record is available for Senators up for re-election.

The analysis of each major bill passed by the 82nd Congress summarizes the recent background of the issue and gives page references in back volumes of Congressional Quarterly for those readers interested in the complete details and past votes.

Congressional Quarterly keeps individual voting records on every member of the House and Senate on every record vote. Blank forms for recording the voting of members, in the 79th, 80th, 81st and first session of the 82nd Congresses are available to CQ subscribers They are keyed to the back volumes of the Almanac and easily can be filled in.

CQ Weekly Report — Tells the story of Congress as it happens from day to day. It reports regularly on the various phases of Congressional action covering:

Congressional Issues — Regularly, CQ takes an important major issue scheduled for early action and details the background, the past votes, the arguments for and against it. It digests the bills involved and, presents the stands of Congressmen on both sides

Pressures on Congress — CQ covers the continuing story of the pressures exerted on Congress. It presents summaries of the legislative programs of the key lobbies. It reports the stands taken by organizations on specific bills and problems. It lists all lobbyist registrations, salaries and expenditures and analyzes the issues for which lobby money is spent.

The Congressional Week—CQ Weekly Report summarizes the action of Congress every week. It charts every record vote, summarizes bills acted on and bills introduced. It reports on hearings, committee action and floor debate.

Index — Congressional Quarterly issues every three months a cumulative index, with cross references, to be inserted in the front of the spring - back binder. This provides a quick check for continuing reference as action occurs. At the end of the year the Weekly Report and its indexes are replaced by Congressional Quarterly Almanac, which organizes the material by subject, instead of chronologically, for permanent reference.

XUM

Special Features Of CQ Almanac

Congressional Quarterly Almanac presents charts and analyses of Congress not available from any other source. Here are some of its special features, which with the Glossary of Congressional Terms and the explanation of How A Bill Is Passed—both in this volume — will help you to understand some of the technicalities of the operation of the United States Congress.

Voting Charts — When record votes are reported in the Congressional Record, the names are listed without party designation or any indication of where the Member comes from. Congressional Quarterly supplies the party labels, and lists the names of members under each state, with Congressional district numbers for Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of each chart, the vote is broken down to show how Democrats and Republicans divided on each issue. This party breakdown is an important key to what happens in Congress, and the full record could not be obtained anywhere else without hours of work for each vote.

CQ Poll — When Congress is in session, Congressional Quarterly sends out ballots frequently asking the Members of Congress who were absent for important roll calls how they would have voted if they had been present. CQ Poll results are incorporated in the CQ Almanac voting charts.

Key Votes — Consolidated charts showing how each Representative and Senator voted on the most important roll calls of the year. This is for convenience in making a quick check of a Congressman's record, when the reader does not wish to go through all of the votes.

Back Votes — In order to provide a quick summary of a Congressman's record, key votes for the 79th, 80th, and 81st Congresses, and the first session of the 82nd Congress (1945-1951) are included in this volume. Since it is difficult to find information on major votes before Congressional Quarterly began publication, the 1949 Almanac also includes the votes of Members of the 81st Congress on key controversial issues from 1919 through 1944.

Party Unity Charts — On most controversial issues a majority of Republicans vote one way and a majority of Democrats vote the other, but individual Congressmen often cross party lines. Congressional Quarterly keeps a running record and prints a chart showing how many times each Representative and Senator voted with the majority of his own party when there was a party split, and how often he voted with the opposition. The charts in this volume give party unity percentages for the 80th, 81st and first session of the 82nd Congresses, 1945-1951.

Bipartisan Support — Congressional Quarterly also compiles percentages of bipartisan support for every Congressman. This shows how he voted on issues where the majority of both parties took the same side. Percentages for the 80th, 81st and first session of the 82nd are shown on the Bipartisan Support charts in this volume.

On the Record — These percentages show the number of times a Congressman's stand is known and unknown on all votes of the session. When he is absent for a roll call he can be paired for or against a bill, or announce that if he were present he would have voted for or against the bill. Then Congressional Quarterly polls Members whose stands are unknown to give them an additional chance to go "on the record." If a Member does not avail himself of any of these opportunities to make his stand public, a question mark is recorded opposite his name on the CQ voting charts. On - the - record percentages are computed from the number of times a Congressman's position is known or unknown on all record votes during the year.

Seniority — A Congressman's committee assignments, chairmanships, office space and a great many other perquisites depend on his seniority in his party. Charts on page 32 show the rank by number of Members of the House and Senate in the 82nd Congress for the Democratic and Republican parties. Congressmen with the same political experience sworn in on the same date have the same rank. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senate services, Governorship, and House service.

Ages — The chart of facts and figures on Members of Congress shows their ages at the beginning of the second session of the 82nd Congress. All figures have been checked with the Congressmen, but when it is impossible to get exact data — some members won't tell their age — an approximate age is indicated, arrived at from school graduation dates, army army service and other available dates.

Professions—This chart also checks off the professions of Members of the 82nd Congress. When they have had two or three careers in different fields this is indicated.

Committee Coverage — Much of the real work of Congress is handled in committee, and is fairly cut and dried by the time it reaches the floor. In covering a new Congress, Congressional Quarterly lists the membership of Senate and House Committees, and gives a brief biography of the chairmen and ranking minority members including how they have voted in the past on issues of the type which their committees will handle, together with political and economic characteristics of the states and districts they represent. Changes in committee memberships are noted as they occur. CQ Weekly Report regularly covers the actions, hearings and reports of all committees.

CQ Boxscore — A chart of Programs vs. Progress, which shows the stand of Democrats and Republicans on the Administration program and just where it got in Congress. In addition to the chart in the front of this volume showing President Truman's program for the 82nd Congress and what was done about it in the first session, there is a chart comparing progress of the Administration's program in the first sessions of the 79th through 82nd Congresses.

Pressure Groups — As part of the real story of Congress, Congressional Quarterly reports on the stands of organizations exercising their right of petititon to Congress. Their opinions and recommendations on pending measures follow the running story on each bill where lobbies were active.

Lobby Registrations — Congressional Quarterly has listed all lobby registrations since the passage of the Lobbying Act. The list for the first year of operation will be found in Congressional Quarterly Almanac Vol. III for 1947 and is continued in 1948, 1949, 1950 and in this volume. Lobby lists are organized by categories and include organizations represented, individuals registered and salaries.

Lobby Expenditures — Congressional Quarterly provides the only analysis and complete, cumulative tabulation of lobby expenditures.

Political Data — Campaign issues for 1952, plus information on candidates and the outlook in states and districts, are included in this Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

How To Use CQ Almanac

This Almanac sets forth the complete record of the 82nd Congress at its first session. In addition, it covers key issues in the 79th thru 81st Congresses. Since more than two thirds of the Members of the 82nd Congress have served before, their past records have been compiled from CQ Almanacs 1945-51, in order to provide a clue to their future votes, and also as a means of matching campaign stands against performance in Congress.

How To Check A Congressman

1. To gauge his activity, locate his name in the index. Here are listed Congressional subjects and actions in which he played a signal role. Turn to the page indicated after each citation beneath his name in the index.

2. For a quick survey of his voting on the crucial issues that were before the first session of the 82nd Congress, check for his name in the charts entitled "1951 Key Votes" on pages 62-65.

3. For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field — such as Labor or Foreign Policy — check the voting charts which follow each Almanac category. CQ lists every record vote for every Member of Congress. All voting charts should be checked for a Congressman's complete participation in legislative business.

4. Check the issues and votes on which he did not commit himself (marked ? on the charts). The frequency with which he registered no stand can be determined by reference to his "On the Record" percentage in the chart at the front of the Almanac. This gives the percentage of times his stand is known, whether he voted, paired or announced for or against, or answered the CQ Poll, when he was absent or undeclared on a roll call.

5. Check the bills he introduced. To do this, refer again to the index. Bills he introduced will be listed under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of the bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" pages at the back of the book and locate the Congressman's name. His bills accompany it. It is important to recognize that bills introduced by a Congressman may be enacted under another Congressman's name, particularly in the House.

6. Check his party unity. The number of times he supported his political leadership, the number of times he opposed it, and the number of times he hedged by pairing or answering "present" are tabulated on a percentage basis. The tables start on page 76. Ones which follow also indicate his support of bipartisan measures.

7. Check his flexibility. His current record can be compared with his previous record by looking up his votes in previous Congresses. Key votes 1919-45 start on page 100 of the 1949 Almanac. Those for 1945-51 start on page 723 this volume. Details on a Congressman's actions in the 79th, 80th, and 81st Congresses will be found in CQ Almanacs 1945-50.

8. Finally, evaluate your Congressman's activity in relation to his opportunities. This can often be determined by noting his official position —either in committee or in his party councils. His seniority also is given, as well as data on his age and profession, his campaign expenditures, and the majority by which he was elected.

How To Check On A Bill

Locate the subject, by name or description, in the index. The topic may be cross - referenced. For example, citations under the broad definition of "Controls" include the Defense Production Act, which itself has a separate index listing, more detailed. An alternative method of locating the subject is to examine the table of contents, where much broader classifications are given.

Turn to the pages indicated by the index. A complete history of the subject will be found beneath its name. Major bills are presented in the following sequence:

1. Official number of the bill, and the number of the law it became if the bill was enacted.

2. A short description of the bill or law, including a summary of the course of it's enactment, the date approved, the date it expires, if at all, and the final approving votes.

3. A point - by - point analysis of the measure's provisions.

4. House and Senate votes on the measure, with non - record votes listed if available. Pages are given where detailed voting charts may be found.

5. Analysis of whether the measure jibes with the platform professions of sponsoring political groups. Any Presidential requests or comments relating to the measure are given.

6. The background and past history of the measure, through previous Congresses if necessary. In this case, page numbers of back Almanacs are given for reference.

7. A summary of the bill's progress through the house of origin.

8. Summary of the bill as originally introduced by sponsors.

9. Committee action on the bill, including data on hearings, if held, and amendments and votes affecting the bill while in committee. Majority and minority reports issued when bill was returned to the chamber are summarized.

10. Debates on the bill before passage or rejection in the house of origin. Principal debaters and decisive votes are given.

11. Final action on the bill in the house of origin.

12. Amendments accepted.

13. Amendments rejected.

14. Summary of bill's course through chamber to which it was sent by the house of origin.

15. Committee action in this second chamber.

16. Debate.

17. Final action.

18. Amendments accepted.

19. Amendments rejected.

20. Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate bills on the same subject. Outstanding points in dispute, and how they were reconciled.

21. Law enacted, including the date of the President's signature, and any comments by him on the measure.

22. Lobbying in connection with the legislation involved, including names, techniques financing, arguments, and expenditures.

In adition, state tables and other relevant data are given on some bills on which they have bearing. Procedures involving vetoed bills are fully described.

How A Bill Is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, Pages 22-25.

Introduced — Any House Member may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. In either case, the bill is numbered, labelled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only. However, other Members may file identical measures.

Referred — Following introductions, a bill is referred by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President, to the appropriate committee. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

Committee Action — When a bill is before a committee, it is under the sparpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined — and most bills fall by the legislative roadway. For example, only 7.7 per cent of the 8,679 bills introduced in the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress became law. The others died beneath the press of more urgent measures pending, or through committee disapproval expressed simply by inaction.

Bills which are acted upon by committees, however, involve varying procedures. Committeemen may decide their course in closed or executive session, or they may hold public or private hearings to obtain testimony on the bill. An entire committee may officiate, or a subcommittee may investigate the measure, later voting on what its recommendation will be.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called reporting the bill. A committee may favor a bill on reception, but amend it before reporting it. In this case, the chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

Committee Report — Whenever a committee reports a bill with amendments, it explains its reasons, usually with a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report. Sometimes a committee refuses to act on a bill, equivalent to killing it. Then the group can be forced into action only by an organized committee majority insisting on it. Where a majority agrees on bottling up a bill, the measure can only be withdrawn from the group's purview by a discharge petition, requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

After a bill is reported back to the House where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

Debate — A bill is then brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. Such rules often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a so - called gag rule which permits only committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance.

A bill debated under an open rule is fair game for friends and foes. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i.e., a changed amendment can not be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is before the Committee of the Whole or under discussion by the House proper. In the former, time for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is read "for the second time," section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. This practice is infrequent. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent, or by "cloture" which requires a two-thirds vote.

Vote — Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected, coming in the House both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than the final tally. While many votes on subsections of bills are bitterly and closely contested, many of the losers often join the winners on passage of the bill itself "for the record." Often Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled them if adopted. The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes, and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer Yea or Nay. The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when members file up the center aisle past counters.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If unsuccessful, a vote is then held on reading "for the third time." This is generally perfunctory, although opponents of action on a House bill can delay this move by objecting, and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (formal) copy of the bill. One such demand suffices to do this. After the eventual third reading, however, the vote on final passage is taken. The action may be followed by a motion to reconsider the vote just taken, and this motion itself may be followed by a non-debatable, highest - priority move to lay it on the table. Usually the majority voting for the bill's passage votes for the tabling motion, consolidating and safeguarding the previous action. The bill has then been formally passed by the chamber.

Transmitted — After a bill is passed by either chamber, it is stripped of its sponsor's name, and henceforth is known officially by its initialed and numbered title. The approved bill is then sent to the opposite house. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is — accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the opposite house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it completes work on its own version of the legislation. Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes, readily agreed to by the other house, and the measure has taken its penultimate step

towards being law. But if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, or lays the measure aside until a differing version is prepared, an intervening step is required, and the separate bill approved by each house is "sent to conference."

Conference — A conference undertakes to harmonize any House bill and Senate bill which relate to the same subject, but which clash in their respective legislative provisions. The conference is staffed by interested senior members appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, usually from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the members of one house most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees of the other house. Theoretically conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two bills before them, but this curb is often by-passed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

In most cases, the ironing out of difficulties in Senate and House bills requires time particularly on knotty appropriations measures. As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Frequently uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, will result in an impasse, and the two bills may die in conference, even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conference Report — When the conferees have harmonized their bills, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did — or did not — retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications, to their respective houses, of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. The conference report must be approved by each. Generally the compromises reached by the conferees are written into a new bill, which is printed in the conference report. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. The order of voting on conference reports is regulated. The chamber asking for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Signed — After a bill has been passed, either in its original form or its compromise form after a conference, it is enrolled on parchment paper and sent around the Capitol for various official signatures. The Secretary of the Senate signs it to certify that the printing is correct. The Speaker of the House then signs it, followed by the Vice-President in his capacity as 'presiding officer of the Senate.

The parchment document is then sent to the White House, where the President must sign it before it can become law. If he does not sign it within ten days (excluding Sundays) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

Vetoes — However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill, refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Frequently, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto. This requires a two-thirds vote to make the bill law, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." The vote is usually taken the same day the message is received. Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill affected becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When public bills are finally passed and signed, they lose their bill identification numbers and receive public law numbers.

Glossary of Congressional Terms

Act — When a bill is passed by either chamber, and sent to the other, its title changes from "A Bill" to "An Act". The sponsor's name is deleted but the number of the measure and the initials designating the house of origin remain unchanged.

Adjournment sine die — Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

Adjournment to a Day Certain — Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

Amendment — Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appeal — A Congressman's challenge of any ruling or decision arbitrarily made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the Chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

Appropriation Bill — Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total premissable under the ceiling set by the authorization bill. Technically, all appropriation bills originate in the House, and should await passage of authorization measures before enactment. In practice, however, rules to this effect are sometimes ignored or suspended. In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

Authorization Bill — Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

Bills — Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the House in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two - year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed." (See Page 11.)

In addition to bills, other proposals receive similar action by Congress. (See Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution.)

Bills Introduced — In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, no more than one of which is passed. Thus, a Member may have his name on a bill introduced but not on an identical bill passed. In cases of multiple identical bills, introduced, the bill which is selected for passage is usually that sponsored by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, or the senior Member of the group of sponsors.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills and agrees on a single bill which is then introduced under the chairman's name.

Bills Referred — When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Budget — The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. Congressional opinion on it is expressed by joint resolution. (See Legislative Budget.)

Calendar — An agenda or list of pending business. There are varying types of calendars in each house.

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the majority leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the minority leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills called up out of the order in which they appear on the calendar. (See Consent, Discharge, Executive, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

Calendar Wednesday — In the House, on every Wednesday, committees are called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, and may call up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times — by a two - thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

Call of the Calendar — Senate bills which are not brought up by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills considered in this fashion are usually non - controversial and debate is limited to five minutes on each.

Chamber — Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as opposed to the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill — Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill". The new measure which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration as though it had never been amended. This often is a timesaver, as committee - recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Cloture — The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate ex-

cept a proposal to change the chamber's rules of procedure. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction, and 64 votes for passage — 2/3 of the Senate membership as required by the Constitution. The motion is voted upon by a yea - nay roll call one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee — A subdivision either of the House or the Senate which readies legislation for action by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, Select or Special, and Watchdog.)

Committee of the Whole — The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate — on the floor of the chamber — in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees, and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriation, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually the Committee of the Whole may consider any type of measure, and often does. The reason is twofold. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. Secondly, none of the group's votes can be roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non - roll - call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising". The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the Committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

Concurrent Resolution — A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Conference — A meeting between representatives of each house to reconcile differences between the two houses over the provisions of a given bill. The members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective houses. Conference reports must be agreed to by a majority of the managers for each house, and cannot be amended by either house. They must be approved by both houses. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences.

Congressional Record — The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with expressions reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Consent Calendar — Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is non - controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month, but consideration of any bill may be blocked by the objection of any Member. If there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar but remains on the Union or House calendar.

Contract Authorizations — Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stopgap provisions which permit the federal government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

Correcting the Record — Rule prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests — and almost always gets — unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Deficiency Appropriation — An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed.

Dilatory Motions — A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

Discharge a Committee — Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate. If a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after having the bill referred to it, any member of the House can file a discharge petition. This petition needs the signatures of 218 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

In the Senate, motions to discharge a committee are made in the form of Senate resolutions which can be called up on motion, just as are other matters of Senate business.

Discharge Calendar — The calendar to which motions to discharge committees (see above) are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and before they are acted on.

Discharge Resolution — In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a bill before it. Senate approval is required. In the House, a discharge resolution is introduced by the chairman of a committee whose bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee. If the chairman's resolution is approved by the House, the Rules group loses jurisdiction over the bill before it.

Division Vote — In either House or Senate, Members in favor stand and are counted by the presiding officer. The Members opposed stand and are counted. Individual votes are not recorded. In the House, the presiding officer announces the numbers for and against. In the Senate, only the result is announced.

Enacting Clause — Key phrase in bills saying ". . . therefore be it enacted that . . .". A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill — The final copy of a bill, with the text as amended and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate. Before becoming a law, a bill is sometimes engrossed, always is enrolled. (See below.)

Enrollment of Bill — The act of preparing a bill for the signature of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and for transmission to the President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment. In modern times, Congress has ignored the warning of Thomas Jefferson and older English parliamentarians that "when the bill is enrolled it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery."

Executive Calendar — This is an additional, non - legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Executive Documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document — A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee, remaining there until acted upon or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Resolution — A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i. e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be made in an Executive Resolution, whereas a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill would require an ordinary Senate Resolution. The Executive Resolution is not used in the House of Representatives.

Executive Session — Meeting of a Senate or House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

Expenditure — The actual expenditure of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely equal in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster — An effort by a minority to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. Members filibustering attempt to consume time. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rule for unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year — Financial operations of the government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager — A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are usually chairmen of the committees endorsing the bill and seeking its enactment, or ranking committeemen. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it.

Frank — A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage-free.

Germane — Pertinence to the subject of a bill of any amendments offered. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are to general appropriation bills, or to those being considered under cloture.

Hearings — Most bills are not reported out of committee until interested persons are given a chance to be heard in support of, or opposition to the legislation. The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

Hopper — Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

House — The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar — Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity — Privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee — A specified number of members of both House and Senate are named to joint committees to consider many matters of importance. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Joint Resolution — A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions — for example, international executive agreements. Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require presidential signature but go to the Secretary of State to be transmitted to the states for ratification.

Journal — The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the views expressed. Rules of both Houses provide for the Journal to be read and approved at the beginning of each legislative day. This is a matter of highest privilege and no other business can intervene except by unanimous consent, or, in the House, a successful motion to suspend the rules.

Law — An Act which has been signed by the President, or passed

over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed by number; for example, the Housing Act of 1949 (S 1070) became Public Law No. 171.

Legislative Budget — The opinion of Congress, expressed in a concurrent resolution, on the over-all totals of the Federal budget. The resolution is reported jointly by the House and Senate Appropriations Committee. It includes, among other things, the estimated over-all Federal receipts and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, and a recommendation for the maximum amount to be appropriated for expenditure in the fiscal year, with a reserve for deficiencies. According to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the legislative budget must be reported by Feb. 14, but a later date may be set by Concurrent Resolution.

Legislative Day—The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

Lobby — Group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation, usually for pay and on a full-time, organized basis. Elaborate definitions of what constitutes lobbying are set forth in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Majority Leader — Officer of the nominally controlling party in either house who is virtually program director for that chamber, speaking for its majority.

Majority Whip — One member of the majority party in both House and Senate is selected as "whip". In effect he is an assistant majority leader. His job is to help marshal the majority forces on matters of interest to the majority.

Manual — The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking Up A Bill — Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases, etc.

Writing a new bill: Recopying in final form for submittal a bill that has been heavily "marked up." Sometimes this means abandoning a greatly revised bill and beginning anew. (See "clean bill.)

Minority Leader — Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the numerically inferior party in either house.

Minority Whip — The minority whip performs the same duties for the minority party in each house as the majority whip (see above) performs for the majority party.

Morning Hour — The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. It lasts two hours in the Senate where it is used more frequently. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees and the introduction of bills and resolutions. During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

Motion — Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure, or a vote, etc. Only one motion can be made at a time. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations — Names of persons appointed to office by the executive branch of the government. The Senate is required by the Constitution to confirm, or withhold confirmation from, these persons. Sometimes Senators object to appointees as being "personally obnoxious" to them. Usually other Senators then join in blocking the appointment out of courtesy to their colleagues.

One Minute Speeches — Addresses by House members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto — A two-thirds vote is required to override and the yeas-and-nays are required by the Constitution. The form of the question is, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?"

Pairs — Frequently Congressmen are either unable to attend a roll call vote, or do not wish to be recorded officially in its final tally. They resort to the device of pairing, an opponent of the measure coupling with a proponent. Pairs do not affect the announced totals of roll call votes. "General" pairs between two Members are in effect until mutually suspended. Other pairs apply to specific votes only, and reveal the position of each person pairing.

Another device for registering opinion on a bill without recording a vote is for a member to "announce" or "declare" — after the roll has been called — what his vote would have been.

Pocket Veto — The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within ten days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that ten-day period, the bill is killed without the President's signature.

Point or Order — An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business". Often a point of no order — noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber — is similarly made and treated.

Previous Question — In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved

on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar — Private bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. Two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Privilege — Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen, and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves.

Privileged Questions — The order in which legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. Other things being equal between two bills, for example, the one with the higher precedence according to chamber rules is considered first. It is considered more "privileged" than the other, perhaps because of its nature. Motions are similarly ranked. A motion to table is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table. Even if the recommital-move were before the chamber for action at the time, it would be eclipsed by the more privileged tabling-move, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Questions of Privilege — These are matters affecting members of Congress individually or collectively. Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest; and an unconditional freedom of debate in the House.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Quorum — The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills — Ancient parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when consideration begins, and its third reading when action has been completed on amendments. Amendments are not in order after a bill has been engrossed and read for the third time, though debate may — and in the Senate frequently does — continue on the bill itself before passage.

Recess — Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee — A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. "Recommittal" is considered a death blow to the bill if approved. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

Recommit with Instructions — A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider a Vote — A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side. A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a precedence - taking motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. As a routine precaution in the House, the Speaker announces after every vote that "without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table." Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote — This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member must answer Yea or Nay. The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas-and-nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote when a quorum is not present if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas-and-nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report — Both a verb and a noun. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill. A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanations of its action. Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report.

Rescission — An appropriations bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated.

Resolution — A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other house nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house or the other. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased

member or, in the Senate, to give "advice" on foreign policy.

Rider — A provision tacked on to a bill, and sometimes originally a separate bill, which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including it in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically banned.

Rule — A rule may be either a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in each chamber's Manual, or a decision made by the House Rules Committee as to how a specific measure shall be considered on the floor. The House group may determine under which rule in the House Manual a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule." In its most common usage, such a rule is in the form of a Resolution introduced by the Rules Committee. If adopted by the House, the resolution becomes a temporary rule as valid as any standing rule. The special rule lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule provides the maximum time for general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this case it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration.

Select or Special Committee — A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Senate President — Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice - President of the U. S. In his absence, a President Pro Tempore (President for the time being) presides.

Speaker — The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its members.

Special Session — A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U. S. under his Constitutional powers.

Standing Committee — A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions. Hard-to-classify bills are referred to the appropriate committee at the discretion of the House Speaker or President of the Senate.

Strike From The Record — Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

Strike the Enacting Clause — Each bill before Congress starts off with the phrase: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That. . ." A Member wishing to kill a bill frequently will move from the floor to "strike the enacting clause" — that first sentence — from the bill. If the action carries and the enacting clause is stricken, the bill cannot, of course, be enacted into law.

Strike Out The Last Word — A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is perfunctory, and customarily requires no vote.

Substitute — A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriation — An appropriation supplemental to the regular apropriation, but not a deficiency. Supplemental appropriations normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

Table a Bill — The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action if desired.

Teller Vote — In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Treaties — Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals.

"Unanimous Consent" — Synonymous with "Without Objection." (See below.)

Union Calendar—Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this calendar according to the date reported from committee.

Veto—Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the House of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege.

Voice Vote — In either House or Senate, Members answer aye or no in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result.

Votes — There are several methods by which Congressmen may register approval or disapproval of matters before them in committee or in their respective chambers. These include record (roll call), division, teller and voice votes.

Watchdog Committee — Several special committees informally called "watchdog" committees have been set up by Congress to make a continuing check on the administration of a particular program authorized by Congress. Some watchdog committees have joint House - Senate membership. They cannot act on legislation, but can make reports and recommendations.

"Without Objection" — Used in lieu of a vote on non - controversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

82nd CONGRESS--

FACTS

and

FIGURES

Changes in 82nd Congress, First Session

SENATE

Party Breakdown

(Total Membership — 96)

	Democrats	Republicans
Jan. 3, 1951	49	47
Dec. 31, 1951	50	46

Senators serve for six years. The governor of a state may appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy until the next election. A Senator appointed or elected to fill a vacancy serves until the next general election.

How Changes Came About

Virgil Chapman (D Ky.) was killed in an automobile accident March 8, 1951. Rep. Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) was appointed March 17, 1951, to fill the vacancy until the 1952 election, and was sworn in March 19,1951.

Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) died April 18, 1951, after a long illness; and Blair Moody (D Mich.), a newspaperman was appointed April 23, 1951, to the seat. Moody was sworn in April 25, 1951, to serve until the elections in 1952.

Minority Floor Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), after a period of illness died Nov. 29, 1951. He was replaced by Fred Seaton (R Neb.), newspaper publisher, appointed Dec. 10, 1951. Seaton was sworn in Jan. 8, 1952, for the second session of the 82nd Congress, and announced he would not be a candidate for election in 1952.

HOUSE

Party Breakdown

(Total Membership — 435)

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Jan. 3, 1951	235	199	1
Dec. 31, 1951	231	201	1

Representatives serve for two years. Vacancies may be filled by election only.

How Changes Came About

John B. Sullivan (D Mo.) died Jan. 29, 1951. He was replaced by Claude I. Bakewell (R Mo.), who won a special election March 9, 1951, and was sworn in March 19, 1951.

Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) resigned March 19, 1951, to accept appointment to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Virgil Chapman (D Ky.). John C. Watts (D Ky.) was elected April 15, 1951, to the Kentucky 6th district and was sworn in April 23, 1951.

Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) died April 27, 1951, and was replaced by his wife, Vera Buchanan. Mrs. Buchanan (D Pa.) was elected July 25, 1951, and sworn in Aug. 1, 1951.

John Kee (D W.Va.) died May 8, 1951; he too was replaced by his wife, Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) who was elected July 17, 1951. Mrs. Kee was sworn in July 26, 1951.

Ed Gossett (D Tex.) resigned July 31, 1951, to accept a position with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. His successor, Frank Ikard (D Tex.), was elected Sept. 8, 1951, and sworn in Sept. 17, 1951.

Wilson D. Gillette (R Pa.) died Aug. 7, 1951. The vacancy in the 14th Pennsylvania district was filled by Joseph L. Carrigg (R Pa.), elected on Nov. 6, 1951, and sworn in Jan. 8, 1952.

Frank Fellows (R Maine) died Aug. 27, 1951. He was replaced by Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine), who was elected Oct. 22 1951, and sworn in on Jan. 8, 1952.

Albert Vaughn (R Pa.) died Sept. 1, 1951. Karl C. King (R Pa.) succeeded to his seat after being elected Nov. 6, 1951, and sworn in Jan. 8, 1952.

Harry L. Towe (R N.J.) resigned Sept. 6, 1951, to become the special assistant attorney general of New Jersey. He was replaced by former Rep. Frank C. Osmers (R N.J.), elected on Nov. 6, 1951, and sworn in on Jan. 8, 1952.

Edward Breen (D Ohio) resigned Oct. 1, 1951, because of ill health. Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) was elected Nov. 6, 1951, to the seat, and was sworn in Jan. 8, 1952.

Karl Stefan (R Neb.), a Representative since 1935, died Oct. 2, 1951. He was replaced by R. D. Harrison (R Neb.) who was elected on December 4, 1951, and sworn in on Jan. 8, 1952.

John Albert Whitaker (D Ky.) died at his home Dec. 15, 1951, after a short illness. The vacancy left by his death had not been filled at the close of 1951.

Officers, Party Organization

Only one change was made in the officer lists of either chamber during the 82nd Congress, First session. That was due to the death of Senate Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.).

Senate

President pro tempore — Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.)

Majority Leader — Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.)

Majority Whip — Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.)

Minority Leader — *

Minority Whip — Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

Chairman, Democratic Conference — Ernest W. McFarland, (Ariz.)

Secretary, Democratic Conference — Brien McMahon (Conn.)

Chairman, Republican Conference — Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)

Secretary, Republican Conference — Milton D. Young (N.D.)

* Vacancy due to Wherry's death Nov. 29, 1951.

House

Speaker — Sam Rayburn (D Tex.)

Majority Leader — John W. McCormack (D Mass.)

Majority Whip — J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Minority Leader — Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.)

Minority Whip — Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)

Chairman, Democratic Caucus — Jere Cooper (Tenn.)

Chairman, Republican Conference—Clifford R. Hope (Kan.)

1952 SENATE ROSTER -- 82nd CONGRESS

Ages, Professions, Seniority and Veteran Status of Senators

The chart below gives the official roster of the Senate for the 82nd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of the Member, column 10 his seniority in his party, according to total years served in Congress (but not necessarily consecutively). Both are as of Dec. 31, 1951. A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the Member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of Members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

1. Age
2. Agriculture
3. Business or Banking
4. Medicine or Dentistry
5. Civic Service or Politics
6. Journalism
7. Law
8. Teaching
9. Check indicates veteran status
10. Seniority in party.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	57				✓		✓		✓	13
Sparkman (D)	52				✓		✓	✓	✓	25
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	72				✓				✓	3
McFarland (D)	57		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	14
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	46				✓		✓	✓		21
McClellan (D)	55				✓		✓		✓	17
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	43				✓	✓			✓	16
Nixon (R)	38				✓		✓		✓	29
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	67	✓	✓		✓					11
Millikin (R)	60						✓		✓	8
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	51		✓		✓				✓	37
McMahon (D)	48				✓		✓			22
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	48	✓	✓		✓				✓	35
Williams (R)	47	✓	✓							22
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	59				✓		✓		✓	23
Smathers (D)	38				✓		✓		✓	43
GEORGIA										
George (D)	73				✓		✓			2
Russell (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	5
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	57				✓	✓			✓	27
Welker (R)	45	✓			✓		✓		✓	32
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	55				✓		✓		✓	30
Douglas (D)	59				✓	✓		✓	✓	35
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	54	✓	✓						✓	13
Jenner (R)	43				✓		✓		✓	20
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	72				✓		✓		✓	30
Hickenlooper (R)	55				✓		✓		✓	12
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	58	✓			✓				✓	28
Schoeppel (R)	57				✓		✓		✓	24
KENTUCKY										
Underwood (D)	53				✓	✓			✓	44
Clements (D)	55	✓			✓				✓	38
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	60	✓			✓		✓		✓	12
Long (D)	33				✓		✓		✓	28
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	63				✓		✓		✓	4
Smith (R)	53		✓		✓	✓		✓		25
MARYLAND										
Butler (R)	54						✓		✓	32
O'Conor (D)	55				✓		✓		✓	26
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	49				✓	✓			✓	19
Saltonstall (R)	59				✓		✓		✓	14
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	62				✓		✓			9
Moody (D)	49					✓				45
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	40		✓		✓			✓		35
Thye (R)	55	✓			✓				✓	21
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	47	✓			✓		✓			16
Stennis (D)	50				✓		✓			27
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	48				✓		✓		✓	42
Kem (R)	61				✓		✓		✓	22
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	53	✓			✓				✓	22
Murray (D)	75				✓		✓			9
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	73		✓		✓					6
Seaton (R)	42		✓		✓	✓				34
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	61		✓		✓				✓	22
McCarran (D)	75				✓		✓			7
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	53		✓		✓		✓			1
Tobey (R)	71	✓	✓		✓					2
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	53				✓		✓		✓	26
Smith (R)	71				✓		✓	✓		11
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	56	✓	✓		✓					34
Chavez (D)	63				✓		✓			10
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	55		✓		✓				✓	22
Lehman (D-Lib.)	73		✓		✓				✓	36
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	74				✓	✓	✓			19
Smith (D)	64				✓		✓		✓	39
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	65	✓			✓		✓			5
Young (R)	54	✓			✓					15
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	58				✓		✓		✓	21
Taft (R)	62				✓		✓			3
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	55		✓		✓			✓	✓	31
Monroney (D)	49		✓		✓	✓				41
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	61				✓		✓		✓	10
Morse (R)	51				✓		✓	✓		13
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	68				✓		✓			33
Martin (R)	72		✓		✓		✓		✓	21
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	84		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	11
Pastore (D)	44				✓		✓			40
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	55				✓		✓		✓	20
Maybank (D)	52		✓		✓				✓	15
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	55	✓			✓	✓			✓	31
Mundt (R)	51	✓	✓		✓			✓		23
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	48				✓		✓			33
McKellar (D)	82				✓		✓			1
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	74				✓		✓		✓	4
Johnson (D)	43				✓		✓		✓	32
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	53		✓						✓	32
Watkins (R)	65	✓			✓		✓			22
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	57	✓			✓					7
Flanders (R)	71		✓		✓					17
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	64	✓			✓	✓				6
Robertson (D)	64				✓		✓		✓	24
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	45		✓		✓				✓	18
Magnuson (D)	46				✓		✓		✓	18
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	58				✓		✓		✓	14
Neely (D)	77				✓		✓		✓	29
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	42				✓		✓		✓	22
Wiley (R)	67				✓		✓			3
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	59			✓	✓				✓	31
O'Mahoney (D)	67				✓	✓	✓			8

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

1952 HOUSE ROSTER -- 82nd CONGRESS

Ages, Professions, Seniority and Veteran Status of Representatives

The chart below gives the official roster of the House for the 82nd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of the Member, column 10 his seniority in his party, according to total years served in Congress (but not necessarily consecutively). Both are as of Dec. 31, 1951. A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the Member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of Members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

1. Age
2. Agriculture
3. Business or Banking
4. Medicine or Dentistry
5. Civic Service or Politics
6. Journalism
7. Law
8. Teaching
9. Check indicates veteran status
10. Seniority in party.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	45				✓		✓		✓	34
9 Battle (D)	39		✓						✓	45
1 Boykin (D)	66	✓	✓							17
6 deGraffenried (D)	52				✓		✓		✓	59
7 Elliott (D)	38						✓		✓	59
2 Grant (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	20
8 Jones (D)	39				✓		✓		✓	46
5 Rains (D)	49				✓		✓			39
4 Roberts (D)	39	✓			✓		✓		✓	68
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	66							✓		18
2 Patten (D)	44		✓					✓	✓	59
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	48				✓		✓			21
7 Harris (D)	48				✓		✓			27
5 Hays (D)	53				✓		✓		✓	32
2 Mills (D)	42				✓		✓			21
6 Norrell (D)	55				✓		✓		✓	21
4 Tackett (D)	40				✓		✓		✓	59
3 Trimble (D)	57				✓		✓		✓	39
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	52				✓		✓	✓	✓	34
8 Anderson (R)	47	✓								18
11 Bramblett (R)	50		✓		✓			✓		34
2 Engle (D)	38				✓		✓			33
4 Havenner (D)	69				✓	✓				38
9 Hunter (R)	35				✓		✓		✓	55
3 Johnson (R)	63				✓		✓		✓	24
23 McKinnon (D)	45				✓	✓				59
6 Miller (D)	60		✓		✓				✓	39
22 Phillips (R)	64	✓	✓		✓				✓	24
1 Scudder (R)	63		✓		✓				✓	42
5 Shelley (D)	63				✓				✓	62
21 Sheppard (D)	66		✓							18
10 Werdel (R)	46				✓		✓			42
Los Angeles County										
18 Doyle (D)	64				✓		✓			58
12 Hillings (R)	28				✓		✓		✓	55
20 Hinshaw (R)	57		✓		✓				✓	18
19 Holifield (D)	48		✓		✓					32
16 Jackson (R)	41				✓	✓			✓	34
17 King (D)	53		✓		✓				✓	30
15 McDonough (R)	56		✓		✓					28
13 Poulson (R)	56		✓		✓					33
14 Yorty (D)	41				✓		✓		✓	68
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	55	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	59
3 Chenoweth (R)	54		✓		✓		✓			51
2 Hill (R)	65	✓	✓		✓					22
1 Rogers (D)	51				✓		✓		✓	68
CONNECTICUT										
3 McGuire (D)	45		✓		✓					59
4 Morano (R)	43				✓					55
5 Patterson (R)	43						✓		✓	34
1 Ribicoff (D)	41				✓		✓			59
AL Sadlak (R)	43				✓		✓		✓	34
2 Seely-Brown (R)	43	✓			✓			✓	✓	54
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	42						✓		✓	34
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	41				✓		✓		✓	59
5 Herlong (D)	42				✓		✓		✓	59
4 Lantaff (D)	38				✓		✓			68
1 McMullen (D)	49				✓		✓			68
6 Rogers (D)	65				✓		✓			39
3 Sikes (D)	45				✓	✓			✓	38
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	71	✓				✓		✓		14
4 Camp (D)	59					✓		✓	✓	23
2 Cox (D)	71					✓		✓		9
5 Davis (D)	56					✓		✓	✓	45
3 Forrester (D)	55					✓		✓		68
7 Lanham (D)	63					✓		✓		45
1 Preston (D)	42					✓		✓	✓	45
6 Vinson (D)	68					✓		✓		4
8 Wheeler (D)	36	✓							✓	45
9 Wood (D)	66					✓		✓	✓	38
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	41					✓		✓	✓	55
1 Wood (R)	73	✓			✓	✓			✓	55
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	53								✓	9
17 Arends (R)	56	✓	✓						✓	12
26 Bishop (R)	61		✓		✓					22
19 Chiperfield (R)	52						✓		✓	18
23 Jenison (R)	44		✓			✓			✓	34
21 Mack (D)	35		✓						✓	59
15 Mason (R)	69					✓		✓		14
25 Price (D)	46					✓	✓		✓	39
14 Reed (R)	61					✓		✓	✓	12
20 Simpson (R)	57		✓			✓			✓	24
22 Springer (R)	42					✓		✓	✓	55
18 Velde (R)	41					✓		✓	✓	42
24 Vursell (R)	70			✓		✓	✓			24
Chicago—Cook County										
3 Busbey (R)	55			✓					✓	53
13 Church (R)	59					✓				55
1 Dawson (D)	65					✓		✓	✓	32
8 Gordon (D)	58			✓		✓				32
10 Hoffman (R)	58			✓		✓	✓		✓	42
12 Jonas (R)	66					✓		✓	✓	42
5 Kluczynski (D)	55			✓					✓	68
4 McVey (R)	66							✓		55
6 O'Brien (D)	73			✓		✓				31
7 Sabath (D)	85					✓		✓		1
11 Sheehan (R)	42			✓						55
2 Vail (R)	56			✓		✓			✓	54
9 Yates (D)	42					✓		✓	✓	59
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	44							✓	✓	55
5 Beamer (R)	55	✓	✓			✓			✓	55
7 Bray (R)	48					✓		✓	✓	55
11 Brownson (R)	37			✓					✓	55
3 Crumpacker (R)	34	✓				✓		✓	✓	55
8 Denton (D)	55					✓		✓	✓	59
6 Harden (R)	57					✓			✓	42
10 Harvey (R)	50	✓				✓		✓		38
1 Madden (D)	59					✓		✓	✓	32
9 Wilson (R)	45							✓		22
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	61					✓		✓		22
6 Dolliver (R)	57					✓		✓	✓	28
3 Gross (R)	52						✓		✓	42
8 Hoeven (R)	56					✓		✓	✓	24
7 Jensen (R)	59		✓						✓	18
4 LeCompte (R)	64					✓	✓			18
1 Martin (R)	58					✓		✓	✓	18
2 Talle (R)	59							✓	✓	18
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	50					✓		✓		28
3 George (R)	51					✓	✓			46
5 Hope (R)	58					✓		✓		6
4 Rees (R)	65	✓				✓		✓		14
2 Scrivner (R)	53					✓		✓		25
6 Smith (R)	61					✓		✓		34
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	58					✓		✓	✓	19
4 Chelf (D)	44					✓		✓		39
9 Golden (R)	60					✓		✓		42
1 Gregory (D)	54		✓			✓				18
3 Morton (R)	44		✓			✓			✓	34
7 Perkins (D)	39					✓		✓		59
5 Spence (D)	77					✓		✓		12
6 Watts (D)	49	✓	✓			✓				70
2 Vacancy										
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	60					✓		✓	✓	18
2 Boggs (D)	37					✓		✓		45
4 Brooks (D)	54					✓		✓	✓	18
1 Hebert (D)	50					✓	✓			27
7 Larcade (D)	61		✓			✓				32
6 Morrison (D)	43					✓		✓		32
5 Passman (D)	51		✓			✓			✓	45
3 Willis (D)	47							✓	✓	59
MAINE										
3 McIntire (R)	43	✓	✓							58
1 Hale (R)	62					✓		✓		24
2 Nelson (R)	44					✓		✓		42
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	57		✓			✓			✓	24
2 Devereux (R)	48	✓				✓			✓	55
4 Fallon (D)	49		✓			✓				39
3 Garmatz (D)	48		✓			✓				47
1 Miller (R)	56					✓		✓	✓	34
5 Sasscer (D)	58					✓		✓	✓	22
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	33								✓	45
4 Donohue (D)	50					✓		✓	✓	45
2 Furcolo (D)	40					✓		✓	✓	59
8 Goodwin (R)	70					✓		✓		24
10 Herter (R)	56					✓			✓	24
1 Heselton (R)	51		✓			✓		✓	✓	28
11 Kennedy (D)	34					✓	✓		✓	45
7 Lane (D)	53					✓		✓	✓	29
14 Martin (R)	67		✓			✓	✓			4
12 McCormack (D)	60					✓		✓	✓	10
9 Nicholson (R)	63		✓			✓			✓	39
3 Philbin (D)	53	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	32
5 Rogers (R)	70					✓				5
13 Wigglesworth (R)	60					✓		✓	✓	7
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	47					✓		✓		33
6 Blackney (R)	75					✓		✓	✓	17
8 Crawford (R)	63	✓	✓			✓				12
5 Ford (R)	38					✓		✓	✓	42
4 Hoffman (R)	76					✓		✓		12
2 Meader (R)	44					✓		✓		55
11 Potter (R)	35				-	✓	-		✓	37
3 Shafer (R)	58		✓			✓	✓			14
9 Thompson (R)	64					✓		✓		55
7 Wolcott (R)	58					✓		✓	✓	8
10 Woodruff (R)	75				✓	✓			✓	2
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	57		✓				✓			13
17 Dondero (R)	66					✓		✓		9
16 Lesinski (D)	37								✓	68
1 Machrowicz (D)	52					✓		✓	✓	68
13 O'Brien (D)	51					✓		✓		56
14 Rabaut (D)	65		✓			✓		✓		34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
MINNESOTA											
7 Andersen (R)	54	✓			✓					18	21 Javits (R)
1 Andresen (R)	61	✓	✓		✓		✓			10	10 Kelly (D)
8 Blatnik (D)	40				✓			✓	✓	45	9 Keogh (D)
9 Hagen (R)	50	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		24	19 Klein (D)
5 Judd (R)	53			✓	✓				✓	24	3 Latham (R)
6 Marshall (D)	45	✓			✓					59	26 McGrath (D)
4 McCarthy (D)	35	✓			✓			✓		59	14 Multer (D)
2 O'Hara (R)	56				✓		✓		✓	22	16 Murphy (D)
3 Wier (D)	63				✓				✓	59	13 O'Toole (D)
MISSISSIPPI											22 Powell (D)
4 Abernethy (D)	48				✓		✓			32	5 Vacancy***
6 Colmer (D)	61				✓		✓	✓	✓	13	12 Rooney (D)
1 Rankin (D)	69				✓		✓		✓	5	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)
3 Smith (D)	33				✓	✓			✓	68	**NORTH CAROLINA**
2 Whitten (D)	41				✓		✓	✓		28	**3 Barden (D)**
7 Williams (D)	33				✓		✓		✓	45	**1 Bonner (D)**
5 Winstead (D)	47	✓						✓		32	7 Carlyle (D)
MISSOURI											5 Chatham (D)
6 Armstrong (R)	58				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	55	4 Cooley (D)
5 Bolling (D)	35							✓	✓	59	8 Deane (D)
9 Cannon (D)	72				✓		✓	✓		7	9 Doughton (D)
8 Carnahan (D)	54				✓			✓	✓	58	6 Durham (D)
12 Curtis (R)	40							✓	✓	55	10 Jones, H.C. (D)
4 Irving (D)	53		✓		✓					59	11 Jones, W.W. (D)
10 Jones (D)	50		✓		✓	✓				52	2 Kerr (D)
13 Karsten (D)	38				✓		✓			45	12 Redden (D)
1 Magee (D)	52	✓			✓		✓		✓	59	**NORTH DAKOTA**
2 Moulder (D)	47				✓		✓			59	AL Aandahl (R)
7 Short (R)	53				✓			✓	✓	11	AL Burdick (R)
11 Bakewell (R)	39				✓		✓		✓	56	**OHIO**
3 Welch (D)	56		✓		✓					59	14 Ayres (R)
MONTANA											AL Bender (R)
2 D'Ewart (R)	62	✓	✓		✓					29	8 Betts (R)
1 Mansfield (D)	48		✓				✓	✓	✓	32	22 Bolton (R)
NEBRASKA											16 Bow (R)
2 Buffett (R)	48	✓	✓		✓					52	3 Schenck (R)
1 Curtis (R)	46				✓		✓	✓		18	11 Brehm (R)
4 Miller (R)	59	✓		✓	✓				✓	24	7 Brown (R)
3 Harrison (R)	54		✓							58	5 Clevenger (R)
NEVADA											21 Crosser (D)
AL Baring (D)	40		✓		✓				✓	59	1 Elston (R)
NEW HAMPSHIRE											20 Feighan (D)
2 Cotton (R)	51		✓		✓		✓			34	18 Hays (D)
1 Merrow (R)	45				✓			✓		24	2 Hess (R)
NEW JERSEY											10 Jenkins (R)
11 Addonizio (D)	37		✓						✓	59	19 Kirwan (D)
3 Auchincloss (R)	66		✓		✓				✓	24	4 McCulloch (R)
8 Canfield (R)	53				✓	✓	✓		✓	22	17 McGregor (R)
6 Case (R)	47				✓		✓			28	6 Polk (D)
5 Eaton (R)	83				✓	✓				4	9 Reams (I)
2 Hand (R)	49		✓		✓	✓	✓			28	15 Secrest (D)
14 Hart (D)	58				✓		✓			16	12 Vorys (R)
4 Howell (D)	47		✓		✓					59	13 Weichel (R) *
12 Kean (R)	58		✓		✓				✓	18	**OKLAHOMA**
10 Rodino (D)	42				✓		✓		✓	59	3 Albert (D)
13 Sieminski (D)	40		✓						✓	68	8 Belcher (R)
9 Osmers (R)	44		✓		✓				✓	57	5 Jarman (D)
7 Widnall (R)	45				✓		✓			44	6 Morris (D)
1 Wolverton (R)	71				✓		✓			6	1 Schwabe (R)
NEW MEXICO											4 Steed (D)
AL Dempsey (D)	72		✓		✓					65	2 Stigler (D)
AL Fernandez (D)	49				✓		✓			32	7 Wickersham (D)
NEW YORK											**OREGON**
44 Butler (R)	64		✓		✓					51	**3 Angell (R)**
32 Byrne (D)	75				✓		✓			18	**4 Ellsworth (R)**
39 Cole (R)	47						✓	✓		12	**1 Norblad (R)**
28 Gamble (R)	65				✓		✓			16	**2 Stockman (R)**
1 Greenwood (D)	67							✓		69	**PENNSYLVANIA**
27 Gwinn (R)	67	✓			✓		✓			28	33 Buchanan, V. (D)
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	42	✓	✓		✓					19	15 Bush (R)
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	51				✓		✓			18	30 Corbett (R)
31 Kearney (R)	62				✓		✓		✓	24	9 Dague (R)
40 Keating (R)	51				✓		✓		✓	24	29 Denny (R)
34 Kilburn (R)	58		✓						✓	20	32 Eberharter (D)
42 Miller (R)	37				✓		✓		✓	55	12 Fenton (R)
41 Ostertag (R)	55		✓		✓		✓		✓	55	11 Flood (D)
43 Radwan (R)	40				✓		✓		✓	55	31 Fulton (R)
45 Reed (R)	76		✓		✓		✓			1	19 Gavin (R)
36 Riehlman (R)	52		✓		✓					34	14 Carrigg (R)
29 St. George (R)	55		✓		✓					34	25 Graham (R)
38 Taber (R)	71				✓		✓			3	7 James (R)
33 Taylor (R)	49				✓		✓			24	28 Kearns (R)
30 Wharton (R)	52	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	55	27 Kelley (D)
35 Williams (R)	67	✓	✓		✓					55	21 Lind (D)
New York City											16 McConnell (R)
8 Anfuso (D)	46				✓				✓	68	24 Morgan (D)
25 Buckley (D)	61		✓		✓					16	18 Mumma (R)
15 Celler (D)	63				✓		✓			7	10 O'Neill (D)
4 Clemente (D)	43				✓		✓		✓	59	13 Rhodes (D)
17 Coudert (R)	53				✓		✓		✓	24	26 Saylor (R)
6 Delaney (D)	50				✓		✓			58	17 Simpson (R)
24 Dollinger (D)	50				✓		✓			59	23 Sittler (R)
18 Donovan (D)	53				✓		✓		✓	68	22 Van Zandt (R)
23 Fine (D)	48				✓		✓			68	8 King (R)
11 Heffernan (D)	63		✓		✓					27	20 Walter (D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
7 Heller (D)	46				✓		✓			60	**Philadelphia**
21 Javits (R)	47				✓		✓		✓	34	1 Barrett (D)
10 Kelly (D)	45				✓					62	4 Chudoff (D)
9 Keogh (D)	44				✓		✓	✓		18	2 Granahan (D)
19 Klein (D)	47				✓		✓			41	5 Green (D)
3 Latham (R)	43				✓		✓		✓	28	3 Scott, Hardie (R)
26 McGrath (D)	49				✓		✓			59	6 Scott, Hugh (R)
14 Multer (D)	51				✓		✓			50	**RHODE ISLAND**
16 Murphy (D)	53		✓						✓	59	2 Fogarty (D)
13 O'Toole (D)	49				✓		✓			18	1 Forand (D)
22 Powell (D)	43		✓		✓	✓		✓		39	**SOUTH CAROLINA**
5 Vacancy***											4 Bryson (D)
12 Rooney (D)	48				✓		✓			36	3 Dorn (D)
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)	37				✓		✓		✓	61	6 McMillan (D)
											5 Richards (D)
NORTH CAROLINA											
3 Barden (D)	55				✓		✓	✓	✓	16	2 Riley (D)
1 Bonner (D)	60	✓	✓		✓				✓	25	1 Rivers (D)
7 Carlyle (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	59	**SOUTH DAKOTA**
5 Chatham (D)	55	✓	✓		✓				✓	59	2 Berry (R)
4 Cooley (D)	54						✓		✓	15	1 Lovre (R)
8 Deane (D)	53		✓		✓		✓			45	**TENNESSEE**
9 Doughton (D)	88	✓	✓		✓					2	2 Baker (R)
6 Durham (D)	59		✓						✓	21	9 Cooper (D)
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	67	✓			✓		✓			45	10 Davis (D)
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	37	✓			✓		✓		✓	64	5 Evins (D)
2 Kerr (D)	80				✓		✓			8	3 Frazier (D)
12 Redden (D)	50				✓		✓			45	4 Gore (D)
NORTH DAKOTA											8 Murray (D)
AL Aandahl (R)	54	✓			✓			✓		47	6 Priest (D)
AL Burdick (R)	72	✓			✓		✓			40	1 Reece (R)
OHIO											7 Sutton (D)
14 Ayres (R)	35	✓	✓						✓	55	**TEXAS**
AL Bender (R)	55		✓		✓					50	3 Beckworth (D)
8 Betts (R)	47						✓			55	15 Bentsen (D)
22 Bolton (R)	66				✓			✓		21	17 Burleson (D)
16 Bow (R)	50				✓		✓			55	2 Combs (D)
3 Schenck (R)	52		✓		✓					58	21 Fisher (D)
11 Brehm (R)	59			✓	✓					24	13 Ikard (D)
7 Brown (R)	58	✓	✓		✓	✓				18	20 Kilday (D)
5 Clevenger (R)	66	✓	✓							18	12 Lucas (D)
21 Crosser (D)	77				✓		✓			6	14 Lyle (D)
1 Elston (R)	60				✓		✓		✓	18	19 Mahon (D)
20 Feighan (D)	46				✓		✓			32	1 Patman (D)
18 Hays (D)	40	✓			✓				✓	59	7 Pickett (D)
2 Hess (R)	53				✓		✓		✓	49	11 Poage (D)
10 Jenkins (R)	71		✓		✓		✓			4	4 Rayburn (D)
19 Kirwan (D)	65		✓		✓				✓	18	16 Regan (D)
4 McCulloch (R)	50				✓		✓		✓	38	18 Rogers (D)
17 McGregor (R)	55		✓		✓				✓	21	6 Teague (D)
6 Polk (D)	55	✓			✓			✓		55	8 Thomas (D)
9 Reams (I)	54		✓		✓		✓		✓		9 Thompson (D)
15 Secrest (D)	47				✓			✓	✓	55	10 Thornberry (D)
12 Vorys (R)	55				✓		✓	✓	✓	18	5 Wilson (D)
13 Weichel (R) *	51				✓		✓	✓		24	**UTAH**
OKLAHOMA											2 Bosone (D) *
3 Albert (D)	43						✓		✓	45	1 Granger (D)
8 Belcher (R)	52						✓		✓	55	**VERMONT**
5 Jarman (D)	36				✓		✓		✓	68	AL Prouty (R)
6 Morris (D)	52				✓		✓		✓	45	**VIRGINIA**
1 Schwabe (R)	65				✓		✓			53	4 Abbitt (D)
4 Steed (D)	47		✓			✓			✓	59	6 Burton (D)
2 Stigler (D)	62				✓		✓		✓	35	9 Fugate (D)
7 Wickersham (D)	45		✓		✓					57	3 Gary (D)
OREGON											2 Hardy (D)
3 Angell (R)	76				✓		✓			18	7 Harrison (D)
4 Ellsworth (R)	52		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	24	1 Robeson (D)
1 Norblad (R)	43				✓		✓		✓	30	8 Smith (D)
2 Stockman (R)	50	✓	✓							24	5 Stanley (D)
PENNSYLVANIA											**WASHINGTON**
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	48		✓		✓					72	4 Holmes (R)
15 Bush (R)	58	✓	✓						✓	55	5 Horan (R)
30 Corbett (R)	46		✓		✓	✓		✓		27	2 Jackson (D)
9 Dague (R)	53				✓		✓		✓	34	**3 Mack (R)**
29 Denny (R)	65		✓				✓		✓	55	1 Mitchell (D)
32 Eberharter (D)	59				✓		✓		✓	18	6 Tollefson (R)
12 Fenton (R)	62			✓					✓	18	**WEST VIRGINIA**
11 Flood (D)	48				✓		✓			58	**3 Bailey (D)**
31 Fulton (R)	48	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	28	**4 Burnside (D)**
19 Gavin (R)	58				✓				✓	24	**6 Hedrick (D)**
14 Carrigg (R)	50						✓			58	**5 Kee, Eliz. (D)**
25 Graham (R)	71				✓		✓			18	1 Ramsay (D)
7 James (R)	**		✓		✓				✓	42	**2 Staggers (D)**
28 Kearns (R)	51		✓		✓			✓		34	**WISCONSIN**
27 Kelley (D)	68		✓		✓					27	8 Byrnes (R)
21 Lind (D)	51		✓		✓				✓	59	2 Davis (R)
16 McConnell (R)	50		✓		✓					26	9 Hull (R)
24 Morgan (D)	45			✓						39	5 Kersten (R)
18 Mumma (R)	61	✓	✓		✓					55	7 Murray (R)
10 O'Neill (D)	60		✓		✓					59	10 O'Konski (R)
13 Rhodes (D)	53		✓			✓			✓	59	1 Smith (R)
26 Saylor (R)	43		✓		✓		✓		✓	43	6 Van Pelt (R)
17 Simpson (R)	51		✓		✓		✓		✓	15	**3 Withrow (R)**
23 Sittler (R)	43		✓		✓			✓	✓	55	**4 Zablocki (D)**
22 Van Zandt (R)	53		✓						✓	31	**WYOMING**
8 King (R)	55*	✓	✓						✓	58	AL Harrison (R)
20 Walter (D)	57		✓		✓		✓		✓	13	

* Approximate age. **Will not divulge age. ***Resignation of T. Vincent Quinn (D N.Y.) dated Dec. 30, 1951 was received by the House Jan. 8, 1952.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Congressional Seniority

Rank is determined according to the date the Member is sworn in. If Members are sworn the same day, then those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senate service, Governorship, and House service. Dates below refer to beginning of present service.

SENATE DEMOCRATS

(As of Dec. 31, 1951)

1. Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.) (Three House terms previously)—March 4, 1917.
2. Walter F. George (Ga.) — Nov. 8, 1922.
3. Carl Hayden (Ariz.) (Eight House terms previously) — March 4, 1927.
4. Tom Connally (Tex.) (Six House terms previously) — March 4, 1929.
5. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 12, 1933.
6. Harry F. Byrd (Va.) (ex-Governor) March 4, 1933.
7. Pat McCarran (Nev.) — March 4, 1933.
8. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) — Jan. 1, 1934.
9. James E. Murray (Mont.) — Nov. 7, 1934.
10. Dennis Chavez (N.M.) (Two House terms previously) — May 11, 1935.
11. Theodore Francis Green (R.I.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1937.
12. Allen J. Ellender (La.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
13. Lister Hill (Ala.) (Eight House terms previously) — Jan. 11, 1938.
14. Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
15. Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.) (ex-Governor) — Nov. 5, 1941.
16. James O. Eastland (Miss.) (previous Senate service of three months in 1941) — Jan. 3, 1943.
17. John L. McClellan (Ark.) (Two House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1943.
18. Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.) (Four House terms previously) — Dec. 14, 1944.
19. Clyde R. Hoey (N.C.) (ex-Governor one House term previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
20. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1945.
21. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) (One House term previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
22. Brien McMahon (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
23. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) (ex-Governor) — Sept. 25, 1946.
24. A. Willis Robertson (Va.) (Seven House terms previously) — Nov. 6, 1946.
25. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) (Six House terms previously) — Nov. 6, 1946.
26. Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1947.
27. John C. Stennis (Miss.) — Nov. 5, 1947.
28. Russell B. Long (La.) — Dec. 31, 1948.
29. Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.) (Previous Senate service; ex-Governor, four House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
30. Guy M. Gillette (Iowa) (previous service in Senate and two terms in House) — Jan. 3, 1949.
31. Lester C. Hunt (Wyo.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1949.
    Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1949.
32. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) (six House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
33. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) (five House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
34. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) (three House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
35. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
    J. Allen Frear (Del.) — Jan 3, 1949.
    Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
36. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.) (ex-Governor) — Nov. 9, 1949.
37. William Benton (Conn.) — Dec. 17, 1949.
38. Earle C. Clements (Ky.) (ex-Governor; two House terms previously) — Nov. 27, 1950.
39. Willis Smith (N.C.) — Nov. 27, 1950.
40. John O. Pastore (R.I.) (ex-Governor; two House terms previously) — Dec. 19, 1950.
41. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (Okla.) (six House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
42. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.) (three House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
43. George A. Smathers (Fla.) (two House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
44. Thomas R. Underwood (Ky.) two House terms previously) — March 19, 1951.
45. Blair Moody (Mich.) — April 25, 1951.

SENATE REPUBLICANS

1. Styles Bridges (N.H.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
2. Charles W. Tobey (N.H.) (ex-Governor; three House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1939.
3. Robert A. Taft (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.
   Alexander Wiley (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
4. Owen Brewster (Maine) (ex-Governor; three House terms previously) — Jan. 3 1941.
5. William Langer (N.D.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1941.
6. Hugh Butler (Neb.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
7. George D. Aiken (Vt.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 10, 1941.
8. Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.) — Dec. 20, 1941.
9. Homer Ferguson (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
10. Guy Cordon (Ore.) — March 4, 1944.
11. H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) Dec. 7, 1944.
12. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1945.
13. Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
    Wayne L. Morse (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
14. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 4, 1945.
15. Milton R. Young (N.D.) — March 12, 1945.
16. William F. Knowland (Calif.) — Aug. 26, 1945.
17. Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.) —Nov. 1, 1946.
18. Harry P. Cain (Wash.) — Dec. 26, 1946.
19. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (Mass.) (ex-Senator) — Jan. 3, 1947.
20. William E. Jenner (Ind.) (ex-Senator) — Jan. 3, 1947.
21. John W. Bricker (Ohio) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    Edward Martin (Pa.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    Edward J. Thye (Minn.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1947.
22. Zales N. Ecton (Mont.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    James P. Kem (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) Jan. 3, 1947.
    George W. Malone (Nev.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    Arthur V. Watkins (Utah) — Jan. 3, 1947.
    John J. Williams (Del.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
23. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) (five House terms previously) — Dec. 31, 1948.
24. Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 3, 1949.
25. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) (five House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
26. Robert C. Hendrickson (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
27. Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho) (ex-Senator; four House terms previously) — Oct. 14, 1949.
28. Frank Carlson (Kan.) (ex-Governor; six House terms previously) — Nov. 29, 1950.
29. Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) (two House terms previously) — Dec. 1, 1950.
30. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) (eight House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
31. Francis Case (S.D.) (seven House terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
32. Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)—Jan. 3, 1951.
    John M. Butler (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
    Herman Welker (Idaho) — Jan. 3, 1951.
33. James H. Duff (Pa.) (ex-Governor) — Jan. 16, 1951.
34. Fred Seaton (Neb.)—Jan. 8, 1952.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS

1. Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) — March 4, 1907.
2. Robert L. Doughton (N.C.) — March 4, 1911.
3. Sam Rayburn (Tex.) — March 4, 1913.
4. Carl Vinson (Ga.) — Nov. 3, 1914.
5. John E. Rankin (Miss.) — March 4, 1921.
6. Robert Crosser (Ohio) (three terms previously) — March 4, 1923.
7. Clarence Cannon (Mo.) — March 4, 1923.
   Emanuel Celler (N.Y.) — March 4, 1923.
8. John H. Kerr (N.C.)—Nov. 6, 1923.
9. E. E. Cox (Ga.) — March 4, 1925.
10. John W. McCormack (Mass.) — Nov. 6, 1928.
11. Jere Cooper (Tenn.) — March 4, 1929.
    Wright Patman (Tex.) — March 4, 1929.
12. Howard W. Smith (Va.) — March 4, 1931.
    Brent Spence (Ky.) — March 4, 1931.
13. William M. Colmer (Miss.) — March 4, 1933.
    John D. Dingell (Mich.) — March 4, 1933.
    James P. Richards (S.C.) — March 4, 1933.
    Francis E. Walter (Pa.) — March 4, 1933.
14. Paul Brown (Ga.) — July 5, 1933.
15. Harold D. Cooley (N.C.) — July 7, 1934.
16. Graham A. Barden (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
    Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
    Edward J. Hart (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
    George H. Mahon (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
17. Frank W. Boykin (Ala.) — July 30, 1935.
18. A. Leonard Allen (La.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Overton Brooks (La.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    William T. Byrne (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Noble J. Gregory (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    John R. Murdock (Ariz.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Donald L. O'Toole (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    W. R. Poage (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
    Albert Thomas (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
19. Joe B. Bates (Ky.) — June 4, 1938.
20. George M. Grant (Ala.) — June 14, 1938.
21. Lindley Beckworth (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    Joseph R. Bryson (S.C.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    Carl T. Durham (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    E. C. Gathings (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    Paul J. Kilday (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    John L. McMillan (S. C.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
    W. F. Norrell (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
22. Lansdale G. Sasscer (Md.) — Feb. 3, 1939.
23. A. Sidney Camp (Ga.) — Aug. 1, 1939.
24. Clifford Davis (Tenn.) — Feb. 15, 1940.
25. Herbert C. Bonner (N. C.) — Nov. 5, 1940.
26. Aime J. Forand (R.I.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1941.
27. Walter K. Granger (Utah) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    Oren Harris (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    F. Edward Hebert (La.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    James J. Heffernan (N. Y.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    J. Percy Priest (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
    L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
28. Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.) — Nov. 4, 1941.
29. Thomas J. Lane (Mass.) — Dec. 30, 1941.
30. Cecil R. King (Calif.) — Aug. 25, 1942.
31. Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1943.
32. Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    William L. Dawson (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Michael A. Feighan (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    O. C. Fisher (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Brooks Hays (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Chet Holifield (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (La.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Ray J. Madden (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    Mike Mansfield (Mont.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
    James H. Morrison (La.) — Jan. 3, 1943.

Tom Murray (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Arthur Winstead (Miss.) — Jan 3, 1943.

33. Clair Engle (Calif.) — Aug. 31, 1943.
34. George W. Andrews (Ala.) — March 14, 1944.
35. William G. Stigler (Okla.) — March 28, 1944.
36. John J. Rooney (N. Y.) — June 6, 1944.
37. Albert Gore (Tenn.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
38. John S. Wood (Ga.) — (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Franck R. Havenner (Calif.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
John E. Fogarty (R.I.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Robert L. F. Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
39. Frank L. Chelf (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
J. M. Combs (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
George H. Fallon (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
E. H. Hedrick (W. Va.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
John E. Lyle (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
George P. Miller (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Tom Pickett (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Adam C. Powell, Jr., (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Melvin Price (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Albert Rains (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Dwight L. Rogers (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
James W. Trimble (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
40. J. Vaughan Gary (Va.) — March 6, 1945.
41. Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.) (two terms previously) — Feb. 19, 1946.
42. Olin E. Teague (Tex.) — Aug. 24, 1946.
43. Thomas B. Stanley (Va.) — Nov. 5, 1946.
44. Burr P. Harrison (Va.) — Nov. 6, 1946.
45. Hale Boggs (La.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Carl Albert (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Laurie C. Battle (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
John A. Blatnik (Minn.). — Jan 3, 1947.
Omar Burleson (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
James C. Davis (Ga.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Charles B. Deane (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)— Jan 3, 1947.
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Porter Hardy, Jr., (Va.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Hamilton C. Jones (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
John F. Kennedy (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Henderson Lanham (Ga.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Wingate H. Lucas (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Tobey Morris (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Otto E. Passman (La.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Prince H. Preston, Jr. (Ga.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Monroe M. Redden (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
W. M. (Don) Wheeler (Ga.)— Jan. 3, 1947.
John Bell Williams (Miss.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
J. Frank Wilson (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
46. Robert E. Jones, Jr., (Ala.)— Jan. 28, 1947.
47. Edward A. Garmatz (Md.) — July 15, 1947.
48. Clark W. Thompson (Tex.) (one term previously) — Aug. 23, 1947.
49. Ken Regan (Tex.) — Aug. 23, 1947.
50. Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.) — Nov. 4, 1947.
51. Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.) — Feb. 17, 1948.
52. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (Tex.) — Dec. 31, 1948.
Clarence G. Burton (Va.) — Dec. 31, 1948.
Paul C. Jones (Mo.) — Dec. 31, 1948.
53. Hugh B. Mitchell (Wash) — (ex-Senator) — Jan. 3, 1949.
54. Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.) (six terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
55. James G. Polk (Ohio) (five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Robert L. Ramsay (W. Va.) (five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Robert T. Secrest (Ohio) (five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
56. George D. O'Brien (Mich.) (four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
57. Victor Wickersham (Okla.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
58. Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
William A. Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
A. S. J. Carnahan (Mo.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
James J. Delaney (N.Y.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Clyde Doyle (Calif.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
William T. Granahan (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
59. Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Walter Baring (Nev.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Richard Bolling (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Reva Beck Bosone (Utah) — Jan. 3, 1949.
M. G. Burnside (W.Va.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
F. Ertel Carlyle (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Thurmond Chatham (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Earl Chudoff (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
L. Gary Clemente (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Edward de Graffenreid (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Carl Elliott (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
James B. Frazier (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Thomas B. Fugate (Va.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Foster Furcolo (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1949.
A. S. Herlong (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Charles R. Howell (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Leonard Irving (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
James F. Lind (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Peter F. Mack, Jr. (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Clare Magee (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Fred Marshall (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Christopher McGrath (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
John A. McGuire (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Clinton D. McKinnon (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Morgan Moulder (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
James J. Murphy (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Harry P. O'Neill (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Harold A. Patten (Ariz.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
George M. Rhodes (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Tom Steed (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Pat Suton (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Boyd Tackett (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Homer Thornberry (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Phil J. Welch (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Roy W. Wier (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Edwin E. Willis (La.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
60. Louis B. Heller (N.Y.) — Feb. 15, 1949.
61. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (N.Y.) — May 17, 1949.
62. John Francis Shelley (Calif.) — Nov. 8, 1949.
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.) — Nov. 8, 1949.
63. Edward John Robeson, Jr. (Va.) — May 2, 1950.
64. Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.) — Nov. 7, 1950.
65. John J. Dempsey (N.M.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
66. John J. Riley (S.C.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
67. W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
68. Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
James G. Donovan (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Sidney A. Fine (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
E. L. Forrester (Ga.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
John Jarman (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William C. Lantaff (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
John Lesinski, Jr., (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Chester B. McMullen (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.) Jan. 3, 1951.
Kenneth A. Roberts (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Walter E. Rogers (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Frank E. Smith (Miss.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Samuel W. Yorty (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
69. Ernest Greenwood (N.Y.) — Jan. 12, 1951.
70. John C. Watts (Ky.) — April 23, 1951.
71. Maude E. Kee (W.Va.) — July 26, 1951.
72. Vera Buchanan (Pa.) — Aug. 1, 1951.
73. Frank Ikard (Tex.) — Sept. 17, 1951.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS

1. Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)—March 4, 1919.
2. Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.)—March 4, 1921.
3. John Taber (N.Y.)—March 4, 1923.
4. Charles A. Eaton (N.J.) — March 4, 1925.
Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio) — March 4, 1925.
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.)— March 4, 1925.
5. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.) — June 30, 1925.
6. Clifford R. Hope (Kan.) — March 4, 1927.
Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.) — March 4, 1927.
7. Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.) — Nov. 6, 1928.
8. Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.) — March 4, 1931.
9. Leo E. Allen (Ill.) — March 4, 1933.
George A. Dondero (Mich.) — March 4, 1933.
10. August H. Andresen (Minn.) (four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1935.
11. Merlin Hull (Wis.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1935
Dewey Short (Mo.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1935.
12. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
Fred L. Crawford (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1935.
13. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) — Jan. 29, 1935.
14. Noah M. Mason (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
Edward H. Rees (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1937.
Paul W. Shafer (Mich.) Jan. 3, 1937.
15. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) — May 11, 1937.
16. Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.) — Nov. 2, 1937.
17. William W. Blackney (Mich.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1939.
18. H. Carl Andersen (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Jack Z. Anderson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Homer D. Angell (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Cliff Clevenger (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Charles H. Elston (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Louis E. Graham (Pa.) — J. 3, 1939.
Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Carl Hinshaw (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Ben F. Jensen (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Robert W. Kean (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Thomas E. Martin (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Reid F. Murray (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1939.
Henry O. Talle (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.
John M. Vorys (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.
19. Edwin A. Hall (N.Y.) — Nov. 7, 1939.
20. Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.) — Feb. 13, 1940.

21. Frances P. Bolton (Ohio) — Feb. 27, 1940.
J. Harry McGregor (Ohio) — Feb. 27, 1940.
22. C. W. (Runt) Bishop (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
Gordon Canfield (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
Paul Cunningham (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1941.
William S. Hill (Colo.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
Earl Wilson (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1941.
23. Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.) — Aug. 29, 1941.
24. James C. Auchincloss (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
J. Glenn Beall (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Walter E. Brehm (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Harris Ellsworth (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Leon H. Gavin (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Harold C. Hagen (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Robert Hale (Maine) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Christian A. Herter (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Hal Holmes (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Walt Horan (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Leroy Johnson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Walter H. Judd (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Chester E. Merrow (N.H.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
A. L. Miller (Neb.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
John Philips (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Sid Simpson (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Lowell Stockman (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Charles W. Vursell (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.
Alvin F. Weichel (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1943.
25. Errett P. Scrivener (Kan.) — Sept. 14, 1943.
26. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.) — Jan. 18, 1944.
27. Robert J. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.
28. John W. Byrnes (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Clifford P. Case (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Albert M. Cole (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
James I. Dolliver (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1945.
James G. Fulton (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
T. Millet Hand (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
John W. Heselton (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1945.
29. Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.) — June 5, 1945.
30. Walter Norblad (Ore.) — Jan. 11, 1946.
31. James E. Van Zandt (Pa.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.
32. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., (Pa.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.
33. John B. Bennett (Mich.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Norris Poulson (Calif.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.
34. John J. Allen, Jr., (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Ernest K. Bramblett (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Norris Cotton (N.H.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Paul B. Dague (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Edward H. Jenison (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Edward T. Miller (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Thruston Ballard Morton (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
James T. Patterson (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Katherine St. George (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Hardie Scott (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Wint Smith (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1947.
35. Glenn R. Davis (Wis.) — April 22, 1947.
36. Russell V. Mack (Wash.) — June 7, 1947.
37. Charles E. Potter (Mich.) — Aug. 26, 1947.
38. Ralph Harvey (Ind.) — Nov. 4, 1947.
William M. McCulloch (Ohio) — Nov. 4, 1947.
39. Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.) — Nov. 18, 1947.
40. Usher L. Burdick (N.D.) (Five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
41. Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.) (4 terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.
42. Gerald W. Ford, Jr. (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
James S. Golden (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
H. R. Gross (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Cecil Harden (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Richard W. Hoffman (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Benjamin F. James (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Edgar A. Jonas (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Harold O. Lovre (S.D.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Charles P. Nelson (Maine) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Herbert R. Scudder (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Harold H. Velde (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
Thomas H. Werdel (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.
43. John P. Sayler (Pa.) — Sept. 13, 1949.
44. William B. Widnall (N.J.) — Feb. 6, 1950.
45. William H. Bates (Mass.) — Feb. 14, 1950.
46. Myron V. George (Kan.) — Nov. 7, 1950.
47. Fred G. Aandahl (N.D.) (ex-governor) — Jan. 3, 1951
48. B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) (12 terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951
49. William E. Hess (Ohio) (Nine terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
50. George H. Bender (Ohio) (Five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
51. John C. Butler (N.Y.) (Four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.) (Four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
52. Howard H. Buffett (Neb.) (Three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
53. Fred E. Busbey (Ill.) (Two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951
George B. Schwabe (Okla.) (Two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
54. Charles J. Kersten (Wis.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., (Conn.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Richard B. Vail (Ill.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.
55. E. Ross Adair (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
O. K. Armstrong (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William H. Ayres (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
John V. Beamer (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Page Belcher (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
E. Y. Berry (S.D.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Jackson E. Betts (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Frank T. Bow (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William G. Bray (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Charles B. Brownson (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Alvin R. Bush (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Marguerite S. Church (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr., (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Harmar D. Denny, Jr., (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
James P. S. Devereux (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William H. Harrison (Wyo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Allan Oakley Hunter (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William E. McVey (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
George Meader (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William E. Miller (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Albert P. Morano (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Walter M. Mumma (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Edmond P. Radwan (N.Y.), — Jan. 3, 1951.
Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951
Edward L. Sittler, Jr., (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William L. Springer (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
Ruth Thompson (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William K. Van Pelt (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
William R. Williams (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.
John T. Wood (Idaho) — Jan. 3, 1951.
56. Claude I. Bakewell (Mo.) — March 19, 1951.
57. Frank C. Osmers (N.J.) (One term previously) — Jan. 8, 1952.
58. Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.) — Jan. 8, 1952.
R. D. Harrison (Neb.) — Jan. 8, 1952.
Karl C. King (Pa.) — Jan. 8, 1952.
Clifford G. McIntire (Maine) — Jan. 8, 1952.
Paul F. Schenck (Ohio) — Jan. 8, 1952.

Committees of the 82nd Congress

SENATE

To prepare bills for consideration by the upper chamber, the Senate has 15 standing committees. The largest of these is the 21 - member Appropriations Committee. All other groups have 13 members.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, majority Senators are entitled to serve on two committees, plus either the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee or the District of Columbia Committee. Minority senators are entitled to serve on any two committees.

As in the House, commitee chairmanships go to Senators with seniority in point of view of their committee service. Committee assignments are made by the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Committee on Committees. The selections are submitted to the respective party conferences for approval, after which the majority and minority leaders present their resolutions to the Senate, naming the members and designating the chairmen of the committees. Senate floor action is taken by simple majority vote.

Each party has a policy committee, called a "conference." All Democratic Senators automatically belong to the Democratic Conference, and all Republicans belong to the Republican Conference.

HOUSE

The House has 19 standing committees, ranging in size from the nine-member Un-American Activities unit to the 50-member Appropriations Committee. Most groups were enlarged in 1951 and now range from 23 to 35 members.

The majority party's members always outnumber the minority members. The ratio established between them frequently changes from Congress to Congress.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, members of the majority party are entitled to one committee post, or two, if one is the District of Columbia, Expenditures, House Administration or Un - American Activities Committee. Members of the minority party are entitled to serve on one committee, or two, if one is the District of Columbia unit or Un - American Activities group.

Each party's Committee on Committees submits resolutions of appointments for each standing committee. The resolutions ordinarily pass the House by unanimous consent.

The majority member with greatest seniority on the committee automatically becomes chairman.

Subcommittees are formed from the total committee memberships, have their own chairmen, and are usually autonomous while executing their functions. However, their reports and findings must be acted upon by the full parent committee before submission to the House.

In addition to standing committees, the House has select and special committees, set up by special resolution for a definite, and renewable, duration. They are usually investigative in nature. They deal with specific questions. Chairmanships usually go to members best acquainted with the field in which the group will function.

Besides the foregoing categories of committees, each party has its political committees. These include the groups on policy, the direction of legislation through the House, and campaign matters, as well as the Committees on Committees and caucus groups. Each party's caucus group includes all members of that party in the House.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint committees draw upon both parties and both houses of Congress for their members. Members are assigned in the same fashion as they are to standing committees. Most joint committees or commissions are set up to examine special and specific questions. Their studies may be continuing, with the committees' existence being periodically renewed.

Joint committees deal with legislative matters primarily. Commissions relate to more general matters, and usually include members of the Executive or Judiciary branches of the government, as well as figures prominent in public life.

Following is a list of Congressional committees, with a brief outline of the function of each. Also shown are the names of the chairman and the ranking Republican member, as of adjournment on Oct. 20, 1951.

SENATE

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.); George D. Aiken (R Vt.).

Appropriations

Appropriation of government revenues.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

Armed Services

All matters pertaining to the National Military Establishment; maintenance of the Panama Canal and control of the Canal Zone; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; price and rent control, and other anti-inflation measures.

Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.); Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) Francis Case (R S.D.).

Expenditures in the Executive Departments

Budget and accounting measures other than appropriations; reorganization of the executive branch of the government; general governmental administrative problems.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.); Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Finance

Revenue measures generally; tariffs, import quotas and related matters. Social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

Walter F. George (D Ga.); Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.).

Foreign Relations

Relations of the U. S with other nations and with international organizations; treaties.

Tom Connally (D Tex.); Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S.; Indian affairs.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); Hugh Butler (R Neb.).

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communication, inland waterways; Coast Guard, merchant marine and civil aeronautics; Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Judiciary

Federal courts and judges; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; interstate compacts; immigration and naturalization; apportionment of Representatives; claims againt the U.S.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.); Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor and welfare matters. Rehabilitation and education of veterans; medical care and treatment of veterans. Veterans hospitals.

James E. Murray (D Mont.); Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal Civil Services; Census; National Archives.

Olin D. Johnson (D S.C.); William Langer (R N.D.).

Public Works

Public buildings and roads; flood control; rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.); Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally; management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.); Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.).

Crime Investigation

A Special Committee to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce was set up by the 81st Congress, second session. (CQ Almanac, Vol VI, p. 437.) After conducting extensive hearings, the committee went out of existence August 31. (See p. 341.) Membership from Senate Commerce and Banking Committees.

Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Small Business

The Select Committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business was set up by special resolution by the 81st Congress, 2nd session (See story, Vol VI, page 406.) Legislation sometimes results from reports made by the group following its studies and investigations of problems of small businesses.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Democratic Steering Committee

Makes assignments to committees at beginning of each session, and as may be required at other times by deaths or resignations of Members.

Democratic Policy Committee

Comprised of committee chairmen, this group determines party policy and strategy in the Senate.

Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.).

Republican Policy Committee

This group determines Republican policy and strategy in the Senate.

Robert A. Taft (Ohio).

Democratic Campaign Committee

To assist Democratic candidates for the Senate; coordinate state and national campaigns.

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.).

Republican Campaign Committee

To assist Republican candidates for the Senate; coordinate state and national campaigns.

Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.).

Democratic Patronage Committee

In charge of patronage in the Senate.

Carl Hayden (Ariz.).

HOUSE

Agriculture

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

Harold D. Cooley, (D N.C.); Clifford R. Hope, (R Kan.).

Appropriations

Appropriation of government revenues.

Clarence Cannon, (D Mo.); John Taber, (R N.Y.).

Armed Services

All matters relating to the National Military Establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development for military purposes.

Carl Vinson, (D Ga.); Dewey Short, (R Mo.).

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; price and rent control and other anti-inflation measures.

Brent Spence (D Ky.); Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.).

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

John L. McMillan (D S.C.); Sid Simpson (R Ill.).

Education and Labor

Education, labor, and welfare matters.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.); Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (R Pa.).

Expenditures in the Executive Departments

Budget and accounting measures other than appropriations; reorganizations in the Executive branch of the government; intergovernmental relationships.

William L. Dawson (D Ill.); Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

Foreign Affairs

Relations of the U.S. with other nations and international organizations.

James P. Richards (D S.C.); Charles A. Eaton (R N.J.).

House Administration

House administration generally; printing and correction of Congressional Record; management of Library of Congress; supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.); Karl M. Le Compte (R Iowa).

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S.; Indian Affairs. (Formerly Public Lands Committee).

John W. Murdock (D Ariz.); Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.)

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications; civil aeronautics; Weather Bureau; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects); inland waterways; Bureau of Standards.

Robert Crosser (D Ohio); Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.).

Judiciary

Judicial proceedings, generally. constitutional amendments; interstate compacts; immigration and naturalization. Apportionment of Representatives; meeting of Congress and attendance of Members; Presidential succession.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.).

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant Marine generally; Coast Guard; Coast and Geodetic Survey; maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, and administration of the Canal Zone; fisheries and wildlife.

Edward J. Hart (D N.J.); Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio).

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal civil services; census; national archives.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.); Edward H. Rees (R. Kan.).

Public Works

Public buildings and roads; flood control; improvement of rivers and harbors; water power; stream pollution.

Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.); George A. Dondero, (R Mich.).

Rules

Administration of the House.

Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.); Leo E. Allen, (R Ill.).

Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

John S. Wood, (D Ga.); Harold H. Velde (R Ill.).

Veterans Affairs

Veterans measures generally; pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans hospitals.

John E. Rankin, (D Miss.); Edith Nourse Rogers, (R Mass.).

Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements, social security.

Robert L. Doughton, (D N.C.); Daniel A. Reed, (R N.Y.).

Small Business

The Select Committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business was set up by special resolution by the 78th Congress, and has had its legislative basis renewed by each successive Congress. Legislation sometimes results from reports made by the group following its studies and investigations of problems of small business.

Wright Patman, (D Tex); Charles A. Halleck, (R Ind.).

GI Benefits

Select Committee to investigate and evaluate the education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans was set up by special resolution of the 82nd Congress.

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.); Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio).

Chemicals in Food Products

Select Committee to investigate use of chemicals, pesticides and insecticides in and with respect to food products.

James J. Delaney (D N.Y.); A. L. Miller (R Neb.).

Katyn Forest Massacre

Select Committee to investigate Katyn Forest massacre was set up by special resolution by the 82nd Congress.

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.); George A. Dondero (R Mich.).

Democratic Campaign Committee

To assist Democratic candidates; comprised of one member from each state having at least one incumbent Democrat; coordinates local campaigns with national campaigns.

Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio).

Republican Congressional Committee

To assist Republican candidates; comprised of one member from each state having at least one incumbent Republican; coordinates local campaigns with national campaigns.

Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.)

Democratic Policy Committee

Formally known as the Democratic Steering Committee, this group weighs Democratic policies and strategies in the House. It is organized by states and regions.

John R. Murdock (Ariz.).

Republican Policy Committee

Republican policy and strategies in Congress.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.).

Democratic Committee On Committees

Makes assignments to committees at beginning of each session and as may be required at other times by deaths or resignations of Members. Transfers Democrats among committees as necessary. The membership of this committee traditionally is made up by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Republican Committee On Committees

Same function as the Democratic group. Its membership is made up of one Representative from each state delegation, elected by the state delegation.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.).

Democratic Patronage

In charge of patronage in the House.

Francis E. Walter, (Pa.).

JOINT COMMITTEES

Atomic Energy

Established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to make "continuing studies" of problems relating to "development, use and control of atomic energy." All bills relating to the Atomic Energy Commission or to atomic energy generally are referred to this Committee.

Senate: Brien McMahon (D Conn.); Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa).

House: Carl T. Durham (D N.C.); W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.)

Defense Production

Established by Defense Production Act of 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 624) to make a continuing study and to review progress of the programs authorized by the Defense Production Act; to aid standing committees of Congress having legislative jurisdiction over any part of the programs authorized by this Act. The Committee is composed of ten members, five from the House and five from the Senate Banking and Currency Committees.

Senate: Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.); Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

House: Paul Brown (D Ga.); Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.).

Executive Papers

A Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers provides for the destruction of useless government papers, which technically requires an act of Congress. Functions are chiefly carried out by the House Administration Committee.

Senate: Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.); William Langer (R N.D.).

House: Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.); C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R. Ill.).

Economic Report

Authorized by a concurrent resolution to investigate effectiveness and coordination of government money, credit and fiscal policies in dealing with general economic policy; investment; low - income families in relation to economic instability; and unemployment trends and their significance in current economic analysis.

Senate: Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

House; Edward J. Hart (D N.J.); Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.).

Internal Revenue Taxation

Makes a continuing study of tax policies and situations, making recommendations for action upon them to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Commitee.

Senate: Walter F. George (D Ga.); Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.).

House: Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.); Daniel A. Reed (R. N.Y.).

Library

This group is concerned with the functioning of the Library of Congress. It also has jurisdiction over works of art granted the Capitol, and control of the Botanical Gardens.

Senate: Theodore F. Green (D R.I.); Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R Mass.).

House: Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.); Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa).

Printing

Comprised of members from the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and the House Committee on House Administration, this group has jurisdiction over all printing, including bills, documents, Congressional Record, stationery, and various activities of the Public Printer at the Government Printing Office.

Senate: Carl Hayden (D Ariz.); William E. Jenner (R Ind.).

House: Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.); Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa).

Reduction of Expenditures

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures was established by the Revenue Act of 1941 "to make a full and complete study and investigation of all expenditures of the Federal Government with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the committee to be nonessential." Reports its recommendations to the President and to Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget are also members of this group.

Senate: Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.); Styles Bridges (R N. H.).

House: Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.); John Taber (R N.Y.).

82nd CONGRESS--
WHAT IT COST
TO ELECT IT

What It Cost To Elect 82nd Congress

LAW REQUIRES REPORTS

One of the first surveys that a new Congress makes is a study of how much was spent to elect it, and whether laws governing campaign expenditures were violated.

Of such laws, the principal one is the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Under the Act, every national political committee is required to file a report quarterly on money received and spent as well as two preliminary election reports 10 or 15 days before and five days before a general election. A cumulative account is due at the end of each year.

A political committee is defined as an organization which attempts to influence the election of Senators, Representatives, Resident Commissioners, and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors in two or more states, or which is a branch or subsidiary of a national political committee.

The reports call for a "detailed and exact account" of all contributions and expenditures, including the name and address of every person who contributed over $100, and a detailed breakdown of all expenditures over $10. Committees also are instructed to include totals of all receipts and expenditures.

$3 Million Limit

Under the Act, a political committee may receive amounts totaling not more than $3 million annually and may spend a similar amount.

In practice there is great discrepancy between the reporting methods of the political groups. The lack of uniformity in the reports adds to the difficulty of systematic analysis.

The total contributions and expenditures are no more than an indication of the actual amount of money received and spent. Among those reporting there is often duplication of money expended. The same money is often reported by several organizations; national committees contribute to state and local groups and vice versa.

Many state and local organizations are not certain of their status under the Act. Local groups who are not actually required to report file, as do branches of national committees.

How Much May Be Spent?

The Corrupt Practices Act also requires reports from all Congressional and Senatorial candidates on their campaign expenditures and sets spending limits. These are:

Senate — $10,000 limit or three cents a vote for all votes cast in last Senatorial election but in any case not over $25,000.

House — $2,500 or three cents a vote for all votes cast in the Congressional district in the last election, but in any case not over $5,000.

A candidate must report:

1. Contributions — Amounts as well as sources of all contributions given to him or for him with his knowledge and consent.

2. Expenditures — All expenditures made by him or for him with his knowledge and consent. Unitemized expenditures on which only totals need be reported include state fees, personal traveling or subsistence, postage, stationery, phone, and telegraph and printing, except newspaper and billboard advertising. Only the itemized expenditures come under the legal limit, as outlined above.

A candidate does not have to report:

1. Primary election spending.
2. Campaign committee spending (if not authorized).
3. State and national committee spending in his campaign.
4. Detailed expenditures on direct mail or campaign tour costs.

Limitations Criticized

Some Members of the 82nd Congress have criticized the Act's limitations on spending. Ceilings on campaign expenditures have not been changed since 1925. Inflation has increased the price of every means of political publicity. Radio costs were not even considered when the law was passed.

Since the limit is not an actual one, a candidate could spend any amount without having to itemize it, if he used a direct mail campaign instead of billboards and newspaper advertising, or if he traveled to all parts of his district instead of speaking on the radio.

Individual Contributor Reports

The Corrupt Practices Act also provides that all individuals making expenditures of $50 or more in connection with political campaigns in two or more states, other than contributions to political committees, shall file reports with the House Clerk.

Following the 1950 election campaign, Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller of the Washington, D.C., Times-Herald was the only person who filed such a report. She listed contributions of $5,000 to the John Marshall Butler Fund, and $100 to Everett Dirksen. The listed items were accompanied with the statement: "Submitted herein is a report of political contributions in the primary and general elections of federal elective officers made by the undersigned in the current year as of December 31, 1950."

Senator Butler's report on file with the Secretary of the Senate listed Mrs. Miller as an unpaid obligation.

State Laws

While the Federal Corrupt Practices Act limits and regulates contributions that may be made to political campaigns, most states have their own statutes. They govern election and campaign situations peculiar to the states themselves, and handle local questions not covered by the federal Act. Enacted by state legislatures, the state laws hold with the federal law. If there is conflict between the ceiling set by the state law and the limitation imposed by the federal law on campaign expenditures, the federal law prevails, but only where candidates are running for federal office.

State limitations vary markedly in all the 48 states. Limitations on expenditures range from $100,000 maximum in the primary and general election campaigns for U. S. Senator in New Jersey to no limitation on expenditures in 11 states. In eight states, candidates for federal office must limit expenditures only in their campaign for nomination. California limits their campaign expenditures only in the general (or special) elections. Twenty-seven states control campaign expenditures in the primaries and the general (or special) elections.

Require Financial Data

The requirement of filing a statement of receipts and expenditures is

the most universal feature of the states' corrupt practices acts. It is law in all but two states (Illinois and Rhode Island).

In Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina and Ohio (the latter in referenda campaigns only) the candidate must stipulate the address as well as the name of the contributor or payee.

The greatest weakness of the corrupt practices statutes lies in the difficulty of adequate enforcement. In 18 states such provisions are entirely lacking. The majority of the states leave the initiative of the enforcement of their corrupt practices acts to private individuals, either the defeated candidate or a number of qualified voters.

Thirty-six states prohibit contributions by corporations. Individual contributions are limited to $1,000 in Massachusetts and Nebraska. New York and Oregon stipulate that all contributions must be in the name of the actual donors. Two states (Montana and Nevada) specify that a duplicate of the expense account be given the treasurer of the opposing candidate.

SPENT – $10 MILLION

A spending total of at least $10 million for the election of the 82nd Congress is shown in the combined 1950 reports of political committees and Congressional and Senatorial candidates on file with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

A survey by Congressional Quarterly of individual expenditure reports by candidates for House and Senate seats in the 1950 election campaign shows a total amount declared — within and outside the legal limit — of $2,767,264. This total includes $1,861,789 reported by 808 Congressional candidates for 437 seats (435 Representatives, two Delegates) and $915,475 by 75 Senatorial aspirants for 36 seats.

The reported spending actually is far below what it cost to elect many candidates for contested seats. Candidates do not have to report what committees and friends spend, unless they personally authorize it. Nor are committees and friends required, under the Corrupt Practices Act, to report what they spent.

Another part of the 1950 campaign spending picture is the $8,118,666 total reported by 75 political groups to the Clerk of the House. Fourteen Republican groups top the group spending with a total of $3,176,205; 12 Democratic committees report $2,971,213. Thirty-one labor groups spent $1,618,623 and 18 other organizations report expenditures of $392,625. These group totals are also incomplete since they include only national committee spending and a few scattered local groups who submitted reports to the House Clerk.

Contrast to 1948 Spending

The 1950 political group total of over $8 million falls short of the 1948 total of $13,563,878 reported by 144 organizations. Individual campaign reports in 1948 included a total for spending of $1,777,376 for 618 candidates for 435 House seats. The 1948 total included less money than reported by candidates in 1950 but the average expended per candidate was greater in 1948.

Candidates for 33 Senate seats reported a total of $1,203,476 in 1948. The 1950 Senatorial candidate spending total fell short of the 1948 total in both average and total terms.

The 1948 campaign spending was, of course, stimulated by the Presidential election. Spending figures for the 1946 election which would be more comparable to 1950, are not available.

Senate Races

Expenditure reports filed by Senatorial candidates with the Secretary of the Senate showed a greater total amount was by losers than by winners and by Republicans than by Democrats. Losing candidates reported a total of $481,664; winners a total of $433,811. Republicans candidates reported spending $560,935 while Democrats spent $349,903. Senatorial candidates from other parties spent only $4,637.

Contributions as reported by the Senatorial aspirants were $881,787. These include a total of $409,531 given to winners and $472,256 to losers. Republican candidates received a total of $527,727; and Democrats, $351,180. National political committee contributions, as listed by reporting candidates, included a total of $66,750 to Republican candidates by Republican national organizations and $49,000 to Democratic candidates by Democratic national groups.

National and local labor groups gave $18,522 to losing candidates and $6,073 to winners. This total is an approximation of labor contributions since it includes only amounts actually listed as received by the candidates or committees reporting in their behalf.

In six Senatorial contests, the combined spending in the campaigns of the two major party candidates totaled more than $50,000. Republicans won in four of these costly contests. Democrats in two. With only one exception the losing candidates in these expensive campaigns reported spending more than the winners.

The exception was in the Butler-Tydings campaign in Maryland in which Butler reported spending $90,603 in contrast to Tydings' total of $21,823. The combined spending in this contest was $122,426.

Dirksen—Lucas Race Costly

The most costly campaign was the one waged in Illinois between Everett M. Dirksen (R) and Scott W. Lucas (D), with a combined spending total of $184,849. Lucas' reported total of $102,741 was the largest sum reported spent in any one candidate's campaign. Dirksen reported spending $82,108.

Other campaigns reportedly costing more than $50,000 included:

The Warren G. Magnuson (D) vs. Walter Williams (R) battle in Washington totaling $95,604. Williams reported spending $51,658 while Magnuson spent $43,946.

Connecticut — William Benton (D) vs. Prescott S. Bush (R), totaling $68,916. Benton reported $2,205; Bush, $66,711.

California — Richard M. Nixon (R) vs. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D), totaling $52,557. Nixon reported $8,300, Douglas, $44,257.

Oregon — Wayne Morse (R) vs. Howard Latourette (D), totaling $51,013. Morse reported $48,170 (but stated that part of it was spent in the primary) and Latourette reported $2,843.

Of those candidates who reported spending any money, E. J. Seaman, a States Rights Democrat of Iowa, reported the smallest amount, $2.

The six candidates reporting no contributions or expenditures in their final election campaign were all from the South or New England, or were minor party candidates. These included: Lister Hill (D Ala.), J. William Fulbright (D Ark), Russell B.

Long (D La.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), and George D. Aiken, (R Vt.)

Harry O'Brien (D N.D.) was the only Senatorial candidate supported by a major party who did not file a report.

House Races

In contrast to the Senate expenditure figures, House seat winners spent more than losers, with respective totals of $1,087,450 and $774,339.

As in the Senate races Republican candidates spent more than Democrats, $961,815 compared to $870,144.

Contributions reported as given to Congressional candidates or their personal campaign committes totaled $1,635,304. Winners took in $978,397, losers $656,707.

In the House races Democratic national political groups gave $226,400 in contributions, according to candidates' reports. National Republican groups offered $154,417 from their party coffers.

Losing candidates received more labor financial support than winners in House as well as Senate races, with a total of $70,743. House winners reported labor contribution totals of $48,909.

A combined total of over $15,000 was reported as the cost of 11 House races. Seven of these campaigns took place in urban areas. In these same 11 districts where the most money was spent, Republicans won eight of the contests. The other victors were an Independent, a coalition candidate supported by the Democrats, Republicans and Liberal Party in New York, and a Democrat. In all instances winners reported spending the most money.

Costly House Campaigns

Candidates in these 11 districts are listed below — winners first. An asterisk indicates that the amount reported includes expenditures made by a candidate's campaign committee.

California — 1st dist. Hubert B. Scudder (R) vs. Roger Kent (D), total $36,019. Scudder spent $19,951*; Kent, $16,068*.

Illinois (Chicago) — 2nd dist. Richard B. Vail (R) vs. Barratt O'Hara (D), total $17,625. Vail spent $11,868; O'Hara, $5,757.

Chicago — 3rd dist. Fred E. Busbey (R) vs. Neil J. Linehan, total $26,211. Busbey spent $10,971; Linehan, $5,340.

Chicago — 9th dist. Sidney R. Yates (D) vs. Maxwell A. Goodwin (R), total $17,139. Yates spent $12,705; Goodwin $4,434.

Nebraska (Omaha) — 2nd dist. Howard Buffett, (R) vs. Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D), total $24,100. Buffett spent $12,819*, O'Sullivan, $11,281*.

New York (N.Y.C.) — 18th dist. James G. Donovan (D R Lib.) vs. Vito Marcantonio (AL), total $49,598. Donovan's campaign cost $46,314*, Marcantonio, $3,284*.

Ohio (Toledo) — 9th dist. Frazier Reams (I) vs. Thomas H. Burke (D) vs. Homer A. Ramey (R), total $20,820. Reams campaign cost $12,007, Burke spent $5,775, Ramey, $3,048.

Ohio — 17th dist. J. Harry McGregor (R) vs. Robert W. Levering (D), total $15,129. McGregor's campaign cost $9,707; Levering's, $5,422.

Ohio — At Large. George H. Bender (R) vs. Stephen M. Young (D), total $18,217. Bender's campaign committees spent $17,389. Young spent $828.

Oregon — 4th dist. Harry Ellsworth (R) vs. David C. Shaw (D), total $28,029. Ellsworth's campaign cost $14,155; Shaw's, $13,874.

Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh) — 29th dist. Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R) vs. Harry J. Davenport (D) total $15,595. Denny spent $9,658; Davenport, $5,937.

New York Race Heads List

The campaign of New York coalition candidate James G. Donovan who succeeded Marcantonio is the 29th district was reported as the most costly, with a total of $46,314. Most of this amount was reported by three campaign committees operating in Donovan's behalf.

The lowest expenditure was reported by Benjamin G. Roberts (Prohibition candidate) who reported spending 45 cents.

Aproximately 30 per cent of the Congressional candidates who submitted reports to the House clerk listed no expenditures. Of the 251 who reported no money, 200 were Democrats or Liberal, 12 were Republican, and 39 were affiliated with minor parties.

Most of the no-expenditures reports came from the South. In fact, most southern Representatives who did report expenditures were those who listed such items as ballot fees or who ran for contested seats in the final election.

Candidates representing the minor parties also for the most part reported few or no expenditures.

57 Fail to File

Fifty-seven candidates affiliated with a major party or receiving over 10 per cent of the votes for House seats had not filed reports with the House Clerk as of March 15. Compliance in filing expenditure reports with the House Clerk was thus about 93 per cent at the deadline for filing.

There were also 14 candidates from New York city whose expenditures were entered in the ledger kept by the House File Clerk, but for whom there were no reports available. All 14 were running in districts in New York city and were supported by the Democratic and/or Liberal Party.

Candidates who did not file reports with the House Clerk include 33 Democratic, or Liberal candidates, and 14 Republicans, 3 American Labor Party members, and 1 Independent.

The State of New York had the least compliance with 14 Congressional candidates failing to file reports with Congress, in addition to the 14 New York candidates whose spending figures were in the ledger but whose reports were not on file with the House Clerk. Other states with several non-compliers included Pennsylvania with six, Massachusetts with five, Michigan, four, and Ohio, four.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Where did the money come from to finance the 1950 Congressional campaigns?

At least a partial answer is to be found in official records. National political committees are required under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to file reports with the Clerk of the House on their receipts and expenditures during a year (due in February, May, August, November and December). These reports included lists of contributors of $100 or more, with their names and addresses.

Grand totals of 1950 receipts by Democratic and Republican political

committees reported to the House Clerk included contributions below $100, as well as those above $100, which were tabulated and listed by Congressional Quarterly. The total 1950 figures are as follows:

Twelve Democratic groups received $2,781,452 during 1950. These included six national committees, totaling receipts of $2,351,643 and six branches or local groups, totaling $429,809.

Fourteen Republican groups received $3,006,766, including $1,405,377 contributed to four national Republican groups and $1,601,389 to ten branch or local committees.

These totals are considerably more than those of the contributions listed below by CQ for the year 1950, since the contribution lists include only gifts of $100 or more.

Major Sources

Five states and the District of Columbia provided the source of the major portion of contributions to both Democratic and Republican political groups: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, California, and Washington, D. C.

Approximately 80 per cent of Democratic contributions came from these six and from Missouri, Ohio, Virginia and Florida. The same percentage of Republican contributions came from these six and from Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Texas.

The areas of concentration, and amounts from each are given below, for contributors of $100 or more:

Areas of Concentration

Democratic Contributions

State	No. of Contributors	Amount
New York	659	$365,025
Wash., D. C.	1,162	260,480
Pennsylvania	242	134,550
Illinois	165	81,700
Michigan	228	53,133
California	84	45,500
Missouri	160	43,250
Ohio	143	34,362
Virginia	234	34,125
Florida	68	31,750

Republican Contributions

State	No. of Contributors	Amount
New York	175	$207,548
Pennsylvania	133	121,466
Delaware	76	111,140
Massachusetts	165	106,616
Illinois	88	71,918
Texas	130	59,850
California	68	29,705
Michigan	20	21,150
Rhode Island	39	17,900
Wash., D. C.	23	17,200

Breakdown By States

Here is a table showing the breakdown for all the states of individual contributions of $100 and more that were reported:

	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
	Cont.	Amt.	Cont.	Amt.
Alabama	16	$ 5,100	20	$ 6,000
Arizona	10	1,400	1	1,500
Arkansas	15	2,500	0	
California	84	45,500	68*	29,705*
Colorado	25	4,400	16	8,400
Connecticut	29	11,700	11	9,950
Delaware	6	3,050	76*	111,140*
Florida	68	31,750	7	5,700
Georgia	30	8,700	5	1,550
Idaho	3	1,200	0	
Illinois	165	81,700	88	71,918
Indiana	75	23,050	14	5,800
Iowa	25	5,200	5	2,450
Kansas	11	1,250	2	250
Kentucky	22	6,250	10	1,550
Louisiana	24	10,700	17	3,500
Maine	21	2,605	5	1,150
Maryland	167	29,850	18	4,400
Massachusetts	59	17,450	165	106,615.65
Michigan	228	53,153	20	21,150
Minnesota	165	24,840.61	20	8,500
Mississippi	11	1,250	4	845
Missouri	160	43,250	15	5,600
Montana	6	600	3	400
Nebraska	25	3,513.41	26*	4,390*
Nevada	6	2,150	10	15,150
New Hampshire	8	1,100	3	300
New Jersey	65*	21,800*	7	5,850
New Mexico	14	1,965	18	5,815
New York	659	365,025	175*	207,548
North Carolina	23	20,400	27	4,775
North Dakota	22	3,825	6	1,000
Ohio	143	34,361.59	32	7,250
Oklahoma	13	3,400	9	12,750
Oregon	13	3,200	13	5,000
Pennsylvania	242*	134,550*	133*	*121,466.50
Rhode Island	36	6,250	39	17,900
South Carolina	15	4,325	10	2,650
South Dakota	8	800	2	200
Tennessee	33	11,350	41	10,350
Texas	91	28,100	130	59,850
Utah	2	200	1	750
Vermont	9	950	19	2,290
Virginia	234	34,125	35	12,160
Washington	22	5,050	16	4,150
West Virginia	8	3,200	5	2,700
Wisconsin	25	5,950	23	6,450
Wyoming	1	100	17*	4,100*
W'h'ton, D.C.	1,162	260,480	23*	17,200*
Outside U.S.	106*	36,351*	30*	7,250*

*—Some contributions of small amounts and those unaccompanied by sufficient address have been omitted.

Received, Spent By Candidates In 1950

The following charts contain total contributions and expenditures of Congressional and Senatorial candidates during the 1950 campaign as reported to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

1. Winners are listed first. Chart includes all Democratic and Republican candidates, all other candidates who filed reports or received 10 per cent of vote.

2. Total contributions include all money given to candidate's campaign as reported either by candidate or campaign committee operating in his behalf.

3. Party sub-totals indicate the amount given to candidate's campaign by national party committees as reported by candidate or candidate's committee.

4. Labor sub-totals include any contributions from national or local labor groups as reported by candidate or candidate's committee.

5. The difference between party and labor sub totals and the total amount of contributions is equal to contributions made by individuals or local party groups.

6. Expenditures totals include both itemized and unitemized expenditures, if the candidate or his campaign committee reported both (that is, both those expenses which are limited under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and those which are specifically excluded from the spending limitation.)

7. Party symbols appearing after names of candidates represent the following parties:

D- Democratic
R- Republican
Lib.- Liberal
P- Progressive
D-FL- Democratic-Farmer-Labor
AL- American Labor
S- Socialist
Pb- Prohibition
SW- Socialist Workers
S-D- Social-Democrat
I- Independent
Ind. R- Independent Republican
IPC- Independent People's Choice

SENATE

a. Contributions or expenditures handled by a candidate's campaign committee which were reported by the committee or the candidate.

b. Includes money turned over to state party committees.

c. Does not include money reported as turned over to state party committees.

d. Includes expenditures made during the primary campaign.

	Contributions			Expenditures
	Totals	Party	Labor	Totals
ALABAMA				
Lister Hill (D)				
John C. Crommelin, Jr. (Ind.)	1,619			2,097
ARIZONA				
Carl Hayden (D)	1,500	1,500		2,979
Bruce Brockett (R)	1,795	1,000		5,134
ARKANSAS				
J. William Fulbright (D)				
CALIFORNIA				
Richard M. Nixon (R)	5,800	1,250		8,300
Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)	44,257	3,000	15,772	44,257
COLORADO				
Eugene D. Millikin (R)				11,524
John A. Carroll (D)	10,590	5,000	250	10,565
CONNECTICUT				
William Benton (D)	1,705			2,205
Prescott S. Bush (R)	66,049a	5,000a		66,711a
CONNECTICUT (Cont.)				
Brien McMahon (D)	3,750			3,750
Joseph E. Talbot (R)	5,275	3,500		4,992
FLORIDA				
George A. Smathers (D)	2,500			2,225
John P. Booth (R)	5,209			16,759
Stetson Kennedy (I)	1,211			1,636
GEORGIA				
Walter F. George (D)				
IDAHO				
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	4,450	500		4,633
Claude J. Burtenshaw (D)	6,585	5,000	1,000	6,700
Herman Welker (R)	10,695	5,000		10,828
D. Worth Clark (D)	3,200			1,775
ILLINOIS				
Everett Dirksen (R)	87,712	6,000		82,108
Scott Lucas (D)	101,722	1,000	500	102,741
INDIANA				
Homer E. Capehart (R)	34,974	4,000		28,449
Alex M. Campbell (D)	13,735	7,000		13,735
IOWA				
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	5,925	4,500		5,990
Albert J. Loveland (D)	3,257			3,812
E. J. Seeman (States Rights D)				2
KANSAS				
Frank Carlson (R)	7,360	2,500		6,930
Paul Aiken (D)	26,263			10,772
KENTUCKY				
Earle C. Clements (D)				1,315
Charles I. Dawson (R)	5,835	2,500		13,729b
LOUISIANA				
Russell B. Long (D)				
Charles S. Gerth (R)	1,525			1,854
MARYLAND				
John Marshall Butler (R)	82,914	3,500		90,603
Millard E. Tydings (D)	35,841	7,000		21,823
MISSOURI				
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)	6,170	2,500		6,129
Forrest Donnell (R)	20,469			4,579
NEVADA				
Pat McCarran (D)	5,076	3,000		5,174
George E. Marshall (R)	5,970	2,500		4,318
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Charles W. Tobey (R)	2,494			2,399
Emmet J. Kelley (D)	6,210	5,000		1,211c
NEW YORK				
Herbert H. Lehman (D)				16,000a
Joseph R. Hanley (R)	742			742
W. E. B. DuBois (AL)				
NORTH CAROLINA				
Clyde R. Hoey (D)				425
Halsey B. Leavitt (R)	80			567
Willis Smith (D)	125			468
E. L. Gavin (R)	355			1,884

	Contributions			Expenditures
	Totals	Party	Labor	Totals
NORTH DAKOTA				
Milton R. Young (R)	250			1,115
Harry O'Brien (D)	No report			
OHIO				
Robert A. Taft (R)	1,800			1,533
Joseph T. Ferguson (D)	2,270	1,000		2,206
OKLAHOMA				
A.S. Mike Monroney (D)	8,063	4,500		8,311
William H. Alexander (R)	8,840	5,500		9,846
OREGON				
Wayne Morse (R)	50,759	2,500	3,573	48,170d
Howard Latourette (D)	2,872			2,843
PENNSYLVANIA				
James H. Duff (R)	15,545	3,500		12,839
Francis J. Myers (D)	8,700			14,336b
Lillian R. Narins (P)				
RHODE ISLAND				
John O. Pastore (D)	8,975			5,209
Austin T. Levy (R)	23,810	1,500		42,487
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Olin Johnston (D)				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Francis Case (R)	9,875	4,000		9,785
John A. Engel (D)	7,012	1,000		9,473a
UTAH				
Wallace F. Bennett (R)	9,418	5,250		3,601c
Elbert Thomas (D)	3,855		1,000	3,795
VERMONT				
George D. Aiken (R)				
James E. Bigelow (D)	200			200
WASHINGTON				
Warren Magnuson (D)	34,815	5,000		43,946
Walter Williams (R)	44,921	2,750		51,658
WISCONSIN				
Alexander Wiley (R)	6,971			6,868
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)	1,932			1,523
Perry J. Stearns (Ind. R)	50			902
Edwin Knappe (S)				

HOUSE

* Includes contributions or expenditures handled by a candidate's campaign committee which were reported by the committee or the candidate himself.

** There was no report available at the House Clerk's office for these candidates. Expenditures given in the chart, were entered on the Clerk's ledger. Contribution totals were not listed on the ledger and thus are incomplete.

District	Contributions			Expenditures
	Totals	Party	Labor	Totals
ALABAMA				
1. Frank W. Boykin (D)				
2. George M. Grant (D)				
3. George W. Andrews (D)				250
4. Kenneth A. Roberts (D)				
J. P. Carter (R)				
5. Albert Rains (D)				
6. Edward de Graffenried (D)				
7. Carl Elliott (D)				
8. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D)				
9. Laurie C. Battle (D)				
ARIZONA				
1. John R. Murdock (D)	750	750		1,058
Carl W. Divelbiss (R)	1,671	500		1,671
2. Harold A. Patten (D)	3,608	750		2,477
John H. Curnutte (R)	1,000			1,600
ARKANSAS				
1. E. C. Gathings (D)				110
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)				120
3. James W. Trimble (D)				100
4. Boyd Tackett (D)				110
5. Brooks Hays (D)				
6. W. F. Norrell (D)				
7. Oren Harris (D)				110
CALIFORNIA				
1. Hubert B. Scudder (R)	21,521*	1,250*		19,951*
Roger Kent (D)	16,150*	750*	2,400*	16,068*
2. Clair Engle (D)				
3. Leroy Johnson (R)				
4. Franck R. Havenner (D)	950			500
5. John F. Shelley (D)				
6. George P. Miller (D)				
7. John J. Allen, Jr. (R)	1,075	500		566
Lyle E. Cook (D)	4,747	750	600	4,735
8. Jack Z. Anderson (R)				
John A. Peterson (IP)	632			637
9. Allan Oakley Hunter (R)	760			760
Cecil F. White (D)	3,987	1,000	500	2,086
10. Thomas H. Werdel (R)	500	500		870
Ardis M. Walker (D)				
11. Ernest K. Bramblett (R)	1,750	750		1,500
Marion R. Walker (D)	2,347			2,347
12. Patrick J. Hillings (R)	1,862	750		1,584
Steve Zetterberg (D)	5,851	1,500	650	4,389
13. Norris Poulson (R)	500			500
14. Samuel W. Yorty (D)	1,100	1,000		1,100
Jack W. Hardy (R)	1,280			1,945
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R)	96			96
16. Donald L. Jackson (R)	1,250	500		1,250
Esther Murray (D)	1,832	500		1,831
17. Cecil B. King (D)				
18. Clyde Doyle (D)	1,859			1,859
Craig Hosmer (R)	1,656			1,656
19. Chet Holifield (D)	1,109		600	1,220
20. Carl Hinshaw (R)	510			560
William B. Esterman (IP)				
21. Harry R. Sheppard (D)	3,882	1,200		3,882
R. E. Reynolds (R)	3,017			2,940
22. John Phillips (R)				
23. Clinton D. McKinnon (D)	335			335
Leslie E. Gehres (R)				
Carle Whitehead (S)				
COLORADO				
1. Byron G. Rogers (D)	2,005			2,226
Richard G. Luxford (R)	2,825	400		2,466
Tillman H. Erb (I)	2,164*			2,132*
2. William S. Hill (R)	2,798	1,500		3,369
George L. Bickel (D)	No report			
Hugh M. Fickle (S)				
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	1,425	1,250		2,419
John H. Marsalis (D)	2,500			2,708*
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	3,365	2,200	1,000	2,777
Jack Evans (R)	2,342	1,250		2,342
CONNECTICUT				
1. Abraham Ribicoff (D)	5,331	2,200	500	5,367
Harry Schwolsky (R)	4,528	500		5,560
2. Horace Seely-Brown (R)	3,140			3,101
Chase G. Woodhouse (D)	2,435	1,450	250	1,994
3. John A. McGuire (D)	4,963	1,200	500	4,963
Ellsworth B. Foote (R)	3,600	500		3,536
4. Albert P. Morano (R)	2,950			2,778
Dennis Carroll (D)	4,930*	750	3,225	5,317*
5. James T. Patterson (R)	2,550	500		2,973
J. Gregory Lynch (D)	3,800		1,450	3,426
John W. Ring (S)				
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	3,641	500		3,641
Joseph Bogdanski (D)	1,100	750	200	1,109

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
DELAWARE				
AL J. Caleb Boggs (R)	1,650	1,500		1,693
Henry Winchester (D)	No report			
FLORIDA				
1. Chester B. McMullen (D)				
2. Charles E. Bennett (D)				
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)				
4. Bill Lantaff (D)	1,222			1,182
Joseph E. Worton (R)	No report			
5. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D)				
Carl K. Landes (R)	181			952
6. Dwight L. Rogers (D)				
GEORGIA				
1. Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D)				
2. E. E. Cox (D)				
3. E. L. Forrester (D)				
4. A. Sidney Camp (D)				
5. James C. Davis (D)				
6. Carl Vinson (D)				
7. Henderson Lanham (D)	230			467
8. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D)				
9. John S. Wood (D)				
10. Paul Brown (D)				
IDAHO				
1. John T. Wood (R)	1,217	500		1,300
Gracie Pfost (D)	4,206*	2,200*	1,250*	5,018*
2. Hamer Budge (R)	5,963	1,250		6,688
James H. Hawley, Jr. (D)	3,020	1,000	700	4,350
ILLINOIS				
1. William L. Dawson (D)	2,275	1,000		586
Archibald J. Carey, Jr. (R)	12,075			11,510
2. Richard B. Vail (R)	10,739	1,250		11,868
Barratt O'Hara (D)	5,210	2,200	1,425	5,757
3. Fred E. Busbey (R)	10,234	500		10,971
Neil J. Linehan (D)	6,205	2,200	300	5,340
4. William E. McVey (R)	5,852	750		6,057
James V. Buckley (D)	3,200	2,200	1,000	1,200
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)				1,417
Edward M. Gaynor (R)	143			143
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	500			360
John M. Fay (R)	55			1,089
7. Adolph J. Sabath (D)				
Henry E. Hayes (R)	No report			
8. Thomas S. Gordon (D)	1,450	1,000		1,640
Philip Grontkowski (R)	No report			
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)	16,945			12,705
Maxwell A. Goodwin (R)	5,064			4,434
10. Richard W. Hoffman (R)	4,122	500		3,563
Charles J. Michal (D)	1,525	500		3,566
11. Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	5,815	1,250		4,015
Chester A. Chesney (D)	3,950	2,200	1,500	3,533
12. Edgar A. Jonas (R)	2,413	500		3,221
Charles J. Komaiko (D)	7,115	1,000	1,400	7,115
13. Marguerite S. Church (R)	4,225	500		4,319
Thomas F. Dolan (D)	1,100			700
14. Chauncey W. Reed (R)	1,545	500		1,914
Homer R. McElroy (D)	21			75
15. Noah M. Mason (R)	700	500		3,416
Wayne F. Caskey (D)	1,000		1,000	2,097
16. Leo E. Allen (R)	3,300	500		3,526
Russell L. Goldman (D)	355			
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)	2,100	500		2,930
Joe W. Russell (D)	3,300		1,000	3,129
18. Harold H. Velde (R)	3,403	500		4,489
Walter D. Boyle (D)	5,555	300		5,555
19. Robert B. Chiperfield (R)	1,825	500		2,160
John M. Kerwin, Jr. (D)	2,900		1,500	5,005
20. Sid Simpson (R)	2,275			3,370
Howard Manning (D)	2,425	1,250	1,000	2,626
21. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D)	3,440	2,500	800	4,266
Benjamin S. DeBoice (R)	3,351	500		4,900
22. William L. Springer (R)	1,520	500		3,075
Robert B. Borchers (D)	1,700		850	1,719
23. Edward H. Jenison (R)	750	750		3,327
Laurence F. Arnold (D)	1,500	750	1,000	951
24. Charles W. Vursell (R)	2,050	1,500		3,978
John D. Upchurch (D)	4,250	2,500	1,500	5,050
ILLINOIS (Cont.)				
25. Melvin Price (D)	4,200	1,500	1,250	5,444
Roger D. Jones (R)	2,051			3,856
26. C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R)	2,500	1,500	1,000	4,227
Kent E. Keller (D)	2,950	500		2,950
INDIANA				
1. Ray J. Madden (D)	3,225	1,500		3,635
Paul Cyr (R)	1,850	500		2,051
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)	3,645	500		2,728
Dale E. Beck (D)	1,456	500		1,547
3. Shepard J. Crumpacker (R)	3,076	750		3,036
Thurman C. Crook (D)	2,900	2,200	500	3,107
4. E. Ross Adair (R)	2,672	500		2,369
Edward H. Kruse, Jr. (D)	5,918	2,200		5,918
Lewis Black (Pb.)				12
5. John V. Beamer (R)	3,617	1,000		5,673
John R. Walsh (D)	5,706	2,200	1,500*	5,188
6. Cecil M. Harden (R)	4,073	1,500		4,061
Jack H. Mankin (D)	4,733	2,200	550	4,536
7. William G. Bray (R)	1,592	500		4,308
James F. Noland (D)	2,250	1,000		3,701
8. Winfield K. Denton (D)	2,244	2,200		2,536
Herman L. McCray (R)	8,624*	500		10,517*
Raymond M. Morris (Pb)				
9. Earl Wilson (R)	4,361	1,000		5,954
Charles W. Long (D)	2,031	500		2,016
10. Ralph Harvey (R)	2,508			2,491
Vernon J. Dwyer (D)	2,871	1,000	1,000	3,099
Carl W. Thompson (Pb.)				
11. Charles B. Brownson (R)	10,255	750		10,210
Andrew Jacobs (D)	2,200	2,200		2,471
IOWA				
1. Thomas E. Martin (R)	1,360	1,000		1,744
James D. France (D)	1,550			1,592
F. A. Oliver (Pb.)				
2. Henry O. Talle (R)	2,885	500		3,725
Eugene J. Kean (D)	5,321*	750		6,222*
3. H. R. Gross (R)	940	500	300	1,274
James O. Babcock (D)	4,026	750		5,075
4. Karl M. LeCompte (R)	1,600	1,000		2,716
Steven V. Carter (D)	3,327	250	300	5,463
5. Paul Cunningham (R)	1,070	1,000		1,474
Gibson C. Holliday (D)	2,425	700		2,577
6. James I. Dolliver (R)	2,663*	500		3,044
Maurice O'Reilly (D)	2,591	250	200	3,443
7. Ben F. Jensen (R)	1,125	500		3,028
James A. Hart (D)	3,995	750	366	4,267
8. Charles B. Hoeven (R)	2,630	500		4,703
L. J. McGivern (D)	755			3,116
Roy V. Bishop (Pb.)				
KANSAS				
1. Albert M. Cole (R)	1,602	500		1,577
Ewell Stewart (D)	No report			
2. Errett P. Scrivner (R)	4,958	500		5,073
Milton Sullivant (D)	4,705	2,000	1,000	3,401
3. Myron V. George (R)	1,872	500		2,912
Barnes Griffith (D)	2,825		250	3,265
4. Edward H. Rees (R)	3,124	500		3,358
Louis A. Donnell (D)	3,110		250	3,447
5. Clifford R. Hope (R)	2,507	500		3,868
Robert L. Bock (D)	1,481	1,200	64	2,007
6. Wint Smith (R)	2,200	500		2,210
F. F. Wasinger (D)	532			532
KENTUCKY				
1. Noble J. Gregory (D)				
2. John A. Whitaker (D)				1,510
3. Thruston B. Morton (R)	500	500		2,000
Alex P. Humphrey (D)				935
4. Frank L. Chelf (D)				
5. Brent Spence (D)				
Thomas W. Hardesty (R)	110			291
6. Thomas R. Underwood (D)				
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)	2,200	2,200		2,465
O. W. Thompson (R)	No report			
8. Joe B. Bates (D)	350			470
Elmer C. Roberts (R)				
9. James S. Golden (R)	200			232

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
LOUISIANA				
1. F. Edward Hebert (D)				
2. Hale Boggs (D)				
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)				
4. Overton Brooks (D)				
5. Otto E. Passman (D)				
6. James H. Morrison (D)				
7. Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (D)				
8. A. Leonard Allen (D)				
MAINE				
1. Robert Hale (R)	2,500	2,500		2,481
Lucia M. Cormier (D)	3,243	2,500		3,747
2. Charles P. Nelson (R)	3,265	2,500		5,660
John J. Malone, Jr. (D)	3,650			3,719
3. Frank Fellows (R)	2,500	2,500		2,535
John V. Keenan (D)	1,000*	1,000		2,820
MARYLAND				
1. Edward T. Miller (R)	4,573	1,700		6,149
Thomas F. Johnson (D)	4,636			6,903
2. James T.S. Devereux (R)	8,049	750		8,289
William P. Bolton (D)	2,759			2,759
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)	500	500		
Louis A. Milio (R)	2,221			2,221
4. George H. Fallon (D)	2,185	500		2,023
James W. Miller (R)	200			3,284
5. Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)	3,040			2,468
Thomas S. Carr (R)	945			75
6. J. Glenn Beall (R)	1,425	700		3,090
Russell Peter Hartle (D)	No report			
MASSACHUSETTS				
1. John W. Heselton (R)	1,269	1,000		1,269
Anna Sullivan (D)	3,800		3,100	4,062
2. Foster Furcolo (D)	7,405	2,700	2,500	7,177
Chester T. Skibinski (R)	4,217	250		3,668
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)	1,950			1,897
John F. Fuller (R)	800			536
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)	4,535	2,200	1,000	5,671
John Winslow (R)	2,300	250		7,945
Victoria M. Beckett (Pb.)				
5. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)				4,910
Clement G. McDonough (D)	No report			
6. William H. Bates (R)	770	500		770
Richard M. Russell (D)	100			3,243
7. Thomas J. Lane (D)	3,384			3,384
Laurence A. Doyle (R)	34			34
E. Frank Searle (Pb.)				
8. Angier L. Goodwin (R)	1,565	1,500		2,774
John B. Carr (D)	No report			
9. Donald W. Nicholson (R)	500	500		
August J. Cormier (D)	No report			
Grace Farnsworth Luder (Pb.)				
10. Christian A. Herter (R)	3,190	500		4,841
Francis X. Hurley (D)	2,423		500	3,945
Katherine L.S. Goddard (Pb.)				
11. John F. Kennedy (D)				
Vincent J. Celeste (R)	995			1,690
12. John W. McCormack (D)				
John J. Biggins (R)	100			100
Florence H. Luscomb (P)	2,041			2,031
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)				2,292
David J. Concannon (D)	No report			
William R. Ferry (Pb.)				
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)				192
Edward P. Grace (D)				
MICHIGAN				
1. Thaddeus Machrowicz (D)	600	500	100	502
Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (R)	1,355			2,209
Dorothy Knight (P)	69			78
2. George Meader (R)	2,707	1,000		2,707
John P. Dawson (D)	3,805		900	3,880
3. Paul W. Shafer (R)	3,025			3,410
Thomas B. Woodworth (D)	No report			
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R)	1,020*	1,000		2,424*
Forest A. Schoonard (D)	675			1,101
5. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R)	3,099	1,000		3,062
James H. McLaughlin (D)	967	200	617	841
6. William W. Blackney (R)	3,024	1,000		3,292
Herbert W. Devine (D)	1,170	1,250	630	3,607
MICHIGAN (Cont.)				
7. Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	2,866	1,000		3,135
Roy E. Visnaw (D)	No report			
8. Fred L. Crawford (R)	1,419			2,846
Leland S. Jennings (D)	957		200	980
Ruth Larson (Pb.)				
9. Ruth Thompson (R)	2,468	2,268		2,469
Noel P. Fox (D)	3,655	1,250	450	3,081
10. Roy O. Woodruff (R)	2,511	1,000		2,745
William J. Kelly (D)	No report			
11. Charles E. Potter (R)	2,984			3,034
Fred L. Hanscom (D)	743			1,396
Benjamin G. Roberts (Pb.)				45 cents
12. John B. Bennett (R)	4,083	1,463	1,200	4,126
John Sabol (D)	1,660	250	500	1,568
13. George D. O'Brien (D)	2,500	2,200	200	2,993
Clarence J. McLeod (R)	2,185	1,000		2,250
Karl V. Kurtz (Pb.)				
14. Louis C. Rabaut (D)	3,390	2,200	200	3,366
Richard Durant (R)	3,185			3,593
Herman G. Ottmer (Pb.)				
15. John D. Dingell (D)	4,865	2,200	200	4,858
Robert L. Berry (R)	3,036	1,536		3,036
Harold Drake (Pb.)				
16. John Lesinski, Jr. (D)	2,448	1,500	200	2,448
Kirby L. Wilson, Jr. (R)	2,607			2,842
O. Don Christie (P)	133			133
E. A. Johnson (Pb.)				
17. George A. Dondero (R)	4,660	500		3,998
Eugene Donohoe (D)	No report			
A. J. Nellis (Pb.)				
MINNESOTA				
1. August H. Andresen (R)	866	500		3,200
Burton Chambers (D-FL)	1,575	750	100	2,280
2. Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	950	500		1,294
Harry Sieben (D-FL)	No report			
3. Roy W. Wier (D-FL)	4,682	2,200	1,982	4,720
Alfred D. Lindley (R)	10,870	750		9,119
4. Eugene McCarthy (D-FL)	6,465	2,700	1,885	6,588
Ward Fleming (R)	750	750		250
5. Walter H. Judd (R)	500	500		815
Marcella F. Killen (D-FL)	4,908	1,000	1,750	4,654
6. Fred Marshall (D-FL)	4,854	3,000	750	4,258
Robert F. Lee (R)	5,501	1,000		6,036
7. H. Carl Andersen (R)	1,500	500		4,091
Carl J. Eastvold (D-FL)	2,795	300	1,570	
8. John A. Blatnik (D-FL)	7,395	2,700	2,370	7,389
William A. Pittenger (R)	250	250		2,205
9. Harold C. Hagen (R)	2,504	500		2,337
Curtiss Olson (D-FL)	3,632	500	2,600	3,001
MISSISSIPPI				
1. John E. Rankin (D)				139
Glenn Hayes (R)	No report			
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)				
3. Frank E. Smith (D)				
Nelson E. Taylor (R)	164			665
4. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)				
G. O. Deaton (R)	No report			
5. Arthur Winstead (D)				
J. Clay Erwin (R)	50			
6. William M. Colmer (D)				
Frank H. Harper (I)	No report			
7. John Bell Williams (D)				
James A. White (R)	75			75
MISSOURI				
1. Clare Magee (D)	3,505	1,000	500	2,089
Wat Arnold (R)	775	500		2,426
2. Morgan M. Moulder (D)	3,688	2,200		1,343
Max Schwabe (R)	1,236	500		825
3. Phil J. Welch (D)	4,494	2,200	250	5,443
William C. Cole (R)	3,085	500		2,827
4. Leonard Irving (D)	1,450	1,200	250	1,682
Vernon D. Fulcrut (R)	1,074			1,125
5. Richard Bolling (D)	1,600	1,450		1,480
Richard C. Jensen (R)	1,275	500		1,277
6. O. K. Armstrong (R)	3,136	500		2,132
George H. Christopher (D)	No report			
7. Dewey Short (R)	4,624			4,624
Daniel J. Leary (D)	306	500		394

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
MISSOURI (Cont.)				
8. A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	2,669	2,200	250	2,759
Parke M. Banta (R)	1,548	560		2,418
9. Clarence Cannon (D)	2,200	2,200		325
John H. Fahien (R)	127			84
10. Paul C. Jones (D)	270			425
11. John B. Sullivan (D)	2,250	1,000	1,000	2,078
Sidney J. Redmond (R)	285			1,723
12. Thomas B. Curtis (R)	4,335	750		3,421
Raymond W. Karst (D)	4,075	2,200	1,500	4,075
13. Frank M. Karsten (D)	1,500	1,000	250	1,500
Hal A. Hamilton (R)	172			175
MONTANA				
1. Mike Mansfield (D)	2,200	2,200		950
Ralph McGinnis (R)	1,085			1,432
Leverne Hamilton (S)				
2. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	1,300	1,250		1,611
John J. Holmes (D)	1,745	1,250	250	1,745
Chester L. Kinsey (P)	311			311
NEBRASKA				
1. Carl T. Curtis (R)	3,590	500		4,229
Clarence G. Miles (D)	3,627*	1,250*		1,966
2. Howard Buffett (R)	13,251*	1,250*		12,819*
Eugene O'Sullivan (D)	10,989*	3,050*	1,500*	11,281*
3. Karl Stefan (R)	3,000	500		3,369
Duane K. Peterson (D)	872			1,115
4. A. L. Miller (R)	2,610	100		5,782
Hans J. Holtorf, Jr. (D)	4,066*			4,988*
NEVADA				
AL Walter S. Baring (D)	3,000	2,500	300	2,467
A. E. (Burr) MacKenzie (R)	630			757
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1. Chester E. Merrow (R)	1,100	1,000		1,459
Frank L. Sullivan (D)	500		500	1,100
2. Norris Cotton (R)	750	750		1,473
George Brummer (D)	200			495
NEW JERSEY				
1. Charles A. Wolverton (R)	4,900	1,750		4,799
John J. Crean (D)	1,450			1,450
2. T. Millet Hand (R)	5,580	1,000		5,455
Elmer H. Wene (D)	1,000	1,000		1,000
3. James C. Auchincloss (R)	3,465	1,000		3,455
John C. Applegate (D)	100			
Frances Leber (P)				
4. Charles R. Howell (D)	3,674	1,750		3,687
Gill Robb Wilson (R)	2,835	1,250		2,835
5. Charles A. Eaton (R)	1,500	1,000		1,167
Thomas Chabrak (D)	50			846
6. Clifford P. Case (R)	1,200	1,000		1,200
Harry Mopsick (D)	200	200		253
7. William B. Widnall (R)	2,487	1,000		2,439
Emil M. Wulster (D)	No report			
8. Gordon Canfield (R)	3,915	1,250		3,915
Charles H. Roemer (D)	707			707
9. Harry L. Towe (R)	4,640	1,000		4,640
Karl D. Van Wagner (D)				
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)	7,027	2,200	1,737	7,022
William H. Rawson (R)	2,560	500		2,710
11. Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	3,677	2,400	587	3,677
Albert L. Vreeland (R)	3,712	1,000		3,712
William E. Bohannan (SW)				
12. Robert W. Kean (R)	3,900	1,000		3,894
Harry Dudkin (D)	350			
13. Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	1,354			1,354
Edward S. Binkowski (R)	550	500		100
Michael A. Fiore (IPC)	1,687			1,734
14. Edward J. Hart (D)	1,154			2,207
Michael Bongiovanni (R)	1,200	1,000		1,948
NEW MEXICO				
AL Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	1,250	1,000		2,249
Steiner Mason (R)	530			91
AL John J. Dempsey (D)				962
Jose E. Armijo (R)	275			917

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
NEW YORK				
1. Ernest Greenwood (D-Lib)	25			500
W. Kingsland Macy (R)				1,942
Otto Skottedal (AL)				
2. Leonard W. Hall (R)	1,130			1,424
Lawrence W. McKeown (D-L)	2,335	500		2,305
Henry Doliner (AL)				
3. Henry J. Latham (R)	2,200	500		2,200
James Pasta (D)	1,135			885
Mark Starr (Lib)	1,102			1,102
Arnold J. Olenick (AL)				
4. L. Gary Clemente (D-Lib)	440			502
Gregory McMahon (R)	385			400
5. T. Vincent Quinn (D)	4,025			4,771
Robert Tripp Ross (R)	2,093	1,250		4,005
Bernard Brown (Lib)	250			289
Joseph Shill (AL)				
6. James J. Delaney (D-Lib)	1,725		400	2,060
Herbert Suppan (R)	1,136			1,136
7. Louis B. Heller (D-Lib)	3,750	500		3,750
Francis E. Dorn (R)	1,410			1,414
8. Victor L. Anfuso (D)	No report			
Joseph R. Fontanetta (R)	340			1,512
August Claessens (Lib)				
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D) (R) (Lib)	8,163			3,742
Helen Wishnofsky (AL)				
10. Edna F. Kelly (D-Lib)	1,000	1,000		992
David L. Samuels (R)	80			100
Gerald Root (AL)				
11. James J. Heffernan (D-Lib)	1,650			2,316
Alfred C. McKenzie (R)	25			644
12. John J. Rooney (D-Lib)	No report			
Joseph J. Petito (R)	No report			
Vincent J. Longhi (AL)				
13. Donald O'Toole (D-Lib)	2,900	1,500	1,000	3,336
James F. O'Hara (R)	No report			
Ralph Shapiro (AL)				50
14. Abraham J. Multer (D-Lib)	425			448
P. Vincent Landi (R)	155			1,357
Helen Phillips (AL)	No report			
15. Emanuel Celler (D-Lib)	**			6,300
Louis H. Heiger (R)	105			243
William Podell (AL)	No report			
16. James J. Murphy (D-Lib)	No report			
Edward J. McCormick (R)	5,796	500		5,796
Frank Cremonesi (AL)				
17. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R)	2,170	500		2,170
Irving M. Engel (D-Lib)	8,455*			8,848*
18. James Donovan (D-R-Lib)	58,877*			46,314*
Vito Marcantonio (AL)	3,290*			3,284*
19. Arthur G. Klein (D-Lib)	**			221
Edward I. Goldberg (R)	1,700			2,006
Bernard Harkavy (AL)	1,158			1,344
20. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. (D-Lib)	**			
Henry V. Poor (R)	7,202			7,540
John W. Darr, Jr. (AL)	145			145
21. Jacob K. Javits (R-Lib)	7,380			7,264
Bennett I. Schlessel (D)	**			3,954
22. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D)	2,927*		950	2,912*
Elmer A. Carter (R-Lib)	4,026			3,897
John Quillian (AL)				
23. Sidney A. Fine (D)	**			2,224
William J. Waterman (R)				226
Harold Bauman (Lib)	No report			
24. Isidore Dollinger (D)	**			3,114
Barnett Levy (R)				810
Herman Woskow (Lib)	No report			
Stephen J. White (AL)	No report			
25. Charles A. Buckley (D)				
Solon S. Kane (R)	100			941
Max Bloom (Lib)	50			50
26. Christopher C. McGrath (D)	**			3,600
Fred E. Schiemann (R)	675	250		885
Ernest Doerfler (Lib)				
27. Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	18,600			7,833
George Brenner (D-Lib)	No report			
Michele Cimbalo (AL)				
28. Ralph A. Gamble (R)	1,025	500		1,025
Morris E. Lasker (D)	**			1,484
Walter Luftman (Lib)				
29. Katharine St. George (R)	875			3,141
Harry O. Prince (D-Lib)	**			3,731
Harold Chown (AL)				
30. J. Ernest Wharton (R)	500	500		1,924
James R. Bourne (D)	1,340			1,340
Clarence Silvernail (Lib)	143			200

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
NEW YORK (Cont.)				
31. Bernard W. Kearney (R)	1,025	500		1,087
John H. Peterson (D)	No report			
Herbert M. Merrill (Lib)	1			1
32. William T. Byrne (D)				772
John T. Casey (R)	No report			
33. Dean P. Taylor (R)	500	500		2,100
Joseph T. Hammer (D)	No report			
George LaFortune (AL)				
34. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	500			1,323
Mildred McGill (D)	225			333
Carl H. Bogardus (AL)				
William J. Delo, Jr. (Lib)				
35. William R. Williams (R)	1,250	1,250		1,318
John C. Davies (D-Lib)	**			1,044
36. R.Walter Riehlman (R)	1,100	500		1,496
Alfred W. Haight (D-Lib)	2,450*	2,000*		2,650*
37. Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	525			525
John J. Burns (D-Lib)	459			459
38. John Taber (R)	610	500		2,440
Robert G. Gordon (-Lib)	**			729
39. W. Sterling Cole (R)	1,500	500		2,450
Donald O'Connor (D-Lib)	**			1,105
Grace W. Hill (AL)	399			370
40. Kenneth B. Keating (R)	2,145	1,500		3,341
A. Roger Clarke (D-Lib)	1,750	1,200	500	1,750
41. Harold C. Ostertag (R)	835	500		1,514
Bernard E. Hart (D-Lib)	1,557	250	500	1,561
Helen M. Lopez (AL)				
42. William E. Miller (R)	2,825	1,500		1,500
Mary Louise Nice (D-Lib)	2,831	1,500	1,231	2,713
43. Edmund P. Radwan (R)	1,595	1,500		1,863
Anthony Tauriello (D-Lib)	**			4,969
Michael Clune (AL)				
44. John C. Butler (R)	1,500	1,500		1,500
Chester C. Gorski (D-Lib)	**			4,342
Rufus Frasier (AL)				
45. Daniel A. Reed (R)	2,385			2,885
Frederick S. Buck (D)	567			567
NORTH CAROLINA				
1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)				125
Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	20			65
2. John H. Kerr (D)				
3. Graham A. Barden (D)	200			200
4. Harold D. Cooley (D)				
Ray F. Swain (R)	258			300
5. Thurmond Chatham (D)				
6. Carl T. Durham (D)				725
A. A. McDonald (R)	10			120
7. F. Ertel Carlyle (D)				
Irvin B. Tucker, Jr. (R)				
8. Charles B. Deane (D)				925
T. E. Story (R)	No report			
9. Robert L. Doughton (D)	150			2,190
Fate J. Beal (R)	165			562
10. Hamilton C. Jones (D)				2,150
Louis G. Rogers (R)	6,300*			5,700*
11. Woodrow W. Jones (D)	50			700
A. W. Whitehurst (R)	No report			
12. Monroe M. Redden (D)				1,992
John A. Wagner (R)	145			242
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	500	500		321
Ervin Schumacker (D)	250			868
AL Fred G. Aandahl (R)	500	500		755
E. A. Johansson (D)	No report			
OHIO				
1. Charles H. Elston (R)	3,190			3,156
Rollin H. Everett (D)	3,962	250	2,152	3,962
2. William E. Hess (R)	5,370			5,393
Earl T. Wagner (D)				
3. Edward Breen (D)	3,850	2,200	250	3,819
Paul F. Schenck (R)	1,600			1,645
4. William McCulloch (R)	4,158			4,158
Carleton Carl Reiser (D)	200	200		1,083
5. Cliff Clevenger (R)	1,100			1,135
Dan Batt (D)	2,305*	1,250		5,193*
6. James G. Polk (D)	2,620	2,450		4,000
Edward O. McCowen (R)	6,260			6,260

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
OHIO (Cont.)				
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)	1,750			1,788
Ben J. Goldman (D)	2,390		825	3,113
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)	4,165			4,160
W. Dexter Hazen (D)	No report			
9. Frazier Reams (I)	7,390*			12,007*
Thomas H. Burke (D)	4,250	2,200	500	5,775
Homer A. Ramey (R)	2,000			3,048
10. Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	3,000*			1,998*
William J. Curry (D)	No report			
11. Walter E. Brehm (R)	6,353*			6,353*
Mell G. Underwood, Jr. (D)				1,402
12. John M. Vorys (R)	4,248*			6,628
John W. Guy (D)	1,959*	500		1,959*
13. Alvin F. Weichel (R)	4,650*			4,690*
Dwight A. Blackmore (D)				500
14. William H. Ayres (R)	2,000			1,957
Walter B. Huber (D)	No report			
15. Robert T. Secrest (D)	2,555	2,200		2,555
Holland M. Gary (R)	300			1,878
16. Frank T. Bow (R)	1,250			1,013
John McSweeney (D)	3,250	2,200	500	3,063
17. J. Harry McGregor (R)	9,189*			9,707*
Robert W. Levering (D)	3,765*	1,000*	2,100*	5,422*
18. Wayne L. Hays D	2,000	2,200		3,196
Robert L. Quinn (R)	5,710*			5,664*
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)	3,260	600		4,750
Henry P. Kosling (R)	2,000			2,052
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)	2,385*	200*	1,000*	2,437
Paul W. Cassidy (R)	1,000	1,000		
21. Robert Crosser (D)				
William Hodge (R)	No report			
22. Frances P. Bolton (R)				1,925
Chat Paterson (D)				
AL George H. Bender (R)	17,575*			17,389*
Stephen M. Young (D)	1,050			828
OKLAHOMA				
1. George B. Schwabe (R)	5,020	1,250		9,670
Dixie Gilmer (D)	2,500	2,200		1,646
2. William G. Stigler (D)	1,185			925
Cleo Crain (R)	130			
3. Carl Albert (D)				1,168
Charles Powell (R)	No report			
4. Tom Steed (D)	No report			
Glenn O. Young (R)	160			1,336
5. John Jarman (D)	795			760
C. E. Barnes (R)	1,145			3,800
6. Toby Morris (D)				334
George Campbell (R)				182
7. Victor Wickersham (D)				
K. B. Cornell (R)	562			1,518
8. Page Belcher (R)	3,425	1,250		9,015
George H. Wilson (D)	6,460	2,200		6,460
OREGON				
1. Walter Norblad (R)	2,650*	750		1,371*
Roy R. Hewitt (D)	3,180	1,500	500	3,450
2. Lowell Stockman (R)	1,250	750		1,250
Vernon Bull (D)	No report			
3. Homer D. Angell (R)	5,769*	1,000*	2,800*	6,525*
Carl C. Donaugh (D)	5,542	2,500		5,818
A. W. Lafferty (I)				
4. Harris Ellsworth (R)	16,200*	1,000*		14,155*
David C. Shaw (D)	11,514*	750*	3,300*	13,874*
PENNSYLVANIA				
1. William A. Barrett (D)	3,275	2,200	450	3,143
Robert M. Sebastian (R)	2,700			3,005
2. William T. Granahan (D)	4,385	2,200	450	4,385
Max Slepin (R)	3,580			5,475
3. Hardie Scott (R)	2,825			3,047
Maurice S. Osser (D)	450		450	794
4. Earl Chudoff (D)	4,448		450	3,611
Theodore O. Spaulding (R)	5,400	1,500		3,438
5. William J. Green, Jr. (D)	3,075	2,200	450	3,315
George W. Sarbacher (R)	3,600			6,770
6. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)	6,360	1,000		6,090
Ethan Allen Doty (D)	1,477*		250	1,367
Kenneth R. Forbes (P)				
7. Benjamin F. James (R)				237
Hubert P. Earle (D)	2,747*			2,696*

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont.)				
8. Albert C. Vaughn (R)				
George F. Kane (D)	3,724		2,250	3,724
9. Paul B. Dague (R)				1,039
Philip Ragan (D)	No report			
10. Harry P. O'Neill (D)	2,800*	2,200	500	3,050
Fraser P. Donlan (R)	375			350
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)	4,675	2,750	1,000	5,564
Elwood H. Jones (R)	1,000			1,157
12. Ivor D. Fenton (R)	2,550	1,500		2,806
James H. Gildea (D)	No report			
13. George M. Rhodes (D)	50		50	950
James W. Bertolet (R)	2,150	2,000		2,607
Darlington Hoopes (S)				100
14. Wilson D. Gillette (R)	2,500			1,916
John E. Snedeker (D)				642
15. Alvin R. Bush (R)				1,381
Paul A. Rothfuss (D)	No report			
16. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R)				
Leon C. MacMullen (D)				1,505
17. Richard M. Simpson (R)	2,950			4,495
James L. Gatins (D)	25			1,186
18. Walter M. Mumma (R)	500			3,020
James M. Quigley (D)	435	250		1,001
19. Leon H. Gavin (R)	4,950			3,366
Fred C. Barr (D)				800
20. Francis E. Walter (D)				2,919
George M. Berg (R)	1,000	1,000		1,945
21. James F. Lind (D)	566		516	2,045
Francis Worley (R)	2,500			2,500
22. James E. Van Zandt (R)	1,000			4,265
Arthur H. Reede (D)	961		581	744
23. Edward L. Sittler, Jr. (R)	2,750	2,500		5,330
Anthony Cavalcante (D)	3,450	1,200	1,250	2,496
24. Thomas E. Morgan (D)	2,900	2,200	500	2,900
John J. Cairns, Jr. (R)	1,000			1,996
25. Louis E. Graham (R)	3,080			3,364
Samuel G. Neff (D)	No report			
26. John P. Saylor (R)	2,125			2,509
Lewis E. Evans (D)	1,200	500	1,200	1,682
27. Augustine B. Kelley (D)	2,575	2,200		2,976
George E. Berry, Jr. (R)	1,000	1,000		1,081
28. Carroll D. Kearns (R)	5,345	1,500		3,405
Steve Filipkowski (D)	2,192		500	2,192
29. Harmar D. Denny, Jr. (R)	9,880	2,000		9,658
Harry J. Davenport (D)	6,530	2,000	2,000	5,937
Herbert Glickman (P)	25			25
30. Robert J. Corbett (R)	6,413			6,336
J. R. Montgomery (D)	No report			
31. James G. Fulton (R)	7,620			7,620
Wilber I. Newstetter, Jr. (D)				
32. Herman P. Eberharter (D)	2,153			2,403
James E. Dougherty (R)	2,260			2,555
33. Frank Buchanan (D)	4,400	2,200	500	4,052
Cornelius McLaughlin, Sr. (R)	No report			
RHODE ISLAND				
1. Aime J. Forand (D)	2,655	2,200		2,800
Francis R. Foley (R)	125			196
2. John E. Fogarty (D)	2,200			3,131
Wilford S. Budlong (R)	125			475
SOUTH CAROLINA				
1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)				
2. John J. Riley (D)				
3. W. J. B. Dorn (D)				
4. Joseph R. Bryson (D)				
5. James P. Richards (D)				
6. John L. McMillan (D)				1,020
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1. Harold O. Lovre (R)	4,022*	500		5,060
Merton B. Tice (D)	1,410	750	100	3,250
2. E. Y. Berry (R)	1,590	500		2,425
Sam H. Bober (D)	1,672	750		3,674
TENNESSEE				
1. B. Carroll Reece (R)	4,205	250		5,647
Dayton E. Phillips (I)	350		250	1,610
Kyle K. King (D)	2,370			2,415
2. Howard H. Baker (R)	3,630	1,000		4,733
Frank W. Wilson (D)	4,760	2,700	500	4,777

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
TENNESSEE (Cont.)				
3. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)				
4. Albert Gore (D)				
5. Joe L. Evins (D)				
6. J. Percy Priest (D)	500			347
James W. Perkins (I)				
7. Pat Sutton (D)				
8. Tom Murray (D)				
9. Jere Cooper (D)				
10. Clifford Davis (D)				
TEXAS				
1. Wright Patman (D)				
2. J. M. Combs (D)				
3. Lindley Beckworth (D)				
R. E. Kennedy (R)				
4. Sam Rayburn (D)				
5. J. Frank Wilson (D)				
6. Olin Teague (D)				
Mose R. Blumrosen (R)	8			8
7. Tom Pickett (D)				
8. Albert Thomas (D)				
B. F. Hanna (R)	No report			
9. Clark W. Thompson (D)				
10. Homer Thornberry (D)				
11. W. R. Poage (D)				
12. Wingate H. Lucas (D)				
Harold G. Neely (R)				500
13. Ed Gossett (D)				
14. John E. Lyle, Jr. (D)				
15. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D)				
16. Ken Regan (D)				
17. Omar Burleson (D)				
18. Walter Rogers (D)	No report			
Ben H. Guill (R)	1,629			3,641
19. George Mahon (D)				
M. D. Temple (R)	No report			
20. Paul J. Kilday (D)				
21. O.C. Fisher (D)				
UTAH				
1. Walter K. Granger (D)	3,650	2,750	500	1,750
Preston L. Jones (R)	815	500		641
2. Reva Beck Bosone (D)	1,030	250		520
Ivy Baker Priest (R)	1,575	1,000		1,533
VERMONT				
AL Winston L. Prouty (R)	500			523
Herbert B. Comings (D)				52
VIRGINIA				
1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D)				80
Nile Straughan (R)	60			346
Stanley S. Garner (I)				944
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)				
3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)				
Phronia A. McNeill (P)	245			245
Kathryn Bernstein (S-D)	24			24
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)				
5. Thomas B. Stanley (D)				
6. Clarence G. Burton (D)				
7. Burr P. Harrison (D)				
J. A. Garber (R)	755			917
8. Howard W. Smith (D)	2,325			2,463
Tyrell Krum (R)	4,667	1,750		4,667
Clarke T. Robb (S-D)				
9. Thomas B. Fugate (D)				1,046
George C. Sutherland (R)	1,723			1,987
WASHINGTON				
1. Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	18,552	2,700	5,500	7,500
Mrs. F. F. Powell (R)	4,770	1,000		4,987
Daniel Roberts (SW)	400			400
2. Henry M. Jackson (D)	9,094	2,200	500	11,610
Herb Wilson (R)	8,443			3,808
Verle Hemecke (P)	235			394
3. Russell V. Mack (R)	5,961	1,250		6,069
Gordon M. Quarnstrom (D)	4,998	1,500	108	5,688
L. C. Huntamer (P)	268			125
				(CQ total)

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
WASHINGTON (Cont.)				
4. Hal Holmes (R)	950	500		1,063
Ted Little (D)	6,875	500		2,999
5. Walt Horan (R)	6,431	500		6,431
Robert Dellwo (D)	7,466	1,200		7,516
6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)	7,899	500		7,799
John M. Coffee (D)	4,823	500		5,866
WEST VIRGINIA				
1. Robert L. Ramsay (D)	5,230	2,500	2,737	5,349
Francis J. Love (R)	5,950	500		5,950
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)	4,027*	2,200*	1,254*	5,517*
Melvin C. Snyder (R)	3,170	500		4,524
3. Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	4,521*	2,500	2,921*	8,318*
Rush D. Holt (R)	5,276	750		2,513
4. M. G. Burnside (D)	4,988*	2,500	750	6,093*
Hubert S. Ellis (R)	3,925	1,000		4,350
5. John Kee (D)	2,200	2,200*		2,323
Arnold G. Porterfield (R)	220			817
6. E. H. Hedrick (D)	2,200	2,200		2,729
Latelle LaFollette, Jr. (R)	4,355			4,673
WISCONSIN				
1. Lawrence H. Smith (R)	1,765			1,243
Jack Harvey (D)	825		800	852
2. Glenn R. Davis (R)	525	500		690
Horace W. Wilkie (D)	790			489
Nathan Sadowsky (S)				38
3. Gardner R. Withrow (R)	1,640			1,651
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	128			1,818
Walter Alexander (S)	10			10

District	Contributions Totals	Party	Labor	Expenditures Totals
WISCONSIN (Cont.)				
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)	95			4,809
John C. Brophy (R)				
5. Charles J. Kersten (R)	827	500		540
Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	772		549	733
6. William K. Van Pelt (R)	500	500		510
Kenneth Kunde (D)	No report			
7. Reid F. Murray (R)	500	500		402
Edward G. Gilbertson (D)	717			1,118
8. John W. Byrnes (R)	717	500		722
John W. Reynolds, Jr. (D)	74			136
Lee Schaal (S)	5			5
9. Merlin Hull (R)				809
Arthur L. Henning (D)				276
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	500	500		500
Rodney J. Edwards (D)	50			451
WYOMING				
AL William H. Harrison (R)	2,000	750		871
John B. Clark (D)	760	500		1,315
ALASKA (For delegate)				
E. L. Bartlett (D)	4,150			4,527
Almer J. Peterson (R)				57
HAWAII (For delegate)				
Joseph R. Farrington (R)				126
William B. Cobb (D)	4,528		500	7,099

82nd CONGRESS--
WHAT IT DID

XUM

MAJOR ACTIONS OF FIRST SESSION

Congress Adjourns After Breaking All Records For Peacetime Spending and For Conducting Investigations; Details On Accomplishments

SUMMARY

The first session of the 82nd Congress appropriated more money than any peacetime Congress, raised taxes to the highest peacetime levels, extended price, wage, rent and priorities controls, and conducted a whale of a lot of investigations.

Under the spur of the costly Korean war, Congress appropriated about $91 billion, of which more than $60 billion was earmarked for the military. To help finance the high national expenditures, Congress finally passed, after a House balk, a $5.7 billion bill. This was the third tax boost in two years, and brought taxes to a new peacetime high. President Truman wanted a $10 billion tax increase.

Congress passed two defense production measures this session, after much pulling and hauling. The President wanted "stronger" legislation than in 1950, and some new powers. Congress, however, passed a measure with fewer controls than before. Each blamed the other for increased inflation.

This Congress was greatly concerned about foreign policy. It authorized $7,483,400,000 for military and economic aid to friendly nations and a $190 million emergency loan to India. It extended the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements and gave him authority to cut off U.S. assistance to nations shipping war weapons to Red-dominated countries. Congress spent months discussing troop commitments, the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and conduct of the Korean war.

Congress authorized a $5,864,000,000 military construction program and a $2 billion naval construction program. It set a limit of 5 million men for all branches of the armed services. It passed the first Universal Military Service bill in history. It authorized $1,635,000 in federal aid for defense housing.

Increased railroad retirement benefits, higher pay for federal employees, and higher postal rates were approved by this Congress. It amended the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act of 1947 for the first time. It extended aid to the flood-ravaged Midwest.

The investigating first session of the 82nd Congress did almost as much investigating as legislating. It undertook approximately 150 investigations during the session, including probes into crime, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, internal security and Un-American Activities.

The President ran into opposition on several controversial nominations, but Chester Bowles was confirmed as ambassador to India.

81st Congress, 1st Session, Jan. 3 - Oct. 19, 1949
82nd Congress, 1st Session, Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951

		Senate	House	Total
Days in session	- 1949	186	165	
	- 1951	172	162	
Public bills enacted	- 1949			440
	- 1951			255
Private bills enacted	- 1949			353
	- 1951			413
Roll-call votes	- 1949	226	121	347
	- 1951	202	109	311
Bills and res. introduced	- 1949	3,160	7,467	10,627
	- 1951	2,743	6,873	9,616

AGRICULTURE

SUGAR ACT -- (HR 4521). Legislation extending the 1948 Sugar Act with minor amendments until Dec. 31, 1956, passed Congress in August with relatively little debate. It gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine annual U.S. continental requirements, set quotas and buy sugar (and thus indirectly fix prices) for a period of four years from Jan. 1, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1956. It also fixed "subsidies" for producers who comply with the quotas and meet certain other conditions. The bill passed a year before the 1948 act was scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1952, because the industry and the executive departments wanted to avoid the uncertainties accompanying last-minute legislative action.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR ACT -- (S 984). Congress passed June 30 legislation authorizing the U.S. government to recruit Mexican workers to work in areas with a farm labor shortage. The entire program was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor, to remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1952. It detailed the procedures under which the alien labor was to be transported and hired and the U.S. government was made guarantor of performance of the contract by both employers and the Mexican laborers. As the legislation carried no provision to penalize those using "wetbacks," the President asked that Congress also pass such legislation when he signed the Farm Labor Act July 12. Congress did not act on his request, however.

PEANUT ACREAGE -- (HR 2615). Congress completed action April 4 on a bill authorizing an increase in the 1951 peanut acreage. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to allot at least 1,868,860 acres of peanuts this year instead of the 1,771,117

previously scheduled for the crop, with most of the increase going to edible-type Virginia and Valencia-type peanuts, and a smaller share to oil nuts. Allotments to the various states from the total acreage was made on the basis of acreage harvested in 1947.

TOBACCO ACREAGE -- (HR 4475). In October Congress approved legislation increasing tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments to meet higher marketing demands.

FARM TENANT -- (S 684). An amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to make a "more effective" distribution of mortgage insurance on loans for the purchase and improvements of farms was approved by Congress in August. Under the new legislation loans were to be made in accordance with applications received as well as on the basis of farm tenancy and population. In addition, it increased the limit on loans for farm operation.

BALER TWINE -- (HR 1005). In last-minute action Oct. 20 the Senate cleared for the President's signature a bill repealing the duty on imported baler twine. This gives baler twine the same treatment as binder twine, which was already on the free list.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DEFENSE HOUSING -- (S 349). Congress authorized $1,635,000,000 worth of federal aid for housing in critical defense areas in a measure approved in August. It also relaxed credit restrictions on low-cost homes.

The President asked in January for a $3 billion program specifically providing that (1) private construction of rental housing for defense workers be encouraged and (2) publicly financed housing and related facilities be provided where necessary.

Both houses balked at authorizing the President's program. As the legislation was finally approved, it authorized $1.5 billion for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance on privately constructed housing, $50 million for government-constructed housing, $60 million for community facilities and services, $15 million in loans to prefabricated housing builders, and $10 million for land condemnation in isolated areas.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- (HR 2416). The Senate completed action July 19 and sent back to the House (where it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee) a measure providing for increased public assistance payments. The increases amounted to $3 a month to the aged, blind and totally disabled and $2 a month to dependent children. As originally proposed by Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), the increases would have been $5 to the aged, blind and disabled and $3 a month to dependent children. The President called July 18 for an increase in old age and survivors insurance benefits if there was to be a boost in public assistance payments, but the Senate rejected this proposal; the House Ways and Means Committee did not act on the Senate amendment.

PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS -- (S 445). The Senate passed March 16 by a 38-35 Party Unity vote and sent to the House legislation authorizing federal grants to states for establishing and expanding local public health centers. The grants would be made on the basis of population and financial need. The bill was before the House Commerce Committee at the close of the session.

MEDICAL SCHOOL AID -- (S 337). The Senate considered and recommitted Oct. 4 legislation which would provide grants to medical, dental, osteopathic and nursing schools to help them meet costs of instruction and to encourage increased enrollments through scholarships. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) moved for recommittal of the bill Oct. 4 because he feared that it might otherwise be defeated. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) stated that the program would be too expensive to operate and that it was objectionable to certain medical school heads.

FLOOD RELIEF -- (H J Res 292). Congress completed action Aug. 1 on a measure permitting the use of a $25 million emergency flood appropriation to furnish temporary shelter to persons who lost their homes in the floods in the Midwest during the summer. It also allowed the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee mortgages up to 100 per cent of the value of the houses built to replace those destroyed by the flood. In last-minute action Congress approved another measure (H J Res 341) appropriating an additional $5 million for flood relief, $48 million for Department of Agriculture rehabilitation work in the flood area, and increasing RFC loan authority $60 million.

FOREIGN POLICY

TROOPS FOR EUROPE -- (S Res 99; S Con Res 18). The Senate engaged in a bitter, three-month "great debate" early in the session over the question of the President's Constitutional powers to send troops to Europe. The debate came to an end April 4 when the Senate finally agreed to two resolutions which did not have the force of law. They expressed approval of "present plans to send four additional divisions of ground forces to Western Europe," but stated that it was the sense of Congress that "no ground troops in addition to such four divisions should be sent to Western Europe... without further Congressional approval."

The House failed to take similar action. An unsuccessful attempt was made March 13 to write a provision into the lower chamber's draft bill which would have prohibited the assignment of troops overseas without Congressional approval.

Leading the demand for Congressional consent to the dispatch of U.S. troops to Europe was Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, who outlined a foreign policy himself which opposed the creation of a large land army and proposed a large Air Force and Navy. Taft accused the Administration of formulating foreign policy from 1945-51 "without consulting Congress and the people."

XUM

President Truman took the position that he would consult Congress, but could not be legally bound by its decision, on the policy of furnishing U.S. divisions for service abroad.

The "great debate" caused the return of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower from Europe to report to Congress on the progress of the army which he is building for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations. Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, in order to quiet fears that this country would furnish a large ground army, disclosed that the United States planned to send four divisions to Europe. Five weeks of hearings were held on the troops-to-Europe resolutions by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee.

MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY -- When President Truman removed Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the Far Eastern Command April 11 he set off a lengthy, searching Senate investigation of this nation's Far Eastern policy. MacArthur's dismissal brought him an invitation to address a joint session of Congress and to testify before Congressional Committees. MacArthur found his champions primarily among the Republicans. His correspondence with House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) was one of the factors precipitating the President's action. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) was the most vigorous defender in Congress of the President's ouster of the famed commander.

MacArthur outlined his views in his address to Congress April 19 and later before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee which held joint hearings for eight weeks on the conduct of our Far Eastern foreign and defense policies. MacArthur favored an all-out war including the use of Nationalist Chinese troops and air strikes against Manchurian supply lines. The Joint Chiefs of Staff favored a "restricted" military operation in Korea.

The Committees voted 20-3 on Aug. 17 not to make a formal report of the lengthy investigation. However, eight of the 12 Republican members of the Committee stated Aug. 20 in a report that the testimony revealed the only positive plan for victory in the Korean war was "advocated by Gen. MacArthur." Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) disagreed; he held that MacArthur's removal was "necessitated by his misconduct."

FOREIGN AID -- (HR 5113). Congressional action on the Mutual Security Act of 1951 was concluded Oct. 8. The measure authorized $7,483,400,000 in foreign aid for the 1952 fiscal year, $1 billion less than the President had requested. The legislation carried $5,997,650,000 for military aid and $1,485,750,000 in economic aid. It abolished the Economic Cooperation Administration and shifted ECA functions to the new Mutual Security Administration.

Its purpose was to stimulate European armament and to supply equipment to allied fighting forces while continuing economic aid on a reduced scale. Although the legislation had the strong backing of the Defense and State Departments, Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee both favored limited cuts in the Administration estimate. Further cuts were voted on both the Senate and House floor.

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- (HR 1612). The 17-year-old reciprocal trade agreements program was extended in June for another two years by the passage of the 1951 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Congress restored the "peril points" provision which had been put in the extension legislation in the 80th Congress and repealed in the 81st. It also added an escape clause to safeguard American industry from serious injury due to increased imports and strong provisions designed to bar Communist countries from benefits of the trade program.

RED TRADE BANS -- (HR 4550). Congress completed action Oct. 11 on legislation providing for cutting off all U.S. economic and military assistance to any nation which ships weapons of war to the Soviet and its satellites. It also provided for cutting off U.S. aid to nations shipping items useful in war making, but provided that the President might let this trade continue if he deemed it in the best interests of Western security to do so. The Administration supported this measure after Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) tacked a rider to the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1951 which cut off American economic aid to any country selling materials of war to the Russian Communist bloc.

Congress passed a resolution (H Con Res 140) in August calling for the suspension of trade relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia until Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis is freed from a Czech prison on espionage charges.

EXPORT CONTROLS -- (H J Res 197). In May, Congress completed action on a measure extending the President's authority to control exports to June 30, 1953.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP -- (S Con Res 11). The Senate gave final approval June 18 and the House June 26 to a resolution declaring the friendship of the American people for the people of all nations, including the Soviet Union. The President sent the resolution to the Russian government July 7, and it was subsequently publicized in Russia, thereby opening "at least a crack in the Iron Curtain," Mr. Truman said.

GERMAN WAR TERMINATION -- (H J Res 289). President Truman asked Congress July 9 to adopt a joint resolution ending the state of war with Germany. The House approved the resolution without a dissenting vote on July 27, although Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said he thought the action was premature. The Senate approved the measure Oct. 18.

Although this nation concluded a peace treaty with Japan at San Francisco in August, the Senate took no action toward ratifying the treaty before the end of the session. Only Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) urged immediate ratification.

COPPER DUTY -- (HR 3336). Congress on May 10 took final action on a bill suspending the existing two-cent-a-pound import duty on foreign copper until Feb. 15, 1953, or until the end of the national emergency. Congress suspended also the taxes and import duties on scrap metal until June 30, 1952 (HR 3181). Similar legislation suspending the duty on lead (HR 4948) passed the House Aug. 13, and on zinc (HR 5448) Oct. 19.

DISPLACED PERSONS -- (HR 3576). Because of the delay in processing applications for the admission of displaced persons into the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, Congress granted a six-month extension of the time on June 28, only two days before the deadline for processing applications, June 30.

INDIA AID -- (S 872). Congress authorized a $190 million emergency loan to India in June to alleviate famine in that nation. President Truman had asked Congress Feb. 12 for authority to give 2 million tons of grain to India at an estimated value of $190 million. Congress was slow to act on the President's request, and it decided to grant India a loan instead of a gift because major differences between the two nations developed over diplomatic moves in the United Nations, and Prime Minister Nehru stated that India would not accept food from any country if it had "any political strings attached to it."

CHINESE COMMUNISTS -- Both the Senate and House adopted resolutions (S Res 35, H Res 77), calling upon the United Nations to declare Chinese Communists aggressors in Korea. Each chamber also went on record opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations (S Res 36, H Res 96).

LABOR

UNION SHOP -- (S 1959). Congress completed action in October on legislation validating some 4,600 union shop elections which the Supreme Court recently declared invalid because they were held before top officers of the CIO and AFL had complied with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act requiring filing of financial statements and non-Communist affidavits. In cases affected by this bill the union officers had complied with the Taft-Hartley provisions, but the officers of the parent CIO- and AFL organizations had not. Now both groups comply. The measure also dispenses with the requirement under the Taft-Hartley Act that an election must be held before a labor organization and an employer may enter into a union-shop agreement. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) were co-sponsors of this legislation which was the first amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act since its passage in 1947.

MILITARY & VETERANS

UMTS -- (S 1). Congress passed a universal military training plan, to start when the emergency is considered to have ended. The Universal Military Training and Service Act, passed in June after five months' debate, continued draft registration for all males 18 to 26 years of age, lowered the draft age from 19 to 18½, extended service from 21 to 24 months, and provided that after the emergency all registrees under 19 years of age should be liable for training in the National Security Training Corps.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION -- (HR 4914). The $5,864 million military construction program authorized in September was the largest ever made in peacetime, although it was limited to projects scheduled for one year only. The Air Force alone was authorized to open 77 extra bases, some in North Africa and France. Secret projects were allocated $1,487 million.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION -- (HR 1001). Naval construction authorized in late February included provision for the world's largest aircraft carrier, approximately 57,000 tons, and capable of launching planes carrying atomic bombs. Construction of new minesweeping craft, amphibious and landing ships, and the conversion of carrier and antisubmarine ships were also emphasized in the $2 billion program.

SERVICE SIZES -- (S 1). Regular limits of 837,000 for the Army, 666,882 for Navy and Marines and 502,000 for the Air Force were established in the UMTS bill, but set aside for the present. Until July 31, 1954, a total limit of 5 million for all services was allowed.

RESERVES -- (HR 5426). The House Oct. 15 passed the Reserve Act of 1951 which would limit the President's power to call up reserves, and gives Congress the right to determine the number of "ready" reserves who could be called to active duty in a national emergency. The action was taken as a result of criticism of the manner in which reserves had been recalled for Korean duty. The House bill met the approval of both the Defense Department and reserve organizations. Further action went over to the second session when the Senate failed to act before adjournment.

MARINES -- (S 677). Despite the opposition of the Secretary of Defense, Army Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations, the Senate in June passed a bill introduced by Marine veteran Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) increasing the Marine Corps strength from its present 204,000 to a minimum of 300,000 and a maximum of 400,000. The House Armed Services Committee approved the bill in June also, but the House did not consider it.

AIR FORCE EXPANSION -- (HR 5054). The Defense Department appropriations bill, passed in October, provided a $1 billion air expansion fund, two-thirds of which is for the Air Force and one-

third for the Navy air arm. The fund permits an increase in the Air Force from the present 95-wing group to about 140 wings.

AIR FORCE -- (HR 1726). The Air Force was given legal status and organized into three main divisions: Defense, Strategic and Tactical. Before approval of this law in September, the only legal basis for the Air Force was a reference to it as a separate service in the National Security (Unification) Act of 1947.

SERVICE PAY -- (HR 5715). Action to boost the military pay was postponed until January. As reported Oct. 16 by the House Armed Services Subcommittee the measure would increase pay for all ranks by 10 per cent. When the bill reaches the floor, Rep. Olin Teague (D Tex.) says he will offer the Administration-sponsored amendment to give $100 a month to officers and $50 a month to enlisted men engaged in front-line combat.

RE-ENLISTMENT BONUS -- (HR 5405). Both houses passed in October a bill authorizing a re-enlistment lump-sum bonus of $40, $90, $160, $250, or $360 upon enlistment for 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years, respectively, and a further bonus of $60 a year for each year beyond 6 years, subject to a ceiling of $1,440 on total amount.

HOSPITALS -- (HR 313). For the third time the House passed a bill to add 16,000 beds to the veterans hospital program by building 24 new hospitals and enlarging others. In 1948 the President vetoed a similar measure. In the 81st Congress, the bill died in the Senate.

A bill for a Negro hospital (HR 314) to honor Booker T. Washington was rejected by the House June 6 when the two Negro Members opposed it as "class legislation."

VETERANS -- Vocational rehabilitation training was extended to Korean veterans with service-connected disabilities. Final action on the bill (HR 3932) was taken in October.

Both houses conducted Committee hearings, but neither passed legislation to provide educational and training benefits to Korean veterans similar to the GI Bill for World War II veterans. However, a few days before adjournment a bill (S 2244) was cleared amending the veterans' preference provisions of housing legislation to include Korean veterans.

In April authorization was given (HR 1) for all members of the armed forces to receive $10,000 cost-free life insurance, with the privilege of converting within 120 days after separation from service to a non-participating government life insurance policy.

Six months later both houses approved a $5 million appropriation (H J Res 340) to the Veterans' Administration for payment, under the insurance program of $10,000 indemnities to families of servicemen killed in Korean hostilities.

During the session Congress enacted two other veterans' benefit bills over Presidential vetoes. The first was a bill (HR 3193) increasing to $120 a month the pension of veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea who are totally disabled as a result of non-service-connected injury. The other bill (S 1864) enacted during the last hours of the session, authorized the VA to pay up to $1,600 each on automobiles for veterans who lost hands, feet, or sight in line of duty.

MISCELLANEOUS, ADMINISTRATIVE

NOMINATIONS -- The Senate blocked several Presidential nominations during the first session of the 82nd Congress and several other nominations ran into strong opposition.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 17 blocked the nominations of Joseph J. Drucker and Cornelius J. Harrington to be federal judges in Illinois because the President had breached the rule of Senatorial courtesy in submitting these nominations without consulting the state's majority party Senator, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). Douglas opposed the nominations on the grounds that "the methods and manner by which the appointments were made... are personally obnoxious to me." Illinois bar associations backed William H. King, Jr., and Benjamin P. Epstein, whom Douglas proposed for the posts. The President took no further action after the Committee shelved his selections.

Other nominations to which there was considerable opposition were those of Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and former price administrator, to be Ambassador to India; Philip C. Jessup to serve again as a delegate to the United Nations; and Frieda Hennock, Federal Communications Commissioner, to be a federal judge for the Southern district of New York.

On a party-line vote Bowles was confirmed 43-33 on Oct. 9, but no action was taken on the Jessup and Hennock nominations. A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 3-2 against Jessup's confirmation, after hearing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Harold Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania and former Minnesota Governor, testify against the diplomat. The full Committee did not act on the nomination, although it approved nine other delegates and alternates to the UN, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

FEDERAL PAY BOOST -- President Truman asked Congress July 12 to vote a seven per cent "across-the-board" pay increase for federal workers. Congress cleared one bill (S 622) giving a 10 per cent increase to civil service employees, with a minimum of $300 to employees making less than $3,000 a year, and a maximum of $800 to those over the $8,000 mark. A second bill (S 355) gave minimum $400 increases to postal workers, a 20 per cent increase to fourth-class postmasters, reclassification and an 8.8 per cent boost to other

postmasters, and a 20-cent-an-hour increase to hourly postal employees. Both measures were sent to the President in the last days of the session. Congress also passed, as a part of the postal rate increase bill, a measure trimming the 26-day vacations of federal employees. Only employees with more than 15 years service will get that much leave under the new provision. Others will get 20 days after they have worked for the government three years. Newcomers with less than three years service will get 13 days. Sick leave was cut from 15 days to 13 days.

POSTAL RATES AND PARCEL POST -- House and Senate agreed Oct. 19 on the conference version of a bill (S 1046) raising postal rates. Senate increases in first-class letter and air mail and in fourth-class rates were deleted, and the final measure provided for doubling the rate on the penny post card, increasing second-class rates 30 per cent over a three-year period, and raising third-class bulk mail minimum rates by 50 per cent. Congress also cleared late in the session a bill (S 1335) reducing the size and weight of packages that may be sent through the mails via parcel post.

HOUSE RULES CHANGE -- (H Res 7). A House Republican-Southern Democratic coalition easily won a victory over Administration forces Jan. 3 in voting a change of the House rules to increase the power of the House Rules Committee to determine what legislation should go to the House floor to debate. The House approved a resolution offered by Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) repealing the "21-day rule" of the 81st Congress which allowed other committees to by-pass the Rules Committee in order to bring legislation to the House floor.

CIVIL RIGHTS, ETC. -- No floor action was taken on civil rights, redistricting or statehood legislation. The Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood bills were reported out of the Senate Interior Committee; the House Judiciary Committee held redistricting hearings. There was no committee action on fair employment practices legislation. The Senate shelved controversial legislation providing for the dispersal of federal activities.

TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY

TAXES -- (HR 4473). To help defray the mounting costs of the defense effort, Congress passed in October, just before the close of the session, a record-breaking peacetime revenue bill designed to raise taxes by $5,691,000,000. The measure was much lower than the $10 billion tax boost requested by the President at the beginning of the year. Of the total amount raised, approximately $2,280,000,000 was to come from individual income, about $2,207,000,000 from corporations, and about $1,204,000,000 from excise taxes.

The House Ways and Means Committee worked on the bill nearly six months before reporting it June 18. The House acted on the bill four days later under closed rule procedure which permitted no floor amendments. It was quite different in the Senate. The Finance Committee reported its bill Sept. 18, and there was extensive debate on the measure --and 19 amendments were tacked to it -- by the time it passed the Senate Sept. 28. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and a group of Administration Senators sought unsuccessfully to boost the revenue to a higher figure and to "distribute the tax burden more equitably." Congressmen lost their tax-exempt status on their expense accounts under an amendment proposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.).

A battle over the tax measure almost delayed adjournment when the House Oct. 16 refused to accept a compromise worked out by conferees which largely adopted the Senate version. After some minor changes, however, about 40 Members switched their votes and the House on Oct. 19 finally approved the bill and sent it to the White House.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION -- (S 1717). Congress passed two defense production measures this session. Because of the delay in consideration of the major bill, Congress approved June 29 a month's stop-gap extension of the 1950 Act, but banned price rollbacks. It also passed a temporary extension of rent control. After lengthy debate Congress finally approved July 30 the 1951 Act, which provided for (1) a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities, (2) authorized the President to requisition and condemn property and encourage the expansion of defense plants, (3) provided for controls on credit, wages, prices and rents, and (4) provided special machinery to settle defense labor disputes.

President Truman asked Congress April 26 to extend the act for two years and to "strengthen" certain provisions of the 1950 Act and add new powers. Congress, however, extended the defense authority for only one year and provided fewer controls on the economy than the President asked for. It permitted a 20 per cent increase in rent over 1947 levels, permitted sellers to pass on to consumers increases in legitimate costs which occurred between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951, banned the use of slaughter quotas, relaxed credit curbs on housing, automobiles and other items, and banned price ceilings that denied sellers their customary percentage markups which prevailed the month prior to the Korean war, and made many other changes in the 1950 law.

Shortly after the measure was passed and signed by the President, the Senate Banking Committee began work on legislation to repeal the so-called Capehart amendment which permitted costs to be passed on to consumers, and on a bill to restore slaughtering quotas. The Senate modified the pricing provision Oct. 4 to reflect only "necessary and unavoidable" cost increases and directed "reasonable allowances" for other cost increases. The House Banking Committee approved the Senate bill (S 2170)

XUM

modifying the ceiling provisions, but the House took no action before the end of the session on this or any other amendment of the 1951 Defense Production Act.

CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION -- (HR 1724). In an effort to keep down "excessive" war profiteering, Congress completed action in March on legislation making federal contracts let as part of the mobilization effort renegotiable under stipulated conditions.

LENDING AUTHORITY -- Holders of government E bonds were permitted to retain their bonds at interest for ten years beyond the original maturity date in legislation (HR 2268) which passed Congress in March. This was an anti-inflationary step to keep $1.1 billion worth of maturing bonds from cash conversion.

Congress in September increased the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from $3.5-$4.5 billion, and extended the bank's life from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1958 (S 2006).

AVIATION LEGISLATION -- Congressional action was completed in May on legislation (S 435) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to extend insurance to airlines doing war-connected work overseas when private companies declined to assume the risk.

A bill (S 436) to separate mail pay from subsidies to airlines and to provide a new scale of rates to domestic airlines for carrying air mail passed the Senate Sept. 19. The House took no action on the bill.

GOOD FAITH PRICING -- (S 719). Legislation making good faith a complete defense in price discrimination cases arising under the Robinson-Patman anti-monopoly act passed the Senate Aug. 2, and was pending before the House Judiciary Committee when the session closed.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT -- The House and Senate approved legislation Oct. 19 providing for a 15 per cent increase in annuities and pensions for retired railroad workers. It also raised survivors' benefits by 33-1/3 per cent and provided for the first time for a spouse's benefit up to $40 a month. Employees with less than 10 years of service and their survivors are transferred to the social security program.

HIGHWAYS -- Congress approved two highway measures in October. One (HR 5504) increased the authoriziation for the repair and construction of roads at defense installations to $45 million. The other (HR 5257) increased the authorization for repair of flood-damaged highways (primarily in Kansas and Missouri) to $15 million.

TIDELANDS -- Congress did not settle the controversial tidelands issue although numerous measures were introduced. A bill (HR 4484) to quitclaim the submerged oil lands to the states passed the House July 30.

APPROPRIATIONS

The 82nd Congress spent more money than any other "peacetime" Congress. It also was one of the slowest to act on appropriation measures. When it completed work on the money bills, the 82nd set a peacetime spending record of approximately $91,269,801,409. The majority of the money will be spent during the current fiscal year but some of it will carry over into fiscal 1953.

The 82nd Congress also approved a total of $6,808,581,632 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1951. When this is added to the 1952 expenditures, the total approved by the 82nd climbs to about $98,078,383,041.

BREAKDOWN ON FUNDS

The money appropriated for the current fiscal year is distributed as follows:

Direct cash appropriations and authorizations for the ten regular federal agencies accounted for $71,970,018,174 of the total. Largest share -- $56,937,808,030 -- went to the Department of Defense.

Next to the Department of Defense appropriation, the largest single funds bill was for foreign military and economic aid. The total was $7,328,903,976.

In a second supplemental funds bill, the bulk of the money went for military construction projects. A total of $4,146,407,108 was appropriated for these purposes. Congress also approved legislation appropriating $138,440,000 for disaster and flood relief.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

By law, Congress is required to appropriate permanent funds for certain federal agencies. These funds are not subject to change by either the House or Senate. For the current fiscal year, Congress allocated $6,068,835,175 for this purpose.

Congress began fiscal 1952 without completing action on a single appropriation measure. It passed a series of resolutions granting temporary appropriations to the agencies. Some departments operated on temporary funds for four months.

One of the main stumbling blocks that delayed the bills was disagreement on the method of reducing federal employees. Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) offered one method which limited filling of vacancies to 25 per cent. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) offered the other which cut federal payrolls 10 per cent. Conferees on the bills at first accepted the Ferguson amendment. However Jensen was successful in getting further consideration and a compromise amendment finally was attached to six funds bills, easing the log-jam.

The previous peacetime record was set by the second session of the 81st Congress which approved a total of $81,518,566,769.

INVESTIGATIONS

The first session of the 82nd Congress was an investigating Congress; it did almost as much investigating as legislating. Approximately 150 probes were conducted, a record-breaking number.

CRIME -- The Senate Crime Committee investigation into the national network of crime syndicates resulted in many indictments and further criminal investigations for many witnesses, contempt citations for more than 20 reluctant witnesses and local "clean-up" campaigns in a number of states and communities. Its impact on political groups was potent. The Committee's recommendations to establish a national crime committee were not enacted by this session of Congress, but four basic anti-gambling bills were ready for Senate floor action in 1952. The Committee was headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and later by Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.).

RFC -- Under the chairmanship of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), the Senate Banking Subcommittee investigation into the lending practices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation led to a complete reorganization of this government lending agency under a single administrator. It also started another probe into government ethics which was conducted by a Senate Labor Subcommittee.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- A Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.) conducted an investigation into irregularities of the Internal Revenue Bureau which resulted in a complete reorganization of the agency. Prior to and concurrent with the probe several Internal Revenue and Justice Department officials resigned under fire or were dismissed, including the Justice Department's top tax fraud prosecutor. The Crime Committee and Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) also did considerable investigation into income tax evasion and irregularities in the Bureau.

INTERNAL SECURITY AND UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- The newly created Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee were both extremely active during the year. The Senate group, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), operated as a "watchdog committee" over the administration of the Internal Security Act and made a long investigation into charges of Communist infiltration into the Institute of Pacific Relations, a research organization on Far Eastern affairs. The Un-American Activities Committee, under the direction of Rep. John S. Wood (D Ga.), concentrated its probes on Communist activity in defense installations and Hollywood.

FAR EAST POLICY AND TROOPS TO EUROPE -- Senate inquiry into the conduct of the Korean war, the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his Far Eastern Command and the extent of our troop commitment to the Atlantic Pact army of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was extended and partisan.

PREPAREDNESS -- The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, operating under Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), investigated many factors affecting the nation's defense program, including "shameful profiteering" in housing near large military posts, the large number of combat qualified men performing "chair corps" duties, the high price of tin, the dangerously low critical materials stockpile. The group said the mobilization program lagged dangerously and recommended that civilian output be curtailed in favor of more arms production.

BOYLE AND GABRIELSON -- The Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Expenditures Committee held hearings in September and October on charges that former Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., of the Democratic National Committee and Chairman Guy George Gabrielson of the Republican National Committee had used influence in obtaining loans or loan concessions from the RFC. Both men denied the charges when they appeared before the Committee. Boyle resigned as Democratic Chairman because of "ill health" on Oct. 9. Gabrielson was under fire from some members of his own party to resign also. Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) was Subcommittee Chairman.

MARYLAND ELECTION PROBE -- The Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee operating under Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) made a lengthy investigation into the methods used during the 1950 Maryland campaign in which Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) defeated former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.). The Committee reported Aug. 3 that a "despicable, back-street type of campaign" was conducted for Butler. It did not recommend the ouster of Butler, however. The same group also investigated campaigns conducted in Oklahoma and New York.

McCARTHY OUSTER -- A Senate Rules Subcommittee conducted an investigation into charges that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) was unfit to be a Senator. Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) sponsored a resolution to unseat McCarthy because of the part he played in the Maryland campaign and for his conduct on other occasions. After public hearings, the Subcommittee started a behind-the-scenes investigation.

OTHER PROBES -- Congress also probed during the course of the first session the defense loan and certificates of necessity programs, surplus property disposal, job sales in Mississippi, the Midwest flood situation, monopolistic practices in organized baseball, the Veterans' Administration medical program, the role of small business in the war effort, the military reserve policy, GI insurance, newsprint shortage and prices, and various inflation problems.

(Major investigations are covered in detail elsewhere. See Index.)

CQ's KEY VOTES OF 1951

Coalition of GOP, Southern Democrats Won 10 of 20 Significant Ballots During Year, But Administration Not Set Back Much

SUMMARY

The Truman Administration won only six of 20 key votes which were taken in the Senate and House during 1951, whereas a coalition of Senate and House Republicans and Southern Democrats won 10 such votes.

The 20 roll-call votes were selected by Congressional Quarterly as the most significant ones taken in the first session of the 82nd Congress.

Although the Administration was outvoted 14 out of 20 times, the final outcome of the legislation was often in the Administration's favor because compromises were later made which were acceptable to Truman supporters.

Of the 10 key votes in the Senate and 10 in the House, five were on foreign policy, five on appropriations, four on military and veterans' legislation and six on taxes and the Defense Production Act.

COALITION EFFECTIVE IN BOTH CHAMBERS

Half of these 20 votes were victories for the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition which operated with about equal effectiveness in both houses; six were won by the Administration; three were Bipartisan Support votes on which a majority of Democrats joined with the Republican majority to oppose the President; and the Republicans won the remaining ballot of the 20.

In the field of foreign policy the Administration got most of the legislation it wanted, but the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition was able to force cuts in the amount of economic aid authorized for Europe, and put the "peril" point amendment back into the reciprocal trade bill.

The Administration lost the battle on two key votes which later did not figure in the outcome of legislation. The Republicans scored their lone key vote victory in the Senate on a parliamentary maneuver to force the membership to consider a resolution requiring committee hearings on the MacArthur controversy to be open to all Senators. The committee members decided of their own volition to permit all Senators to attend, so that the resolution never came to a vote in the Senate.

Likewise, on the troops-for-Europe issue the Senate passed a resolution putting the Senate on record as favoring Congressional approval before sending any more troops to Europe. But the resolution did not circumscribe the President's authority to dispatch troops abroad as it had no binding legal effect.

On appropriations issues the Administration lost three key votes in the House, but none in the Senate. Here, too, its loss was not so great as the vote score would appear because the legislation was modified later.

The Gossett slash in public housing starts, which passed the House, did not get through the Senate. And the Administration was able to prevent a 10 per cent cut in funds for the Army civil functions appropriations, with Southern help.

On veterans' legislation the President lost two key votes on a veterans' pension bill, which he vetoed, when a bipartisan majority voted to override his veto. However, the Administration won two other key votes -- with the aid of the Republican majority -- on the measure authorizing the nation's first peacetime universal military service and training program.

WORST LICKING ON ECONOMIC MATTERS

Perhaps on taxes and economic policy the Administration took its worst licking on key votes. Both the Senate and House prohibited the use of slaughtering quotas by the Office of Price Stabilization in controlling the supply and price of meat. This was a real defeat for the Administration. The House also voted to prohibit future rollbacks on beef prices, and this provision was incorporated in the law, to the displeasure of the Administration.

Mr. Truman demanded a repeal of the so-called Capehart amendment permitting increased costs to be reflected in prices. The Senate voted a modification of the provision late in the session to score an Administration victory on this point. The House did not act on the Senate measure, however.

The Administration had a close call on the tax bill, as the House first rejected the conference report on the tax measure. However, the House later passed the report.

Absenteeism ran high in both houses on key votes. A total of 139 Congressmen did not vote on the Gossett public housing amendment and 76 did not vote on final passage of the tax bill. Twenty-six Senators did not vote on the modification of the Capehart amendment and the cut in foreign aid, and 24 did not vote on the Dirksen public housing slash.

SENATE KEY VOTES

82nd CONGRESS

1. Troops to Europe (S Res 99). McClellan (D Ark.) amendment stating it was the sense of the Senate that no ground troops beyond the four divisions planned should be sent to Europe without Congressional approval. On reconsideration, agreed to, 49-43, April 2.
2. Far Eastern Policy Hearings. Wherry (R Neb.) motion that the Senate adjourn until 5 p.m. May 2. (This was a parliamentary move designed to permit speedy consideration of S Res 137 calling for hearings on the MacArthur controversy which would be open to all Senators). Agreed to, 43-41, May 2.
3. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to cut European economic aid from $1,130,500,000 recommended by committee, to $880,500,000. Agreed to, 36-34, Aug. 31.
4. Independent Offices Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3880). Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to authorize construction of 5,000 dwelling units instead of 50,000 and appropriate $5 million for such construction rather than $11.4 million. Rejected, 25-47, June 20.
5. Army Civil Functions Appropriations for 1952 (HR 4386). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to cut $21,393,262 (ten per cent) from the amount recommended by the committee for rivers and harbors. Rejected, 38-38. Aug. 15.
6. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required), 69-9, Sept. 18.
7. Universal Military Training and Service Act (S 1). Johnson (D Colo.) and Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate provisions for universal military training and service. Rejected, 20-68, March 9.
8. Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717). Butler (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting OPS from placing any restrictions, quotas, or other limitation on livestock slaughtering. Agreed to, 47-33, June 27.
9. Revision of Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 2170). Passage of bill. Agreed to, 49-21, Oct. 4.
10. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Committee amendment to delete provision applying excess-profits tax to all earnings in excess of 75 per cent of income during the base period, and restore existing provision applying excess-profits tax to earnings in excess of 85 per cent of income during base period. Agreed to, 62-20, Sept. 25.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	49	43	36	25	38	69	20	47	49	62
	NAYS	43	41	34	47	38	9	68	33	21	20
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	11	1	10	7	11	37	2	10	35	25
	NAYS	35	41	29	32	32	7	44	30	0	18
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	38	42	26	18	27	32	18	37	14	37
	NAYS	8	0	5	15	6	2	24	3	21	2

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	X	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	N	N	X	?	N	N	N	N	✓	N
McClellan (D)	Y	N	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	✓	Y
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	?	N	?	N	?	?	Y
GEORGIA										
George (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?	N
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	✓	?	N	Y	?	Y
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY										
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	-	N	?	Y
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y
MARYLAND										
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	✓	?	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	X	✓	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	-	N	N	N	?	Y	-	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	✓	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	X	✓	Y	N	?	?	N
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	N	✓	X	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	✓	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	N	?
Tobey (R)	N	Y	X	X	?	?	N	X	?	?
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	N	N	?	N	?	?	N	N	?	?
Chavez (D)	Y	N	X	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	✓
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib.)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Smith (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	N	X	?	Y	N	N	✓	N
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	N	✓	N	N	?	N	N	Y	?	✓
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	N	?	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
McKellar (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N	Y	?	Y
Flanders (R)	N	Y	X	X	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	N	✓	N	Y	X	Y
Magnuson (D)	X	?	N	N	N	✓	N	N	?	N
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	X	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

HOUSE KEY VOTES

82nd CONGRESS

1. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612). Extend to June 30, 1954, authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Simpson (R Pa.) amendment directing Tariff Commission to determine points below which tariff cannot be cut without "peril" to U.S. industries, to recommend minimum rates to which present tariffs should be raised for protection of domestic industry. Agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7.
2. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Authorize $7,848,750,000 for foreign economic and military aid. Reece (R Tenn.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut $350 million from funds for economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177, Aug. 17.
3. Interior Department Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3790). Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to prohibit expenditure of funds for construction of power transmission facilities within areas covered by power wheeling contracts serving federal establishments and preferred customers. Agreed to, 226-165, May 2.
4. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Gossett (D Tex.) amendment to limit to 5,000 instead of 50,000 the number of dwelling units to be started in 1952. Agreed to, 181-113, May 4.
5. Labor-FSA Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3709). Jensen (R Iowa) motion to recommit to conference committee, with instructions to incorporate provision prohibiting filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies. Agreed to, 223-170, July 12.
6. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as a result of non-service-connected disability. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required), 318-45, Aug. 17.
7. Universal Military Training and Service (S 1). Extend draft to July 1, 1954, lower draft age to 18.5 years, lengthen training period from 21 to 26 months, and establish procedure for setting up a future security training program. Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 121-296, April 13.
8. Defense Production Act of 1951 (HR 3871). Hope (R Kan.) amendment to prohibit quotas, restrictions, or any other limitations on quantity of livestock which may be handled or slaughtered by any processor. Agreed to, 249-167, July 20.
9. Defense Production Act of 1951 (HR 3871). Committee amendment to prohibit ceiling on any agricultural commodity below 90 per cent ceiling of price received by producers on May 19, 1951 (anti-beef price rollback). Agreed to, 234-183, July 20.
10. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Provide $5,691,000,000 additional revenue. Adoption of second conference report. Agreed to, 185-160, Oct. 19.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	225	186	226	181	223	318	121	249	234	185
	NAYS	168	177	165	113	170	45	296	167	183	160
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	42	37	67	58	42	167	22	93	110	147
	NAYS	163	162	140	96	168	29	201	130	113	34
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	183	149	158	123	181	151	99	156	124	37
	NAYS	4	14	25	17	1	15	94	36	69	126

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	X	?	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	?	N	X	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	?	N	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	√	
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Engle (D)	N	X	N	N	X	?	N	N	N	√
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	√
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	N	N	N	√
10 Werdel (R)	√	√	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	X
Los Angeles County										
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	√	?	√	√	Y	?	N	Y	N	X
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	X	?	N	Y	N	X	X	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	?
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y	N	X
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT										
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	Y	X	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	√

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	?	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	N	?	?	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	√
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	√	√	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wood (R)	Y	√	Y	√	Y	X	√	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
15 Mason (R)	Y	√	Y	√	√	?	Y	Y	Y	X
25 Price (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County										
3 Busbey (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	√	√	X
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	?
8 Gordon (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	X	?	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	√
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	√	Y	√	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	N	
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	X	
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Talle (R)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	√
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	N	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	?
5 Spence (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Watts (D)	-	N	?	?	Y	Y	-	N	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	N	X	X	?	X	?	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	X	Y	N	N	?	N	?	?	√
3 Brooks (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	?	√	√	Y	?	N	Y	Y	√
7 Larcade (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N	X	N	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	√
5 Passman (D)	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	√	√	?
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
1 Heselton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	√	?	√	√	Y	√	√	?	N
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	?	N	X	?	X	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	✓	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Judd (R)	?	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI										
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	?	N	X	N	N	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Irving (D)	N	?	X	?	N	?	Y	N	N	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bakewell (R)	-	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	X
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	✓	N	N	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Case (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	?	N	✓	N	N	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK										
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	X	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	X	X	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	✓	Y-	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City										
8 Anfuso (D)	N	X	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
25 Buckley (D)	N	X	N	X	N	?	N	N	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	X
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	X	N	N	N	N
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
23 Fine (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	✓
19 Klein (D)	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N	?
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	?
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	N	X	?	X	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	X	?	?	X	?	N	?	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	?	Y	Y	X	?	N	✓	✓	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	X	N	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	Y	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO										
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	?	?	N	N	?	?	N	?	X	-
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N	X
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	N	✓	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	N	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	N	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Corbett (R)	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Flood (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	?	✓	?	-
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	N	X	N	X	Y	N	X	X	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	-
20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	?	N	?	N	N	N	N
5 Green (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	✓	X	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Cooper (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	N	X	N	N	✓	?	X	N	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	N	X	?	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	✓	X	
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	N	✓
21 Fisher (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
19 Mahon (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	X	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	?	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?
1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	X	Y	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee, Eliz. (D)	-	N	-	-	-	Y	N	-	-	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	✓	✓	N	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	✓	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
WYOMING										
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

CQ BOXSCORE ON CONGRESS

Progress on President's Program -- Jan. 3 to Oct. 20, 1951

Final progress report figures reflect the slow start made by the first session of the 82nd Congress. After a session of nine months and 20 days, the 82nd Congress had enacted 255 public laws, including 23 items on the President's program. The first session of the 81st Congress, in nine months and 19 days, enacted 440 public laws, including 30 points requested by Mr. Truman.

Here is a comparative record of the two first sessions:

	81st	82nd
Completed action	30	23
Rejected	2	7
Passed one house	13	5
Committee approval	7	4
Hearings only	6	1
No action	10	17
Total proposals	68	57

While both Congresses completed action on about 40 per cent of the President's program, progress on the remaining 60 per cent in 1951 lagged considerably behind 1949.

Much of the first six months of the 1951 session was spent on controversial investigations -- such as the right of the President to send troops to Europe, and the Far Eastern policy hearings. Congressmen further pointed to the number of highly controversial and extremely complicated measures they were called upon to consider -- and the fact that the Administration was slow in sending up its proposals. The tax message was submitted Feb. 2, with the understanding that additional tax requests would follow. Congressional leaders objected to this piecemeal approach, and did not start hearings on the program until the President decided -- much later -- that no further requests would be made in 1951.

The message asking extension of the whole economic controls program embodied in the Defense Production Act was not sent until April 26, despite a June 30 expiration date. The message on the $8.5 billion foreign aid program, facing the same deadline, was not submitted until May 24.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONGRESS & PRESIDENT

The 82nd Congress rejected seven out of 57 legislative proposals made by the President, took no action on 17 proposals. Other proposals were passed in modified form. The Trade Agreements Act was renewed with the "peril points" clause which Mr. Truman had opposed. Congress approved about half of the $10 billion tax increase which the Administration proposed. Congress also overrode Presidential vetoes of two veterans' aid bills.

KEY:
U--State of Union
E--Economic Report
B--Budget Message
S--Special Message
H--Hearings held
✓--Favorable action
X--Unfavorable action
V--Veto

	Administration	House Committee	Senate Committee	Action by President: House	Action by President: Senate	Action by President:	
AGRICULTURE							
1. Direct payments in lieu of price support.	UB						
2. Pay distribution costs on surplus foods	B						
EDUCATION & WELFARE							
1. Increase unemployment insurance	EB						
2. Extend unemployment insurance to federal employees	EB	✓					
3. Improve old-age and survivors benefits	EB						
4. Repeal Knowland amendment to Social Security	B						
5. Establish system of disability insurance	B						
6. Establish system of prepaid medical insurance	B						
7. Aid to local public health units	EB	H		✓	✓		
8. Aid to medical training	UE			✓			
9. Aid to education	UEB						
10. Defense housing	EB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
FOREIGN POLICY							
1. Continue economic aid program	UES	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Continue military aid program	UES	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Extend Trade Agreements Act	EB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1/
4. Increase lending power of Export-Import Bank	BS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. Aid to India	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. End state of war with Germany	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7. Contribute to Intl. Children's Fund	S			✓	✓		
LABOR							
1. Improve labor laws	U						
2. Provide for training & utilization of defense. workers.	U						
MILITARY & VETERANS							
1. Revise and extend draft	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Provide free GI insurance	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

KEY:
U--State of Union
E--Economic Report
B--Budget Message
S--Special Message
H--Hearings held
✓--Favorable action
X--Unfavorable action
V--Veto

	Administration	House Committee	Senate Committee	Action by President: House	Action by President: Senate		
MILITARY & VETERANS (Continued)							
3. Amend and extend "GI Bill of Rights"...	B						
4. Extend hospitalization benefits to Korea veterans.....	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. Amend military property transfer provisions of P.L. 910, 81st Congress.....	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	V	
MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE							
1. Increase postal rates..	BS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Disperse government agencies.....	B	H		✓	X		
3. Authorize emergency reorganizations.....	B	✓	X	✓	✓		
4. Provide for reapportionment and redistricting.....	S	H					
5. Simplify customs procedure.....	B	✓	✓				
6. Make payments to states in lieu of taxes on federal property.....	B						
7. Pay increase for postal and civil service employees	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8. Increase penalties for narcotics violations...	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. Require government officials to disclose source of outside income.....	S						
10. Authorize measures to guarantee equal rights.....	U						
11. Establish FEPC.....	B						
TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY							
1. Renew priorities and allocation authority...	EBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Renew plant expansion authority.....	EBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Strengthen price and wage controls.....	EBS	X	X	X	X		
4. Extend and strengthen rent control.....	EBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2/
5. Control commodity exchange speculation	EBS	X	X				
6. Interim rent control extension.....	EB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY (Cont.)							
7. Extend export control ..	EB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8. Suspend copper import tax	E	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. Repeal ban on slaughtering quotas	S			✓			
10. Amend price ceiling provisions	S	✓		✓	✓		
11. Repeal profit margin guarantees	S						
12. Repeal ban on imports of fats, oils, dairy products	S			✓			
13. Separate airline subsidy from airmail pay	B			✓	✓		
14. Develop St. Lawrence Seaway	EB	X					
15. Authorize Hells Canyon Power project ..	UB						
16. Increase corporation taxes $3 billion	UEBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3/
17. Increase individual taxes $4 billion	UEBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3/
18. Increase excise taxes $3 billion	UEBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3/
19. Close tax "loopholes"	UEBS	✓	✓	X	X		
20. Improve tax collection	UEBS	✓	✓	X	X		

FOOTNOTES:

1. Trade Agreements Act was passed with the "peril points" restriction which President has consistently labeled "cumbersome and unnecessary."

2. Rent control was extended with a 20 per cent increase in ceilings, and without commercial rent control which President had requested.

3. Congress approved much lower increases.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

TRUMAN AND FOUR FIRST SESSIONS

A comparison of the first sessions of the last four Congresses--79th through 82nd--shows that the first session of the 81st Congress considered more Presidential requests, and acted favorably on more proposals than the first sessions of the 79th, 80th or 82nd Congresses.

The survey is of 44 legislative requests by the President, for programs of a recurring nature, programs which need to be re-authorized, or programs which have not been completed by previous sessions. The study is designed to compare the progress on Mr. Truman's requests only in the first sessions. It does not consider what action may have been taken on the proposals in the second sessions.

Not all of the 44 requests were before each Congress. The 81st Congress handled the most, with 42 of the 44 legislative proposals on its program. The 80th Congress came next with 38; the 82nd with 35; and the 79th with 32.

57% COMPLETED IN 1949

The 81st Congress (1949) also led in number and in per cent of proposals to which it gave favorable action. It satisfactorily completed 24 (57%) of the 42 proposals. It rejected two proposals (repeal of Taft-Hartley and creation of a Welfare Department), and left 16 items of unfinished business. Three of the 16 had received no action.

The 82nd Congress (1951) considered 35 of the 44 proposals. It took favorable action on 19 (54%) of the 35. It rejected one--the St. Lawrence Seaway, and rather sharply curtailed another--the National Science Foundation. There were 14 items of unfinished business, eight of which had received no action.

The 80th Congress (1947) considered 38 proposals, and completed action satisfactory to the President on 15 (39%) of them. Two bills passed by the 80th Congress subsequently were vetoed--one setting up the National Science Foundation, and the Taft-Hartley Act. The latter was enacted into law over the President's veto. The first session of the 80th Congress left 21 items of unfinished business. There had been no action on six of these.

There were 32 proposals before the 79th Congress (1945). The Congress gave favorable action to 11 (34%) of the 32. It did not go along with the President on two proposals--one to keep the U.S. Employment Service under federal control, and one to extend, in permanent form, the FEPC. When the first session of the 79th Congress ended, it left 19 proposals unfinished. It had taken no action on 12 of them.

CONSIDERED IN EACH YEAR

There were 22 proposals which came up before all four first sessions. They are:

1. National fertilizer program.
2. School lunch program.
3. Veterans' housing program.
4. National Science Foundation.
5. Federal aid to education.
6. Creation of a Department of Welfare.
7. Expansion of social security coverage and benefits.
8. Expansion of unemployment insurance coverage and benefits.
9. Admission of displaced persons.
10. UN Participation.
11. Foreign information program.
12. Revision of labor laws.
13. Universal military training.
14. Government reorganization.
15. Permanent FEPC.
16. Anti-poll tax law.
17. Anti-lynching law.
18. Statehood for Hawaii.
19. Federal airport aid.
20. Rent control.
21. St. Lawrence Seaway.
22. River valley developments.

SEVEN ALWAYS RECEIVED ACTION

Only seven of the above proposals received action from all four first sessions: School lunch program, veterans' housing program, National Science Foundation, revision of labor laws, federal airport aid, and rent control.

At the other end of the scale are two proposals which were ignored by all but one of the four first sessions: Anti-lynching law and river valley developments. Both of these proposals received partial action by the first session of the 81st Congress.

Of the remaining proposals, 15 were placed before three of the Congresses, and seven were before two of them.

Chart Traces Action

The chart on the following two pages traces the action on each proposal. A dash in any column indicates that the issue mentioned in the left hand margin was not before the Congress designated at the top of the column. Only those measures for which the President asked positive action have been listed.

Since the Republican party controlled the 80th Congress, the GOP position on these requests is indicated in that column. Where GOP sanction is mentioned the Republican leadership endorsed the substance, if not the detail, of the President's proposals. In many cases they sought to modify the measures, but did not flatly oppose them.

TRUMAN AND FOUR FIRST SESSIONS

	79th, 1st ses., 1945	80th, 1st ses., 1947	81st, 1st ses., 1949	82nd, 1st ses., 1951
AGRICULTURE				
Extend Commodity Credit Corporation	---	Extended to June 30, 1949	Expanded storage facilities	---
Extend crop insurance	---	Extended with restrictions	Passed and expanded	---
Price support program	No action	GOP sanction; hearings held	Passed	---
Fertilizer program	No action	GOP sanction; hearings held	Hearings held	Hearings held
EDUCATION & WELFARE				
School lunch program	$50 million provided	$65 million provided	$83.5 million provided	$83.3 million provided
Federal aid for hospitals	Passed	---	Passed	Extended to D.C.
Vets' housing program	$190 million appropriated	$35.5 million appropriated	Made part of long-range program	Korea veterans included
National Science Foundation	Hearings held	Passed-pocket vetoed	Senate passed; House reported	Money cut to one-fifth
National health insurance	---	Hearings held	Hearings held	No action
Federal aid to education	Hearings held	Senate comm. reported	Passed Senate	No action
Create Department of Welfare	No action	GOP sanction; Senate comm. reported	Disapproved Reorganization Plan	No action
Expand social security	No action	GOP sanction; no action	Passed House	Senate increased public assistance
Expand unemployment insurance	Passed Senate	No GOP position; no action	No action	Bill to include fed. employees reported in House
Long-range housing program	Hearings held	Taft support; Senate comm. reported	Passed	----
FOREIGN POLICY				
Greek-Turkish aid	---	Passed	Made part of MAP and ERP	Included in Mutual Security
Reincorporate Institute of Inter-American Affairs	---	Passed	Passed	---
International Children's Emergency Fund	---	Passed	Passed	Reported in Senate
Admission of Displaced Persons	No action	No GOP position; hearings held	Passed House	Extension of time passed
European Recovery Program	---	Interim aid provided	Passed	Passed
Revision of UN Participation Act of 1945	Joined UN	No GOP position; no action	Reported in Senate	U.S. contribution limited to one-third budget
Extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements	Passed	---	Passed; peril points repealed	Passed with peril points
Foreign information program	No action	GOP sanction; passed House	$34 million provided	$78.5 million provided

	79th, 1st ses., 1945	80th, 1st ses., 1947	81st, 1st ses., 1949	82nd, 1st ses., 1951
LABOR				
Mine safety legislation	---	Passed	Hearings held	No action
Retain USES under federal control	Return to states set for Nov. 15, 1946	---	Reorg. Plan 2 placed USES in Labor Dept.	---
Labor law revision	House passed Hobbs bill; Rules Comm. refused to clear May-Arends bill	Taft-Hartley passed over veto	Repeal of Taft-Hartley refused	Slight revisions made in Taft-Hartley law
Minimum wage increase	---	GOP sanction; hearings held	Passed	---
MILITARY & VETERANS				
Armed services unification	---	Passed	Passed	---
Extension Selective Service	Passed with restrictions	---	---	Passed
Universal Military Training	No action	No GOP position; hearings held	No action	Provision made for future UMT
GI students' subsistence increase	Passed	Senate passed further increase	---	Hearings held on whole GI training
MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Government Reorganization	Authorized to April 1, 1948	Hoover Commission established	Authorized to April 1, 1953	RFC plan allowed to go through
Permanent FEPC	Provided $250,000 for liquidation of wartime agency	Hearings held	Reported in both houses	No action
Anti-poll tax legislation	Passed House	GOP sanction; passed House	Passed House	No action
Anti-lynching legislation	No action	GOP sanction; No action	Reported in Senate	No action
Statehood for Hawaii	No action	GOP sanction; passed House	Reported in House	Reported in Senate
TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY				
Extension of Second War Powers Act	Passed	---	Certain items extended	Certain powers renewed and extended
Federal Aid for Airports	Passed except for conference approval	Appropriated $32.5 million	Appropriated $139 million	Appropriated $28.7 million
Advance public works planning	$12.5 million appropriated	Program allowed to expire	Permanent stand-by program passed	---
Strategic materials stockpiling	No action	---	$565 million provided	$790 million provided
Continue wartime excise taxes	---	Passed	No repeal	Extended and increased
Extend rent control	Passed	Passed with modifications	Passed with modifications	Passed with automatic increases
Consumer credit controls	---	Ended Nov. 1, 1947	Renewed controls expired June 30, 1949	Renewed controls extended to June 30, 1952
St. Lawrence Seaway	No action	GOP sanction; reported in Senate	No action	Hearings held; bills tabled
River valley developments	No action	No GOP position; no action	CVA hearings held	No action

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

82nd CONGRESS--
INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

Party Unity

Bipartisan Support

On The Record

"PARTY UNITY" IN 1951

Republicans Stick Together More Often Than Democrats

SUMMARY

How often did each Congressman vote with his party majority in 1951, during the first session of the 82nd Congress?

Congressional Quarterly, through its exclusive feature, "Party Unity," presents a statistical answer.

"Party Unity" indicates the percentage of the time a Congressman stood with the majority of his party against the majority of the other party on roll-call votes. He indicated his stand by roll-call vote, a pair, by answering a CQ poll or otherwise declaring himself with his party majority. Absences and general pairs are not used in computing Party Unity percentages.

CQ's "Party Unity" charts are computed by using those roll calls on which a majority of Democrats vote one way and a majority of Republicans the other. ("Bipartisan Support" roll calls, on which a majority of both parties vote the same way, are separately charted by CQ. See page 79.)

OVER-ALL PARTY UNITY RESULTS

Party Unity figures during the 1951 Congressional session indicated:

Republicans displayed more Party Unity than Democrats in both houses of Congress.

Party Unity was higher, for both parties, in the House than it was in the Senate. But fewer Party Unity roll-call votes occurred in the House.

Republicans and Democrats in the Senate displayed very nearly the same Party Unity.

The average member of the House stood with his party 81.28 per cent of the time. The average member of the Senate had a Party Unity percentage of 77.77.

COMPARISON WITH PAST YEARS

During 1951 Party Unity among Democrats in both houses of Congress was a little lower than it had been for the past three years. Democratic Party Unity has gradually gone down in each house of Congress. Party Unity among Republicans in both houses of Congress was as high in 1951 as it was in 1949, after taking a dip in 1950.

The average Party Unity percentages for the years 1951, 1950, and 1949 were:

	1951	1950	1949
Senate Democrats	77.7	81.6	81.0
Senate Republicans	77.8	75.0	77.8
House Democrats	79.5	79.8	79.8
House Republicans	83.4	80.6	83.4

The 1950 GOP Senate dip was due to intra-party differences over displaced persons legislation, natural gas, flood control, reclamation and federal-aid to highways. The dip in the House, among the GOP, resulted from intra-party differences over rivers and harbors, minerals, natural gas, import controls, repeal of the tax on oleo, cotton, peanut and potato acreage, and Far East and Marshall Plan aid.

SENATE HIGHS

No Senator stood with his party 100 per cent of the time during the 1951 session. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) came up in 1951 with the highest Party Unity score in the Senate among Democrats and Republicans alike, with a percentage of 97. The highest Republican was Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) with a percentage of 95.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), who had a 100 per cent score at midyear had the second highest score for the entire first session (82nd Congress) with 96 per cent. Sparkman, incidentally, has had this identical percentage for the past three Congresses. He has had the highest percentage consistently in the Senate.

Other high Party Unity Democrats in 1951 were Lister Hill (Ala.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), both 95; Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) and James E. Murray (Mont.), all with 94; Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Thomas R. Underwood (Ky.), both 93.

Democrats with high Party Unity percentages were not necessarily "Administration" Senators, since on some controversial issues a majority of Democrats opposed Truman policy.

There were not so many high Party Unity percentages among the Senate Republicans as there were among the Democrats.

Homer Ferguson (Mich.) had the highest GOP Party Unity percentage, 95. He was followed by Herman Welker (Idaho), and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), with 94; William E. Jenner (Ind.) and James P. Kem (Mo.) with 93; and Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Styles Bridges (N.H.), John W. Bricker (Ohio) and Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), with 92.

Most of the Senators with high Party Unity percentages in the 1951 session of the 82nd Congress also had high percentages in the 81st and 80th Congresses, as the following listing shows:

Senate Democrats

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Hayden (Ariz.)	97	95	95
Sparkman (Ala.)	96	96	96
Hill (Ala.)	95	95	97
Johnson (Tex.)	95	90	95*
Green (R.I.)	94	91	89
Kerr Okla.)	94	89	--
Anderson (N.M.)	94	92	--
Murray (Mont.)	94	91	91
McFarland (Ariz.)	93	86	89
Underwood (Ky.)	93	90*	--

Senate Republicans

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Ferguson (Mich.)	95	90	95
Welker (Idaho)	94	--	--
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	94	91	90
Jenner (Ind.)	93	92	98
Kem (Mo.)	93	94	93
Dworshak (Idaho)	92	88	96
Dirksen (Ill.)	92	--	94*
Bridges (N.H.)	92	91	91
Bricker (Ohio)	92	92	99
Bennett (Utah)	92	--	--

*House Party Unity percentage.

SENATE LOWS

One Democrat, Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) and one Republican, Wayne Morse (Ore.), stood with their respective parties on only one out of four votes. They each had a percentage of 25. They were the lowest scoring "Party Unity" Senators at midyear, and they were again low at the close of the session. At the end of June, Byrd had a score of 36 per cent, and Morse 43 per cent. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1025.)

Low-score Democrats, in addition to Byrd (Va.), with 25 per cent, were Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.), 34; Willis Smith (N.C.), 46; J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.), 47; A. Willis Robertson (Va.), 49; Pat McCarran (Nev.), 51; Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.), 54; Walter F. George (Ga.), 56; John L. McClellan (Ark.), 57; and Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), 59.

Low-score Republicans, in addition to Morse (Ore.), with a score of 25 per cent, were Charles W. Tobey (N.H.), 51; James H. Duff (Pa.), 52; George D. Aiken (Vt.), 53; Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) and Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.), both 56; William Langer (N.D.), 58; and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), 60.

The Senators who had low Party Unity scores in the first session of the 82nd Congress, also had low Party Unity scores in the 81st and 80th Congress, in some instances. Their scores in 1951, however, were generally lower than they have been in the past, according to the following listing:

Senate Democrats

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Byrd (Va.)	25	35	36
O'Conor (Md.)	34	71	74
Smith (N.C.)	46	--	--
Frear (Del.)	47	65	--
Robertson (Va.)	49	62	55
McCarran (Nev.)	51	58	59
Johnson (Colo.)	54	57	66
George (Ga.)	56	64	64
McClellan (Ark.)	57	54	54
Douglas (Ill.)	59	74	--

Senate Republicans

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Morse)Ore.)	25	35	43
Tobey (N.H.)	51	62	54
Duff (Pa.)	52	--	--
Aiken (Vt.)	53	47	53
Lodge (Mass.)	56	58	76
Ives (N.Y.)	56	61	81
Langer (N.D.)	58	50	43
Saltonstall (Mass.)	60	62	81

SENATE GROUPING

Although the Party Unity of the average Senate Democrat was 77.7 per cent and that of the average Republican 77.8 per cent, the Party Unity percentages of individuals ranged considerably.

The Democrats' individual records ranged from 25 per cent up to 97 per cent. The GOP range was 25 per cent to 95 per cent. States with Senators with exceptionally high Party Unity were Arizona, Alabama and Idaho. Virginia and Massachusetts Senators had exceptionally low Party Unity. New Hampshire had a Senator, Bridges, with unusually high Party Unity and another, Tobey, with unusually low Party Unity scores.

Twenty-nine Democrats and 25 Republicans had scores on Party Unity of 80 per cent or above; 21 Democrats and also 21 Republicans had Party Unity scores of 79 per cent or less.

Party Unity in the Senate broke down as follows:

Percentage	Democrats	Republicans
100	0	0
90-99	19	15
80-89	10	10
70-79	7	9
60-69	4	5
50-59	5	6
40-49	3	0
30-39	1	0
20-29	1	1
	50	46

The average Party Unity score for a Senator, either Democrat or Republican, was 77.77 per cent.

PARTY LEADERS

Party Unity scores for Senate Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Senate Democratic Whip Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) were high and the Party Unity score of Senate Republican Whip Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) was low. Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and GOP policy chairman Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) had above average percentages.

On 118 Party Unity roll calls, McFarland stood with his party majority 110 times and went against it on 8 for a Party Unity score of 93. Johnson stood with his party majority 106 times, went against it on 5 and was not recorded on 7 roll calls, so that his Party Unity score was 95.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), the Senate's "Mr. Republican," who is chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, had a Party Unity score of 87. Out of 118 Party Unity roll calls, Taft stood with his party 92 times, against it 14 times, and was not recorded on 12 votes.

Senate Republican Floor Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) had a Party Unity percentage of 91, having stood with his party 86 times, against it 9 times and was unrecorded on 23 votes. Saltonstall's Party Unity score was 60. He stood with his party majority on 65 Party Unity roll calls, went against it 44 times and was unrecorded on 9 votes.

HOUSE HIGHS

The 100 per cent Party Unity ranks of both parties in the House thinned considerably in the last four months of the year, a comparison of Party Unity scores at mid-year and the close of the session showed.

For the complete first session of the 82nd Congress, there were 18 Democrats and 15 Republicans with 100 per cent scores on the basis of 65 Party Unity votes taken in the House. At the end of June there were 45 Democrats and 43 Republicans with 100 per cent scores on 35 Party Unity roll calls.

In addition to the top scorers, there were 24 Democrats and 18 Republicans who stood with their party majority 98 per cent of the time on Party Unity roll calls during 1951.

Among the 41 high Party Unity Democrats, 21 were from just three states, New York (11), California (6) and Illinois (4). Most of them were urban Congressmen representing New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago districts.

Five were freshmen: John C. Kluczynski (Ill.), John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.), Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.), Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.), and Sidney Fine (N.Y.).

Several were party leaders: House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.), Rules, Chairman Brent Spence (Ky.), Banking and Currency, Chairman Wright Patman (Tex.), Small Business, all of whom had 100 per cent Party Unity scores; and House Democratic Whip J. Percy Priest (Tenn.) and Chairman Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio), Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who had scores of 98 per cent on Party Unity votes.

Democrats with high Party Unity percentages are not necessarily "Administration" Congressmen, as on a number of controversial issues a majority of Democrats opposed Truman policy.

Most of the 33 high Party Unity Republicans were from the Midwest. Eighteen were from only three states: Illinois (9), Michigan (6), and Ohio (3).

Seven freshmen had the absolute score of 100 per cent. They were: John T. Wood (Idaho), Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.), William E. McVey (Ill.), Ruth Thompson (Mich.), Jackson E. Betts (Ohio), Frank T. Bow (Ohio) and William K. Van Pelt (Wis.). An eighth freshmen, Alvin R. Bush (Pa.) had a score of 98 per cent.

Several party leaders were among the top Party Unity scorers among the Republicans. They included the following ranking minority members of standing committees with percentages ranging from 98 to 100 per cent on Party Unity:

John Taber (N.Y.), Appropriations; Dewey Short (Mo.), Armed Services; Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), Expenditures; Fred L. Crawford (Mich.), Interior; Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.), Judiciary; Edward H. Rees (Kan.), Post Office; George A. Dondero (Mich.), Public Works; Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Rules; and Harold H. Velde (Ill.), Un-American Activities.

There were only ten women serving in the House, but five of them were among the highs on Party Unity. Mrs. Church (R Ill.) and Miss Thompson (R Mich.) and Mrs. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) had 100 per cent Party Unity scores. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) and Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) had scores of 98 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SESSIONS

Most of the Members of the House with 100 per cent Party Unity in the 1951 session of the 82nd Congress also had relatively high percentages in the 81st and 80th Congresses, as the following listing shows:

House Democrats (18)

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	100	95	--
Franck R. Havenner (Calif.)	100	95	96
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	100	93	94
Cecil R. King Calif.)	100	92	93
George P. Miller (Calif.)	100	96	95
Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.)	100	92	92
Brent Spence (Ky.)	100	95	94
John W. McCormack (Mass.)	100	91	93
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	100	93	94
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)	100	91	--
Edward J. Hart (N.J.)	100	88	79
William T. Byrne (N.Y.)	100	87	84
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)	100	91	95
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	100	94	97
James J. Murphy (N.Y.)	100	94	--
Wright Patman (Tex.)	100	93	92
Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.)	100	--	--
William L. Dawson (Ill.)	100	96	95

House Republicans (15)

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
John T. Wood (Idaho)	100	--	--
Marguerite S. Church (Ill.)	100	--	--
William E. McVey (Ill.)	100	--	--
Richard B. Vail (Ill.)	100	--	92
Charles W. Vursell (Ill.)	100	93	96
Fred L. Crawford (Mich.)	100	80	90
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)	100	96	89
Paul W. Shafer (Mich.)	100	93	91
Ruth Thompson (Mich.)	100	--	--
Howard H. Buffett (Neb.)	100	--	90
Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)	100	--	--
Frank T. Bow (Ohio)	100	--	--
George B. Schwabe (Okla.)	100	--	90
Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.)	100	--	87
William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)	100	--	--

THE 98 PARTY UNITY SCORES

The Congressmen who had scores of 98 per cent on Party Unity votes were:

Democrats (24)	Republicans (18)
Shelley (Calif.)	Allen (Ill.)
Gordon (Ill.)	Busbey (Ill.)
Kluczynski (Ill.)	Mason (Ill.)
Mack (Ill.)	Reed (Ill.)
Denton (Ind.)	Velde (Ill.)
Madden (Ind.)	Jensen (Iowa)

Democrats (Cont.)

Perkins (Ky.)
Lesinski (Mich.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Sieminski (N.J.)
Anfuso (N.Y.)
Buckley (N.Y.)
Fine (N.Y.)
Heffernan (N.Y.)
Heller (N.Y.)
Kelly (N.Y.)
Roosevelt (N.Y.)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
O'Neill (Pa.)
Forand (R.I.)
Priest (Tenn.)
Combs (Tex.)
Ramsey (W.Va.)

Republicans (Cont.)

Rees (Kan.)
Smith (Kan.)
Nicholson (Mass.)
Dondero (Mich.)
Woodruff (Mich.)
Andresen (Minn.)
Short (Mo.)
Miller (Neb.)
St. George (N.Y.)
Taber (N.Y.)
Brown (Ohio)
Bush (Pa.)

HOUSE LOWS

W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) had the lowest score on Party Unity of any member of Congress for the first session of the 82nd Congress. He also had the lowest score during the first half of the year, when he chalked up a percentage of nine. For the entire year his score was 11 per cent.

Next lowest was Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), who had the lowest score of any Republican in either house of Congress. It dropped to 17 per cent for the first session of this Congress, after being 25 per cent for the first six months.

Democrats had lower Party Unity scores than Republicans in the House. Twelve Democrats had scores of 36 per cent or less. The low-score Republicans, with the exception of Javits, on Party Unity percentages were in the range of 39-58 per cent.

The 12 Democrats with the lowest scores were Southerners from four states: Texas (5); Georgia (3); Mississippi (3); and a Virginia (1).

Of the 16 low-score Republicans on Party Unity, ten were from four states: New Jersey (3), Wisconsin (3), Oregon (2) and Washington (2). Of these Republicans six were from the East, five from the Midwest, and five from the West Coast.

The low Party-Unity scores in the House were all veterans; there were no freshmen in this group. Their scores were, in general, relatively low in the 81st Congress but were in-between in the GOP 80th Congress, as the following chart shows:

Democrats (12)

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
W. M. (Don) Wheeler (Ga.)	11	41	71
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	19	40	79
John S. Wood (Ga.)	21	43	71
J. Frank Wilson (Tex.)	21	46	66
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	27	42	78
Ken Regan (Tex.)	27	54	74
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)	32	42	80
Tom Pickett (Tex.)	32	42	86
James C. Davis (Ga.)	34	40	69
Wingate H. Lucas (Tex.)	35	47	75
O.C. Fisher (Tex.)	35	43	62
Thomas B. Stanley (Va.)	36	51	61

Republicans (16)

	1st sess. 82nd	81st	80th
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)	17	27	62
Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)	39	51	81
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)	40	43	89
Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)	44	55	--
Merlin Hull (Wis.)	46	49	49
Leroy Johnson (Calif.)	48	67	83
Gordon Canfield (N.J.)	48	46	88
Hal Holmes (Wash.)	48	61	89
Claude I. Bakewell (Mo.)	50	--	80
Usher L. Burdick (N.D.)	52	44	--
Homer Angell (Ore.)	52	60	69
Alvin O'Konski (Wis.)	52	63	60
Horace Seely-Brown (Conn.)	53	--	93
John W. Heselton (Mass.)	54	61	84
Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.)	57	60	85
Lowell Stockman (Ore.)	58	81	88

HOUSE GROUPING

Although the average Party Unity percentage for the House Democrats was 79.5, and the average Party Unity for House Republicans was 83.4, the Party Unity percentages of individuals ranged considerably.

The House had more extreme ranges of Party Unity than the Senate. No Senator had a Party Unity percentage of 100 nor a percentage lower than 25. There were 32 House members with 100 per cent Party Unity, and three House members with percentages under 20. The House Democrats' individual records ranged from 11 per cent to 100 per cent; the GOP range was from 17 per cent to 100 per cent.

As in the Senate, the largest grouping of House members was in the range of 99-90 per cent on Party Unity. There were 92 Democrats and 72 Republicans with Party Unity percentages ranging from 99-90 per cent. A total of 148 Democrats and 134 Republicans had percentages on Party Unity of 80 or above; 84 Democrats and 61 Republicans had Party Unity scores of 79 or less.

Party Unity in the House broke down as follows:

Percentage	Democrats	Republicans
100	18	15
90-99	92	72
80-89	38	47
70-79	18	24
60-69	17	21
50-59	18	8
40-49	19	6
30-39	6	1
20-29	4	0
10-19	2	1
	232	195

The average Party Unity percentage for a House member, Democrat or Republican, was 81.3.

THE NEWCOMERS

Three new members of the House, who were sworn in late in the session, were unable to answer even half of the roll calls. Their Party Unity percentages were figured, therefore, on less than half the total number of Party Unity votes.

House "Party Unity"

82nd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

In Specific Fields and Over-all, Jan. 3 through Oct. 20, 1951.

1. Appropriations. There were 27 "party unity" roll-call votes in the House settling appropriations issues. These votes were decided by a majority of Democrats voting one way and a majority of Republicans voting the other way. The figures in this column (1) denote the number of times (out of 27 opportunities) each Representative stood with his party's majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ Poll results are counted.

2. Foreign Policy. There were 4 "Party Unity" votes on foreign policy issues. The figure in this column (2) denotes the number of times (out of 4 opportunities) each Representative stood with his party's majority.

3. Taxes and Economic Policies. There were 16 "Party Unity" votes on taxes and economic policies. The figure in this column (3) denotes the number of times (out of 16 opportunities) each Representative stood with his party's majority.

4. Over-All Support. There were 65 "Party Unity" roll-call House votes in seven legislative fields in the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress. The figure in this column (4) denotes the number of times that each Representative went along with his party's majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ Poll results are counted.

5. Over-All Opposition. The figure in this column (5) denotes the number of times on these same 65 "Party Unity" votes that each Representative did not support his party majority and went against it.

6. Party Unity Percentage. The figure in this column (6) denotes the percentage of the time each Representative stood with his party majority on the 65 "Party Unity" votes in the 1st session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs do not affect Party Unity as each Representative's Party Unity percentage is computed on the basis of the number of roll calls he takes a stand on and not on the basis of the total number of roll calls that actually occur.) For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines.

7. 81st Congress. Percentage of the time the Representative supported his party's majority during the 81st Congress, 1949-50.

8. 80th Congress. Percentage of the time the Representative supported his party's majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-48.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	13	1	9	32	31	51	63	89
9 Battle (D)	15	4	12	42	19	69	72	90
1 Boykin (D)	12	2	4	28	26	52	55	62
6 deGraffenried (D)	22	3	10	49	11	82	80	--
7 Elliott (D)	17	3	10	45	9	83	85	--
2 Grant (D)	20	4	8	45	20	69	74	88
8 Jones (D)	26	4	10	54	11	83	83	95
5 Rains (D)	16	4	11	46	8	85	83	91
4 Roberts (D)	22	4	10	49	13	79	--	--
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	27	4	13	62	3	95	94	90
AL Patten (D)	17	1	7	33	29	53	82	--
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	7	1	6	25	36	41	57	47
7 Harris (D)	14	3	10	40	25	62	65	80
5 Hays (D)	25	4	12	55	6	90	83	87
2 Mills (D)	22	4	12	52	12	81	76	79
6 Norrell (D)	16	1	6	33	27	55	50	60
4 Tackett (D)	17	4	11	43	21	67	57	--
3 Trimble (D)	27	4	13	59	2	97	90	93
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	22	2	13	49	14	78	81	93
8 Anderson (R)	25	4	16	59	6	91	82	90
11 Bramblett (R)	16	3	13	46	5	90	88	94
2 Engle (D)	21	3	16	56	3	95	78	74
4 Havenner (D)	27	4	16	64	0	100	95	96
9 Hunter (R)	22	2	12	48	15	76	--	--
3 Johnson (R)	11	1	9	25	27	48	67	83
23 McKinnon (D)	26	3	16	52	2	96	86	--
6 Miller (D)	24	2	14	53	0	100	96	95
22 Phillips (R)	25	3	16	56	4	93	93	96
1 Scudder (R)	26	3	15	56	4	93	87	--
5 Shelley (D)	26	3	14	58	1	98	89	--
21 Sheppard (D)	21	4	16	57	2	97	89	75
10 Werdel (R)	23	2	15	55	4	93	90	--
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	26	4	16	62	0	100	95	--
12 Hillings (R)	26	2	10	52	12	81	--	--
20 Hinshaw (R)	25	1	12	50	7	88	81	88
19 Holifield (D)	24	3	14	54	0	100	93	94
16 Jackson (R)	24	2	11	48	5	91	87	89
17 King (D)	26	4	16	61	0	100	92	93
15 McDonough (R)	24	3	11	50	8	86	75	90
13 Poulson (R)	27	4	11	58	6	91	78	79
14 Yorty (D)	26	4	15	61	3	95	--	--
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	27	3	14	62	3	95	93	--
3 Chenoweth (R)	25	4	16	61	4	94	--	85
2 Hill (R)	23	3	16	56	8	88	83	83
1 Rogers (D)	26	3	12	57	8	88	--	--
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	25	4	14	59	4	94	90	--
4 Morano (R)	20	2	6	37	22	63	--	--
5 Patterson (R)	20	2	7	41	20	67	76	89
1 Ribicoff (D)	10	4	13	40	16	71	79	--
AL Sadlak (R)	22	1	11	42	13	76	84	92
2 Seely-Brown (R)	19	2	4	34	30	53	--	93
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	23	2	13	53	10	84	80	93
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	17	3	15	47	18	72	68	--
5 Herlong (D)	12	3	8	32	32	50	60	--
4 Lantaff (D)	17	2	14	44	19	70	--	--
1 McMullen (D)	17	1	6	36	25	59	--	--
6 Rogers (D)	20	3	7	39	26	60	62	74
3 Sikes (D)	16	2	10	38	20	66	70	82
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	27	4	10	56	9	86	74	78
4 Camp (D)	23	4	10	50	10	83	66	80
2 Cox (D)	10	3	7	28	32	47	51	64
5 Davis (D)	7	2	5	21	41	34	40	69
3 Forrester (D)	10	2	5	27	34	44	--	--
7 Lanham (D)	26	4	13	60	5	92	82	93
1 Preston (D)	27	2	10	50	10	83	72	76
6 Vinson (D)	14	3	10	41	8	84	83	78
8 Wheeler (D)	3	0	2	7	55	11	41	71
9 Wood (D)	5	0	4	12	45	21	43	71
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	21	4	14	54	6	90	--	--
1 Wood (R)	23	4	16	59	0	100	--	--
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	25	4	16	61	1	98	94	100
17 Arends (R)	26	4	16	61	2	97	93	99
26 Bishop (R)	27	4	14	61	4	94	82	93
19 Chiperfield (R)	26	2	16	61	3	95	94	97
23 Jenison (R)	27	4	15	63	2	97	87	94
21 Mack (D)	26	4	14	57	1	98	91	--
15 Mason (R)	27	4	16	63	1	98	89	93
25 Price (D)	26	4	15	62	2	97	96	93
14 Reed (R)	27	4	16	63	1	98	89	96
20 Simpson (R)	27	4	14	61	3	95	88	82
22 Springer (R)	25	2	10	52	12	81	--	--
18 Velde (R)	27	4	16	63	1	98	88	--
24 Vursell (R)	25	4	11	57	0	100	93	96
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	27	4	16	61	1	98	--	90
13 Church (R)	27	4	16	65	0	100	--	--
1 Dawson (D)	18	3	15	47	0	100	96	95
8 Gordon (D)	27	3	16	62	1	98	88	92
10 Hoffman (R)	25	4	15	57	2	97	82	--
12 Jonas (R)	26	4	13	57	4	93	81	--
5 Kluczynski (D)	24	4	16	59	1	98	--	--
4 McVey (R)	26	4	16	63	0	100	--	--
6 O'Brien (D)	27	4	16	63	2	97	84	82
7 Sabath (D)	23	1	16	53	0	100	92	92
11 Sheehan (R)	27	4	13	61	3	95	--	--
2 Vail (R)	24	4	16	60	0	100	--	92
9 Yates (D)	25	3	15	56	5	92	95	--
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	26	4	13	59	4	94	--	--
5 Beamer (R)	26	4	12	58	5	92	--	--
7 Bray (R)	25	4	12	54	9	86	--	--
11 Brownson (R)	24	2	8	50	12	81	--	--
3 Crumpacker (R)	25	2	10	55	9	86	--	--
8 Denton (D)	27	4	15	62	1	98	93	--
2 Halleck (R)	26	2	14	57	6	90	88	99
6 Harden (R)	27	4	13	59	5	92	88	--
10 Harvey (R)	24	4	12	52	10	84	83	95
1 Madden (D)	26	4	15	62	1	98	93	91
9 Wilson (R)	22	3	14	52	5	91	88	92
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	25	2	14	54	11	83	78	81
6 Dolliver (R)	24	4	16	59	5	92	82	87
3 Gross (R)	25	4	14	56	9	86	63	--
8 Hoeven (R)	25	4	16	60	5	92	89	81
7 Jensen (R)	27	4	16	62	1	98	90	91
4 LeCompte (R)	24	2	13	53	9	85	83	88
1 Martin (R)	26	4	16	59	5	92	88	78
2 Talle (R)	24	2	16	56	8	88	86	89
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	22	2	13	51	7	88	87	89
3 George (R)	23	4	15	59	4	94	100	--
5 Hope (R)	22	1	12	48	15	76	82	86
4 Rees (R)	26	4	16	62	1	98	94	99
2 Scrivner (R)	24	3	16	61	2	97	98	96
6 Smith (R)	23	2	16	59	1	98	93	82
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	23	3	15	54	5	92	86	97
4 Chelf (D)	23	3	12	51	8	86	87	81
9 Golden (R)	24	2	15	55	5	92	77	--
1 Gregory (D)	23	3	11	52	7	88	88	87
3 Morton (R)	25	1	8	44	17	72	67	71
7 Perkins (D)	23	4	15	57	1	98	95	--
5 Spence (D)	26	4	16	61	0	100	95	94
6 Watts (D) *	11	4	12	34	5	87	--	--
2 Whitaker (D)	25	3	12	54	5	92	88	95
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	7	1	7	22	15	59	72	69
2 Boggs (D)	18	2	5	36	11	77	84	87
4 Brooks (D)	10	2	9	31	9	78	78	67
1 Hebert (D)	11	1	8	32	27	54	62	58
7 Larcade (D)	6	0	9	29	18	62	58	64
6 Morrison (D)	22	2	11	48	7	87	92	81
5 Passman (D)	16	0	3	26	30	46	52	63
3 Willis (D)	20	1	11	44	17	72	69	--
MAINE								
3 Vacancy								
1 Hale (R)	22	1	10	46	18	72	84	84
2 Nelson (R)	21	4	9	49	11	82	75	--
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	24	2	12	47	11	81	86	97
2 Devereux (R)	25	2	15	54	11	83	--	--
4 Fallon (D)	11	3	11	37	22	63	62	61
3 Garmatz (D)	24	4	13	54	8	87	89	87
1 Miller (R)	22	2	16	53	5	91	94	93
5 Sasscer (D)	20	4	15	53	8	87	74	84
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	21	2	12	50	12	81	83	--
4 Donohue (D)	21	3	14	50	9	85	80	81
2 Furcolo (D)	25	4	14	57	4	93	94	--
8 Goodwin (R)	26	2	15	59	4	94	95	94
10 Herter (R)	23	2	4	39	12	76	80	91
1 Heselton (R)	20	0	5	35	30	54	61	84
11 Kennedy (D)	14	1	14	39	7	85	83	94
7 Lane (D)	25	3	14	58	5	92	93	81
14 Martin (R)	24	1	16	50	7	88	89	
12 McCormack (D)	27	4	16	64	0	100	91	93
9 Nicholson (R)	27	4	16	64	1	98	92	89
3 Philbin (D)	18	2	14	46	10	82	77	72
5 Rogers (R)	24	1	11	46	16	74	82	92
13 Wigglesworth (R)	23	1	9	46	16	74	83	96
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	22	4	6	43	17	72	70	88
6 Blackney (R)	26	4	14	58	3	95	83	99
8 Crawford (R)	26	3	14	59	0	100	80	90
5 Ford (R)	22	2	6	44	18	71	81	--
4 Hoffman (R)	26	4	16	63	0	100	96	89
2 Meader (R)	26	2	11	53	10	84	--	--
11 Potter (R)	27	4	16	60	2	97	85	92
3 Shafer (R)	27	4	16	63	0	100	93	91
9 Thompson (R)	26	4	16	64	0	100	--	--
7 Wolcott (R)	25	4	16	61	3	95	93	99
10 Woodruff (R)	20	4	14	52	1	98	89	97
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	16	3	16	45	0	100	93	94
17 Dondero (R)	27	4	15	62	1	98	95	97
16 Lesinski (D)	26	4	16	61	1	98	--	--
1 Machrowicz (D)	25	4	15	58	2	97	--	--
13 O'Brien (D)	27	4	14	61	2	97	87	--
14 Rabaut (D)	27	3	16	62	0	100	91	--

*Watts sworn in April 23, 1951.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	26	4	11	54	11	83	81	76
1 Andresen (R)	27	4	16	63	1	98	90	91
8 Blatnik (D)	25	4	13	58	4	94	92	94
9 Hagen (R)	12	4	14	41	22	65	60	69
5 Judd (R)	21	0	8	39	21	65	60	78
6 Marshall (D)	27	4	10	55	10	85	85	--
4 McCarthy (D)	27	4	14	61	2	97	91	--
2 O'Hara (R)	26	4	15	60	2	97	86	86
3 Wier (D)	25	4	14	60	2	97	86	--
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	7	0	6	17	47	27	42	78
6 Colmer (D)	9	3	7	27	37	42	39	79
1 Rankin (D)	17	1	8	28	37	43	36	71
3 Smith (D)	17	4	8	37	28	57	--	--
2 Whitten (D)	19	0	6	29	33	47	45	70
7 Williams (D)	3	0	4	12	51	19	40	79
5 Winstead (D)	10	0	5	20	43	32	42	80
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	23	2	14	51	7	88	--	--
5 Bolling (D)	25	4	15	61	1	98	95	--
9 Cannon (D)	25	4	8	55	8	87	83	85
8 Carnahan (D)	24	4	14	56	2	97	92	--
12 Curtis (R)	26	3	10	55	9	86	--	--
4 Irving (D)	19	2	13	44	3	94	87	--
10 Jones (D)	22	4	8	46	14	77	83	--
13 Karsten (D)	27	4	15	63	2	97	96	93
1 Magee (D)	23	4	12	51	5	91	89	--
2 Moulder (D)	26	4	9	54	8	87	89	--
7 Short (R)	25	4	16	60	1	98	91	85
11 Bakewell (R)	15	1	3	26	26	50	--	80
3 Welch (D)	26	3	14	58	4	94	92	--
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	23	4	14	55	4	93	82	90
1 Mansfield (D)	27	4	11	55	5	92	94	91
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	27	3	15	63	0	100	--	90
1 Curtis (R)	26	3	16	59	2	97	94	77
4 Miller (R)	25	3	16	61	1	98	88	87
3 Vacancy								
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	22	3	11	49	7	88	93	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	21	1	10	47	14	77	86	92
1 Merrow (R)	23	1	8	39	19	67	71	80
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	27	4	15	61	3	95	92	--
3 Auchincloss (R)	23	2	11	49	16	75	78	95
8 Canfield (R)	15	1	6	30	33	48	46	88
6 Case (R)	16	0	2	22	33	40	43	89
5 Eaton (R)	20	1	14	45	10	82	75	89
2 Hand (R)	23	4	12	49	13	79	69	87
14 Hart (D)	27	4	16	60	0	100	88	79
4 Howell (D)	24	3	15	55	2	96	94	--
12 Kean (R)	22	1	5	39	25	61	72	89
10 Rodino (D)	27	4	15	62	2	97	93	--
13 Sieminski (D)	25	3	15	58	1	98	--	--
9 Vacancy								
7 Widnall (R)	10	2	10	34	16	68	81	--
1 Wolverton (R)	20	2	7	36	27	57	60	85
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	18	2	8	36	19	65	--	--
AL Fernandez (D)	20	4	9	42	21	67	76	83
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	25	4	16	59	5	92	--	94
32 Byrne (D)	24	3	16	59	0	100	87	94
39 Cole (R)	12	1	13	36	11	77	86	96
28 Gamble (R)	25	2	13	51	8	86	88	94
1 Greenwood (D)	20	4	16	52	7	88	--	--
27 Gwinn (R)	23	3	16	57	4	93	95	95
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	18	1	11	39	16	71	74	97
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	26	2	13	54	9	86	87	96
31 Kearney (R)	24	2	5	43	16	73	80	94
40 Keating (R)	22	2	6	44	21	68	74	71
34 Kilburn (R)	26	2	13	53	7	88	80	97
42 Miller (R)	19	2	10	42	15	74	--	--
41 Ostertag (R)	24	2	11	47	14	77	--	--
43 Radwan (R)	20	2	6	40	19	68	--	--
45 Reed (R)	24	4	15	59	2	97	98	94
36 Riehlman (R)	24	2	9	46	17	73	79	97
29 St. George (R)	27	4	16	62	1	98	92	97
38 Taber (R)	26	4	16	63	1	98	93	99
33 Taylor (R)	23	2	6	39	21	65	81	92
30 Wharton (R)	26	3	14	55	2	96	--	--
35 Williams (R)	24	3	15	58	7	89	--	--
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	26	3	16	59	1	98	--	--
25 Buckley (D)	22	3	14	51	1	98	91	92
15 Celler (D)	27	3	16	60	0	100	91	95
4 Clemente (D)	27	3	14	58	3	95	87	--
17 Coudert (R)	22	2	6	43	19	69	83	91
6 Delaney (D)	27	3	14	57	2	97	86	--
24 Dollinger (D)	27	3	15	58	2	97	93	--
18 Donovan (D)	11	2	11	32	22	59	--	--
23 Fine (D)	24	4	16	56	1	98	--	--
11 Heffernan (D)	26	3	15	57	1	98	90	93
7 Heller (D)	26	4	15	61	1	98	95	--
21 Javits (R)	4	0	2	10	48	17	27	62
10 Kelly (D)	27	4	16	61	1	98	93	--
9 Keogh (D)	26	3	15	57	2	97	90	83
19 Klein (D)	27	4	15	60	2	97	96	93
3 Latham (R)	25	2	5	43	14	75	85	94
26 McGrath (D)	21	3	16	52	8	87	93	--
14 Multer (D)	26	4	16	63	0	100	94	97
16 Murphy (D)	24	3	14	52	0	100	94	--
13 O'Toole (D)	27	4	14	59	2	97	84	79
22 Powell (D)	12	2	14	35	1	97	79	94
5 Quinn (D)	26	3	14	54	4	93	80	--
12 Rooney (D)	27	3	15	60	2	97	90	89
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	27	3	14	57	1	98	96	--
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	11	0	6	25	29	46	53	75
1 Bonner (D)	21	4	9	46	16	74	65	79
7 Carlyle (D)	13	3	7	36	29	55	59	--
5 Chatham (D)	8	4	4	25	6	81	63	--
4 Cooley (D)	24	4	6	50	14	78	74	90
8 Deane (D)	24	3	15	57	3	95	90	85
9 Doughton (D)	9	3	6	29	32	48	58	60
6 Durham (D)	16	1	5	29	18	62	70	70
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	17	4	6	38	25	60	72	74
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	10	3	6	29	34	46	100	--
2 Kerr (D)	26	4	12	54	4	93	78	59
12 Redden (D)	9	1	4	22	24	48	65	68
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	20	4	15	46	7	87	--	--
AL Burdick (R)	9	4	11	32	29	52	44	--
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	23	2	12	49	16	75	--	--
AL Bender (R)	22	2	7	41	22	65	--	93
8 Betts (R)	27	4	16	65	0	100	--	--
22 Bolton (R)	21	1	7	38	24	61	80	90
16 Bow (R)	27	4	16	63	0	100	--	--
3 Vacancy								
11 Brehm (R)	21	2	16	52	2	96	86	84
7 Brown (R)	27	3	16	60	1	98	95	95
5 Clevenger (R)	26	3	15	62	2	97	98	96
21 Crosser (D)	25	4	15	55	3	95	94	90
1 Elston (R)	24	2	14	56	4	93	94	93
20 Feighan (D)	26	4	15	61	4	94	90	93
18 Hays (D)	25	3	10	51	9	85	81	--
2 Hess (R)	24	2	12	50	10	83	--	92
10 Jenkins (R)	26	4	16	60	5	92	95	94
19 Kirwan (D)	25	4	15	60	1	98	92	89
4 McCulloch (R)	27	4	15	59	4	94	95	92
17 McGregor (R)	27	4	16	61	4	94	92	90
5 Polk (D)	23	3	14	55	9	86	81	--
9 Reams (I)	17	4	14	48	12	80	--	--
15 Secrest (D)	16	0	10	40	21	66	54	--
12 Vorys (R)	25	2	12	53	9	85	84	93
13 Weichel (R)	24	3	14	50	8	86	89	90
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	25	3	12	56	5	92	82	95
8 Belcher (R)	25	4	16	60	2	97	--	--
5 Jarman (D)	14	4	12	44	20	69	--	--
6 Morris (D)	23	1	12	50	9	85	79	90
1 Schwabe (R)	27	4	16	64	0	100	--	90
4 Steed (D)	24	3	12	54	10	84	81	--
2 Stigler (D)	26	4	10	57	6	90	83	91
7 Wickersham (D)	25	4	12	58	4	94	81	--
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	11	2	7	30	28	52	60	69
4 Ellsworth (R)	21	1	13	50	11	82	86	88
1 Norblad (R)	19	2	1	36	18	67	78	79
2 Stockman (R)	9	2	10	30	22	58	81	88
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D)*	4	3	1	14	11	93	--	--
15 Bush (R)	25	3	16	61	1	98	--	--
30 Corbett (R)	20	2	8	39	22	64	63	79
9 Dague (R)	25	2	13	53	8	87	95	96
29 Denny (R)	25	2	15	55	8	87	--	--
32 Eberharter (D)	26	4	15	60	2	97	92	94
12 Fenton (R)	26	2	12	55	9	86	88	96
11 Flood (D)	22	4	15	56	1	98	93	--
31 Fulton (R)	19	1	9	35	21	63	53	80
19 Gavin (R)	24	2	16	57	4	93	94	94
14 Vacancy								
25 Graham (R)	26	3	16	60	5	92	97	97
7 James (R)	25	2	12	52	9	85	95	--
28 Kearns (R)	27	2	12	54	7	89	83	100
27 Kelley (D)	26	4	13	54	2	96	91	90
21 Lind (D)	23	3	15	58	6	91	85	--
16 McConnell (R)	26	2	12	54	11	83	90	94
24 Morgan (D)	25	4	14	60	2	97	95	93
18 Mumma (R)	24	2	14	56	8	88	--	--
10 O'Neill (D)	24	4	15	58	1	98	92	--
13 Rhodes (D)	25	4	13	59	3	95	93	--
26 Saylor (R)	21	1	10	43	15	74	74	--
17 Simpson (R)	27	4	15	60	3	95	94	98
23 Sittler (R)	24	2	11	52	11	83	--	--
22 Van Zandt (R)	26	2	12	52	13	80	73	90
8 Vacancy								
20 Walter (D)	20	4	16	56	8	88	89	78
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	25	4	14	55	2	96	90	--
4 Chudoff (D)	26	4	14	57	3	95	93	--
2 Granahan (D)	26	4	14	60	3	95	90	--
5 Green (D)	25	4	14	57	4	93	91	--
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	18	2	10	36	16	69	80	94
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	21	1	6	36	20	64	82	94
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	24	2	15	53	4	93	93	87
1 Forand (D)	27	4	15	64	1	98	95	96
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	13	3	7	36	29	55	65	82
3 Dorn (D)	18	0	5	36	23	61	--	74
6 McMillan (D)	8	3	4	25	27	48	60	75
5 Richards (D)	12	4	8	36	22	62	71	90
2 Riley (D)	21	4	7	47	18	72	--	76
1 Rivers (D)	10	2	5	21	20	51	40	69
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	22	4	16	57	5	92	--	--
1 Lovre (R)	24	4	16	61	3	95	87	--
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	23	2	16	50	8	86	--	--
9 Cooper (D)	22	4	10	53	10	84	82	92
10 Davis (D)	17	3	10	42	14	75	67	79
5 Evins (D)	22	4	11	51	8	86	83	95
3 Frazier (D)	21	4	12	50	10	83	79	--
4 Gore (D)	11	3	8	35	8	81	81	90
8 Murray (D)	6	4	6	21	24	47	51	73
6 Priest (D)	27	4	15	62	1	98	91	93
1 Reece (R)	25	4	16	63	2	97	--	--
7 Sutton (D)	21	1	7	45	10	82	71	--
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	22	4	14	57	5	92	85	92
15 Bentsen (D)	22	2	12	49	14	78	75	--
17 Burleson (D)	10	3	5	25	34	42	57	84
2 Combs (D)	23	4	14	58	1	98	91	95
21 Fisher (D)	11	0	5	22	40	35	43	62
13 Ikard (D) *	2	1	4	10	11	48	--	--
20 Kilday (D)	12	3	8	32	23	58	60	66
12 Lucas (D)	10	1	2	18	34	35	47	75
14 Lyle (D)	19	4	11	43	15	74	75	93
19 Mahon (D)	24	4	8	49	15	77	69	85
1 Patman (D)	25	4	16	58	0	100	93	92
7 Pickett (D)	6	4	3	18	39	32	42	86
11 Poage (D)	18	3	5	35	25	58	60	89
4 Rayburn (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97
16 Regan (D)	7	0	1	15	41	27	54	74
18 Rogers (D)	11	1	4	25	36	41	--	--
6 Teague (D)	12	2	7	26	30	46	51	86
8 Thomas (D)	23	2	16	53	6	90	78	90
9 Thompson (D)	19	3	10	46	12	79	79	86
10 Thornberry (D)	21	4	11	50	8	86	88	--
5 Wilson (D)	5	1	2	13	48	21	46	66
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	26	4	14	59	2	97	87	--
1 Granger (D)	27	4	14	61	2	97	89	85
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	22	1	9	43	19	69	--	--
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	11	4	8	30	30	50	62	75
6 Burton (D)	10	4	11	34	26	57	70	--
9 Fugate (D)	14	4	11	44	21	68	80	--
3 Gary (D)	16	4	14	47	16	75	67	76
2 Hardy (D)	19	4	10	46	18	72	72	83
7 Harrison (D)	5	4	9	25	36	41	56	72
1 Robeson (D)	16	3	8	34	31	52	56	--
8 Smith (D)	7	4	8	26	38	41	41	77
5 Stanley (D)	6	1	8	21	37	36	51	61
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	14	2	9	31	34	48	61	89
5 Horan (R)	18	4	15	45	15	75	74	89
2 Jackson (D)	26	4	13	59	3	95	94	89
3 Mack (R)	18	2	10	44	21	68	73	84
1 Mitchell (D)	26	3	14	60	3	95	93	--
6 Tollefson (R)	11	2	5	25	39	39	51	81
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	26	3	15	61	2	97	92	--
4 Burnside (D)	24	3	15	58	6	91	91	--
5 Hedrick (D)	20	3	15	52	9	85	85	72
6 Kee, Eliz. (D)*	6	3	2	17	0	100	--	--
1 Ramsay (D)	19	3	16	48	1	98	92	--
2 Staggers (D)	24	2	15	57	2	97	94	--
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	25	2	11	54	11	83	91	94
2 Davis (R)	25	3	11	56	9	86	82	89
9 Hull (R)	12	4	7	30	35	46	49	49
5 Kersten (R)	9	2	9	31	14	69	--	92
7 Murray (R)	9	0	0	15	2	88	81	83
10 O'Konski (R)	7	3	11	23	21	52	63	60
1 Smith (R)	26	4	16	62	0	100	95	87
6 Van Pelt (R)	25	4	16	61	0	100	--	--
3 Withrow (R)	10	3	8	28	36	44	55	--
4 Zablocki (D)	27	4	15	62	2	97	94	--
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	23	4	16	60	2	97	--	--

*Kee (D W.Va.) sworn in July 26, 1951.
*Buchanan (D Pa.) sworn in Aug. 1, 1951.
*Ikard (D Tex.) sworn in Sept. 17, 1951.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate "Party Unity"

82nd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

In Specific Fields And Over-All, Jan. 3, through October 20, 1951.

1. Appropriations. There were 41 "Party Unity" roll-call votes in the Senate settling appropriations issues. These votes were decided by a majority of Democrats voting one way and a majority of Republicans voting the other way. The figures in this column (1) denote the number of times (out of 41 opportunities) each Senator stood with his party's majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ Poll results are counted.

2. Foreign Policy. There were 33 "Party Unity" votes on foreign policy issues. The figure in this column (2) denotes the number of times (out of 29 opportunities) each Senator stood with his party's majority.

3. Taxes and Economic Policies. There were 29 "Party Unity" votes on taxes and economic policies. The figure in this column (3) denotes the number of times (out of 33 opportunities) each Senator stood with his party's majority.

4. Over-All Support. There were 118 "Party Unity" roll-call Senate votes in seven legislative fields in the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress. The figure in this column (4) denotes the number of times that each Senator went along with his party's majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ Poll results are counted.

5. Over-All Opposition. The figure in this column (5) denotes the number of times over these same 118 "Party Unity" votes that each Senator did not support his party majority and went against it.

6. Party Unity Percentage. The figure in this column (6) denotes the percentage of the time each Senator stood with his party majority on the 118 "Party Unity" votes in the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs do not affect party unity as each Senator's party unity percentage is computed on the basis of the number of roll calls he takes a stand on and not on the basis of the total number of roll calls that actually occur.) For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines.

7. 81st Congress. Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority during the 81st Congress, 1949-1950.

8. 80th Congress. Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	39	33	25	111	6	95	95	97
Sparkman (D)	35	30	25	102	4	96	96	96
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	40	33	24	110	3	97	95	95
McFarland (D)	41	32	23	110	8	93	86	89
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	23	28	19	82	9	90	81	86
McClellan (D)	23	13	13	58	44	57	54	74
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	27	19	20	73	33	69	76	80
Nixon (R)	30	22	19	76	32	70	74*	91*
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	20	16	15	58	49	54	57	66
Millikin (R)	28	29	18	88	20	81	79	90
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	26	32	23	95	14	87	85	--
McMahon (D)	17	33	25	84	11	88	81	89
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	4	20	20	52	58	47	65	--
Williams (R)	41	24	21	98	13	88	89	92
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	23	21	25	80	37	68	72	71
Smathers (D)	20	29	9	68	19	78	78*	98*
GEORGIA								
George (D)	13	16	16	52	41	56	64	64
Russell (D)	34	26	17	90	11	89	67	82
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	36	33	26	108	9	92	88	96
Welker (R)	26	32	22	91	6	94	--	--
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	36	29	20	98	8	92	--	94*
Douglas (D)	8	28	18	66	46	59	74	--
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	24	30	20	84	17	83	90	95
Jenner (R)	19	29	21	82	6	93	92	98
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	14	23	12	57	30	66	65	--
Hickenlooper (R)	34	24	23	91	6	94	91	90
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	22	31	21	88	27	77	--	--
Schoeppel (R)	27	33	23	97	17	85	88	--
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	37	31	23	95	7	93	90*	--
Clements (D)	40	33	15	98	10	91	--	--
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	33	26	24	91	21	81	76	67
Long (D)	25	27	22	87	18	83	83	--

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	26	30	21	87	10	90	94	94
Smith (R)	37	23	15	83	24	78	52	87*
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	38	29	21	100	11	90	--	--
O'Conor (D)	5	13	8	33	63	34	71	74
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	28	9	17	61	47	56	58	76
Saltonstall (R)	26	12	20	65	44	60	62	81
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	40	27	25	105	6	95	90	95
Thye (R)	18	23	19	68	34	67	61	89
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	21	19	12	56	35	62	63	68
Stennis (D)	30	29	22	95	21	82	74	70
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	36	32	21	103	11	90	--	--
Kem (R)	31	25	24	90	7	93	94	93
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	20	31	9	74	32	70	86	90
Murray (D)	30	30	11	80	5	94	91	91
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	17	24	25	81	8	91	94	95
Wherry (R)	30	25	21	86	9	91	93	94
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	22	27	19	78	18	81	85	91
McCarran (D)	24	2	15	44	43	51	58	78
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	37	26	20	90	8	92	91	91
Tobey (R)	15	8	10	37	35	51	62	54
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	38	26	24	102	15	87	80	--
Smith (R)	38	13	19	80	31	72	60	78
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	22	18	14	65	4	94	92	--
Chavez (D)	32	11	11	66	20	77	85	85
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	32	11	14	65	52	56	61	81
Lehman (D-Lib)	36	30	24	104	9	92	84	--
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	20	24	22	75	41	65	70	64
Smith (D)	12	10	16	44	51	46	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	10	28	15	62	45	58	50	43
Young (R)	15	32	17	76	37	67	66	83

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	37	26	23	96	8	92	92	99
Taft (R)	34	32	16	92	14	87	82	94
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	40	33	22	109	7	94	89	--
Monroney (D)	29	20	23	85	13	87	84*	90*
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	17	29	16	74	37	67	75	82
Morse (R)	0	14	5	25	76	26	35	43
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	9	8	16	38	35	52	--	--
Martin (R)	21	28	11	71	10	88	95	96
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	35	31	25	103	6	94	91	89
Pastore (D)	32	27	22	94	18	84	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	32	14	16	70	30	70	86	93
Maybank (D)	25	23	23	83	21	80	85	90
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	18	28	18	75	24	76	82*	87*
Mundt (R)	24	33	24	95	21	82	79	72*
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	30	27	22	92	10	90	95	89*
McKellar (D)	35	19	16	80	26	75	84	59
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	30	29	22	91	16	85	88	81
Johnson (D)	39	33	21	106	5	95	90	95*
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	33	31	22	101	9	92	--	--
Watkins (R)	30	31	17	90	10	90	84	90
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	16	13	18	55	48	53	47	53
Flanders (R)	20	10	19	59	19	76	62	75
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	0	10	7	23	69	25	35	36
Robertson (D)	12	19	16	53	55	49	62	55
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	11	28	23	70	20	78	90	94
Magnuson (D)	37	27	23	98	9	92	87	89
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	37	33	25	108	10	92	90	96
Neely (D)	41	29	21	103	9	92	93	--
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	31	28	20	84	20	81	79	95
Wiley (R)	16	14	25	65	17	79	77	91
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	26	26	11	76	20	79	87	--
O'Mahoney (D)	25	28	16	77	22	78	90	91

*Refers to House figures.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 78 (chart)
Florida, Smathers (D), col. 8—Should be 93* (not 98*).

1951 "BIPARTISAN SUPPORT"

"Coalition vs. Administration" Struggle Revealed By Votes In Which Parties Agree

SUMMARY

A majority of both political parties in Congress joined forces on more than one-third of the 1951 roll-call votes.

A survey of "Bipartisan-Support" voting (where a majority of both parties voted the same way) showed the majority of the Democrats and most of the Republicans were in agreement on 44 of the 109 House and 84 of the 202 Senate roll-call ballots.

The Congressional Quarterly analysis of Bipartisan Support also showed that:

1. On the 128 bipartisan votes, there were 21 Truman Administration defeats. Only five of these occurred in the House.
2. Only one of 12 foreign policy roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted together resulted in a defeat for the President. In contrast, the Truman program fared poorly on bipartisan roll calls on taxes and economic policy issues, with 13 setbacks. There were 34 bipartisan votes on such issues, more than were taken on any other type of legislation.
3. The impact of a Southern Democrat-Republican -- or anti-Administration -- coalition was apparent. Senators generally considered to be firm Truman supporters were low in Bipartisan-Support percentages while Democrats critical of some Truman policies were among the "highs". Regionally, Southern Senators generally were high and Midwesterners--of both parties -- low.
4. However, a party comparison showed House and Senate Democrats scored a higher percentage for voting with the majorities of both parties than did their GOP colleagues.
5. A comparison by chambers showed that in the House Members of both parties stood with the party majorities more than did either Senate Democrats and Republicans.

THREE-SESSION COMPARISON

Here are figures for the first session of the 82nd Congress and prior Congresses:

	82nd (1951 only)	81st (1949-50)	80th (1947-48)
Senate Democrats	80.6	80.5	78.5
Senate Republicans	78.5	72.6	82.5
House Democrats	84.96	82.4	80.9
House Republicans	82.77	85.9	87.4

SENATE

Democrats in the Senate chalked up a higher record for bipartisan support in 1951 than they did in either the 80th or 81st Congresses.

Both Democrats and Republicans supported bipartisan legislation more often in 1951 than during the 81st Congress.

Bipartisan Support--What It Is

"Bipartisan-Support" statistics are an exclusive, copyrighted feature of Congressional Quarterly.

For its Bipartisan-Support studies, CQ selects from the roll-call votes those on which a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way. The period covered in the present study is the entire first session of the 82nd Congress -- Jan. 3 to Oct. 20, 1951.

(Those votes which are not bipartisan -- those in which a majority of one party opposes the majority of the other party -- are the basis for "Party Unity"--another CQ study. See page 72.

Here is how CQ figures a Congressman's "Bipartisan-Support" percentage. The number of votes on which he stood with the two-party majority is divided by the number of the bipartisan votes on which he took a stand. Since many Congressmen did not go on record on all the votes, the number of times a Congressman declared himself does not necessarily coincide with the number of votes taken.

Counted in the tabulation are declared stands, paired votes for and against, and responses to CQ's special poll as well as the actual votes announced during a roll call on the floor of the House or Senate.

Following are the percentage groupings by party:

Bipartisan Support	Dems	GOP
100 per cent of the time	0	0
90-99	9	5
80-89	22	19
70-79	9	14
60-69	10	6
50-59	0	2
	50	46

The high Senate Democrats in Bipartisan Support were John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Spessard L. Holland (Fla.). Both had scores of 94. Highest Republicans were Owen Brewster (Maine) and Edward J. Thye (Minn.). Both racked up 91.

Of the nine Democrats who balloted with the majority of both parties at least 90 per cent of the time they took a stand, eight were from the South.

HIGHS IN SENATE

Here are the Senators of each party with highest bipartisan records:

Democrats		Republicans	
Holland (Fla.)	94	Brewster (Maine)	91
McClellan (Ark.)	94	Thye (Minn.)	91
Eastland (Miss.)	93	Butler (Md.)	90
Connally (Tex.)	92	Duff (Pa.)	90
Maybank (S.C.)	91	Nixon (Pa.)	90
Clements (Ky.)	90		
Frear (Del.)	90		
Hoey (N.C.)	90		
Johnson (Tex.)	90		

SENATE "LOWS"

Democrats		Republicans	
Douglas (Ill.)	62	Langer (N.D.)	58
Moody (Mich.)	62	Jenner (Ind.)	59
Benton (Conn.)	64	Williams (Del.)	63
Murray (Mont.)	64	Dirksen (Ill.)	66
Lehman (N.Y.)	65	Ives (N.Y.)	67
Humphrey (Minn.)	65	Morse (Ore.)	67
Kilgore (W.Va.)	65	Wherry (Neb.)	67

HOUSE

Democrats stuck together more and Republicans split more in voting on bipartisan ballots in the House in 1951 than in years past. The average percentage for Republicans was lower than that of Republicans in the 81st or 80th Congresses.

During the first session of the 82nd Congress, the average Democrat voted with the two-party majority 84.96 per cent of the time on votes on which he went on record. The average Republican scored 82.77 per cent.

Here are House averages for 1951 and for prior years:

	82nd (1951)	81st (1949-50)	80th (1947-48)
Democrats	84.96	82.4	80.9
Republicans	82.77	85.9	87.4

The 1951 percentages were based on 44 Bipartisan Support roll calls taken in the House during the year. There were 109 roll calls altogether, but the 65 others were partisan.

HOW THEY GROUPED

The following table shows the number of Representatives in each party who had approximately the same Bipartisan-Support percentages:

Bipartisan Support	Dems	GOP
100% of the time	3	5
90-99	83	66
80-89	85	64
70-79	53	27
60-69	8	20
50-59	0	10
40-49	0	2
	232	194

The total number of Members included in the above table is nine short of the 435 total House seats because of vacancies, Rep. Reid F. Murray (R Wis.) voted on too few of the bipartisan ballots to be counted, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) did not vote except in ties, and one Representative -- Frazier Reams (Ohio)-- was listed as independent.

On four of the bipartisan votes, Republicans split almost evenly between supporting or opposing an overwhelming Democratic majority. These votes were on:

1. A motion to recommit the Defense Production Act.

For	117	(D- 32	R- 85)
Against	299	(D-191	R-107)

2. On a rule for consideration of temporary controls extension for one month.

For	297	(D-196	R-100)
Against	85	(D- 2	R- 83)

3. Appointment of House Members as delegates to European Consultative Assembly.

For	239	(D-150	R- 88)
Against	74	(D- 12	R- 62)

4. Increase Export-Import Bank's lending authority and extend its life.

For	259	(D-160	R- 98)
Against	69	(D- 4	R- 65)

BIPARTISAN-SUPPORT SCORES

Three Democrats and five Republicans in the House stood with the majority of their party each time they voted on bipartisan ballots, had 100 per cent records for Bipartisan Support. Here are the highs and lows:

Highs

Democrats		Republicans	
Engle (Calif.)	100	Allen (Calif.)	100
Chatham (N.C.)	100	Johnson (Calif.)	100
Ikard (Tex.)	100	Judd (Minn.)	100
McMullen (Fla.)	98	Horan (Wash.)	100
Rains (Ala.)	98	Kersten (Wis.)	100
Deane (N.C.)	97	Holmes (Wash.)	98
Evins (Tenn.)	97	Bolton (Ohio)	98
Combs (Tex.)	97	McConnell (Pa.)	98
Thomas (Tex.)	97	Boggs (Del.)	98
Thompson (Tex.)	97	Hunter (Calif.)	98
		Hope (Kan.)	98

Lows

Democrats		Republicans	
Rankin (Miss.)	60	Smith (Kan.)	40
Powell (N.Y.)	62	Hoffman (Mich.)	44
Kennedy (Mass.)	63	Wood (Idaho)	50
Wheeler (Ga.)	64	Buffett (Neb.)	51
Regan (Tex.)	67	Gross (Iowa)	51
Wood (Ga.)	67	Werdel (Calif.)	54
Dawson (Ill.)	68	Busbey (Ill.)	55
Kelley (Pa.)	69	Mason (Ill.)	55
		Taber (N.Y.)	56
		Clevenger (Ohio)	58
		Reed (N.Y.)	58
		Velde (Ill.)	58

SENATE "BIPARTISAN SUPPORT"

82nd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION
(Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951)

1. APPROPRIATIONS -- There were 18 Bipartisan Support roll-call votes in the Senate deciding appropriations issues. On these votes a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way. The figures in this column (1) show the number of times (out of 18 opportunities) that each Senator stood with the bipartisan majority. Actual votes, paired stands, and CQ Poll results are counted.
2. FOREIGN POLICY -- There were 12 Bipartisan Support votes on foreign policy issues. Column (2) shows the number of times (out of 12 opportunities) that each Senator stood with the bipartisan majority.
3. TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY -- There were 34 Bipartisan Support votes on taxes and economic policies. Column (3) shows the number of times (out of 34 opportunities) that each Senator stood with the bipartisan majority.
4. OVER-ALL BIPARTISAN SUPPORT -- There were 84 Bipartisan Support roll call votes in the Senate in six legislative fields during the session. The figure in this column (4) denotes the number of times (out of 84 opportunities) that each Senator went along with the bipartisan majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired stands and CQ Poll results are counted.
5. OVER-ALL BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION. Column (5) shows the number of times over these 84 Bipartisan Support votes that each Senator did not support the bipartisan majority and went against it.
6. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT PERCENTAGE -- The figure in this column (6) denotes the percentage of the time each Senator stood with the bipartisan majority on the 84 Bipartisan Support votes in the first Session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs do not affect Bipartisan Support as each Senator's percentage is computed on the basis of the number of roll calls he takes a stand on and not on the total number of roll calls that actually occur.) For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines.
7. 81st Congress Percentage -- Percentage of the time the Senator supported the bipartisan majority during the 81st Congress, 1949-50.
8. 80th Congress Percentage -- Percentage of the time the Senator supported the bipartisan majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-48.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA									**MAINE**									**OHIO**								
Hill (D)	14	10	20	63	21	75	85	87	Brewster (R)	7	11	29	58	6	91	83	89	Bricker (R)	10	5	28	54	22	71	51	78
Sparkman (D)	11	9	20	53	18	75	83	86	Smith (R)	14	11	20	63	19	77	87	96*	Taft (R)	12	10	31	69	9	88	77	88
ARIZONA									**MARYLAND**									**OKLAHOMA**								
Hayden (D)	13	10	25	66	16	80	87	83	Butler (R)	14	10	32	73	8	90	--	--	Kerr (D)	12	10	32	69	10	87	93	--
McFarland (D)	12	11	28	69	15	82	81	77	O'Conor (D)	10	10	23	59	11	84	85	88	Monroney (D)	13	6	30	64	8	89	90*	87*
ARKANSAS									**MASSACHUSETTS**									**OREGON**								
Fulbright (D)	11	9	25	55	16	77	87	79	Lodge (R)	14	11	23	62	19	77	75	85	Cordon (R)	14	8	26	61	17	78	73	95
McClellan (D)	16	10	29	73	5	94	77	74	Saltonstall (R)	15	10	27	67	10	87	87	93	Morse (R)	14	11	16	50	25	67	69	79
CALIFORNIA									**MICHIGAN**									**PENNSYLVANIA**								
Knowland (R)	17	11	24	68	12	85	80	93	Ferguson (R)	10	7	25	55	23	71	79	87	Duff (R)	11	11	23	57	6	90	--	--
Nixon (R)	16	11	24	66	7	90	95*	96*	Moody (D) (2)	9	7	19	42	26	62	--	--	Martin (R)	6	11	17	50	6	89	69	85
COLORADO									**MINNESOTA**									**RHODE ISLAND**								
Johnson (D)	13	12	21	69	8	90	78	80	Humphrey (D)	10	11	16	51	27	65	72	--	Green (D)	10	9	16	50	24	68	73	73
Millikin (R)	13	12	30	69	12	85	85	91	Thye (R)	16	12	28	72	7	91	90	95	Pastore (D)	11	10	19	53	24	69	--	--
CONNECTICUT									**MISSISSIPPI**									**SOUTH CAROLINA**								
Benton (D)	6	10	17	46	26	64	73	--	Eastland (D)	16	11	30	65	5	93	81	85	Johnston (D)	11	9	17	52	13	80	71	69
McMahon (D)	8	11	20	53	19	74	76	80	Stennis (D)	16	11	29	72	9	89	85	82	Maybank (D)	14	9	34	73	7	91	86	83
DELAWARE									**MISSOURI**									**SOUTH DAKOTA**								
Frear (D)	15	12	30	72	8	90	72	--	Hennings (D)	14	9	25	62	17	78	--	--	Case (R)	13	8	28	65	14	82	83*	89*
Williams (R)	8	7	20	50	30	63	54	61	Kem (R)	13	6	24	51	18	74	54	66	Mundt (R)	16	8	27	69	14	83	76	95*
FLORIDA									**MONTANA**									**TENNESSEE**								
Holland (D)	17	11	31	79	5	94	85	86	Ecton (R)	15	6	14	50	20	71	51	80	Kefauver (D)	12	9	12	49	19	72	81	76*
Smathers (D)	7	12	13	48	6	89	69*	92*	Murray (D)	10	10	11	43	24	64	73	63	McKellar (D)	15	11	29	71	10	88	88	73
GEORGIA									**NEBRASKA**									**TEXAS**								
George (D)	11	11	32	69	9	88	87	88	Butler (R)	12	6	28	60	15	80	59	74	Connally (D)	10	11	31	68	6	92	83	84
Russell (D)	15	11	24	64	8	89	80	82	Wherry (R)	12	6	7	35	17	67	57	69	Johnson (D)	15	11	30	73	9	89	84	93*
IDAHO									**NEVADA**									**UTAH**								
Dworshak (R)	13	7	30	65	16	80	72	74	Malone (R)	6	4	23	45	20	69	58	68	Bennett (R)	13	8	26	60	20	75	--	--
Welker (R)	12	6	24	51	22	70	--	--	McCarran (D)	9	8	25	55	10	85	77	77	Watkins (R)	13	9	24	57	11	84	77	89
ILLINOIS									**NEW HAMPSHIRE**									**VERMONT**								
Dirksen (R)	7	8	23	47	24	66	--	94*	Bridges (R)	11	11	14	47	13	78	75	88	Aiken (R)	14	11	27	68	11	86	78	90
Douglas (D)	9	11	16	48	30	62	65	--	Tobey (R)	12	9	10	39	6	87	81	86	Flanders (R)	12	9	24	58	10	85	78	93
INDIANA									**NEW JERSEY**									**VIRGINIA**								
Capehart (R)	11	7	28	54	22	71	52	79	Hendrickson (R)	11	11	24	63	19	77	78	--	Byrd (D)	6	10	24	50	9	85	65	65
Jenner (R)	7	5	24	44	30	59	50	81	Smith (R)	13	10	26	67	16	81	85	94	Robertson (D)	11	11	30	67	10	87	77	82
IOWA									**NEW MEXICO**									**WASHINGTON**								
Gillette (D)	7	10	23	54	10	84	86	--	Anderson (D)	8	7	8	31	11	74	88	--	Cain (R)	9	10	23	56	17	77	62	88
Hickenlooper (R)	11	8	24	56	9	86	83	86	Chavez (D)	10	10	19	53	13	80	88	69	Magnuson (D)	13	10	17	52	22	70	79	79
KANSAS									**NEW YORK**									**WEST VIRGINIA**								
Carlson (R)	16	10	31	72	10	88	--	--	Ives (R)	11	11	19	56	28	67	72	89	Kilgore (D)	13	10	16	53	28	65	77	70
Schoeppel (R)	12	7	27	59	24	71	74	--	Lehman (D-Lib)	13	11	12	53	28	65	68	--	Neely (D)	12	10	19	57	26	69	76	--
KENTUCKY									**NORTH CAROLINA**									**WISCONSIN**								
Underwood (D)(1)	11	9	28	56	8	88	81*	--	Hoey (D)	14	10	32	73	8	90	87	91	McCarthy (R)	13	9	23	53	11	83	76	75
Clements (D)	11	11	25	65	7	90	--	--	Smith (D)	11	6	28	56	8	83	--	--	Wiley (R)	10	9	27	57	8	88	83	85
LOUISIANA									**NORTH DAKOTA**									**WYOMING**								
Ellender (D)	12	11	29	68	12	85	77	89	Langer (R)	12	6	12	40	29	58	47	52	Hunt (D)	11	12	13	52	13	80	93	--
Long (D)	14	10	24	63	17	79	78	--	Young (R)	16	8	24	63	16	80	75	86	O'Mahoney (D)	14	11	22	60	14	81	88	81

(1) Underwood sworn in March 19, 1951. (2) Moody sworn in April 25, 1951.

*Refers to House figure.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

HOUSE "BIPARTISAN SUPPORT'

82nd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION
(Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951)

1. FOREIGN POLICY -- There were nine Bipartisan Support roll-call votes in the House deciding foreign policy issues. On these votes a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way. The figures in this column (1) show the number of times (out of nine opportunities) that Representatives stood with the bipartisan majority. Actual votes, paired stands and CQ Poll results are counted.
2. MILITARY AND VETERANS -- There were nine Bipartisan-Support roll-call votes on military and veterans affairs. Column (2) shows the number of times (out of nine opportunities) that each Representative stood with the bipartisan majority.
3. TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY -- There were nine Bipartisan-Support roll-call votes on taxes and economic policy. Column (3) shows the number of times (out of nine opportunities) that each Representative stood with the bipartisan majority.
4. OVER-ALL BIPARTISAN SUPPORT -- There were 44 Bipartisan-Support roll-call votes in the House in eight legislative fields during the session. Column (4) shows the number of times (out of 44 opportunities) that each Representative went along with the bipartisan majority. Actual votes, declared stands, paired stands and CQ Poll results are counted.
5. OVER-ALL BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION -- Column (5) shows the number of times over these 44 Bipartisan Support votes that each Representative did not support the bipartisan majority and went against it.
6. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT PERCENTAGE -- Column (6) shows the percentage of the time each Representative stood with the bipartisan majority on the 44 bipartisan support votes in the first session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs do not affect Bipartisan Support as each Representative's percentage is computed on the basis of the number of roll calls he takes a stand on and not on the total number of roll calls that actually occur). For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines.
7. 81st Congress Percentage -- Percentage of the time the Representative supported the bipartisan majority during the 81st Congress, 1949-50.
8. 80th Congress Percentage -- Percentage of the time the Representative supported the bipartisan majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-48.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	6	6	6	31	13	70	69	92
9 Battle (D)	9	8	9	39	3	93	75	90
1 Boykin (D)	6	6	6	31	3	91	68	98
6 deGraffenried (D)	8	5	8	34	2	94	77	--
7 Elliott (D)	9	8	7	37	4	90	83	--
2 Grant (D)	8	7	9	39	3	93	75	94
8 Jones (D)	9	8	8	39	2	95	76	91
5 Rains (D)	9	8	8	42	1	98	74	87
4 Roberts (D)	9	8	7	39	3	93	--	--
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	7	7	7	37	2	95	89	88
AL Patten (D)	8	8	4	36	5	88	91	--
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	6	8	9	30	9	77	68	91
7 Harris (D)	5	8	9	37	7	84	76	96
5 Hays (D)	6	6	9	34	3	92	78	97
2 Mills (D)	7	8	9	40	4	91	76	96
6 Norrell (D)	5	5	8	32	8	80	73	89
4 Tackett (D)	8	6	8	36	6	86	72	--
3 Trimble (D)	7	7	8	34	5	87	73	90
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	8	8	8	37	0	100	90	99
8 Anderson (R)	8	7	4	31	7	82	86	94
11 Bramblett (R)	7	7	5	27	7	79	87	96
2 Engle (D)	6	6	8	31	0	100	90	87
4 Havenner (D)	8	9	8	41	2	95	85	60
9 Hunter (R)	8	8	8	40	1	98	--	--
3 Johnson (R)	8	8	8	35	0	100	94	98
23 McKinnon (D)	8	8	8	38	2	95	90	--
6 Miller (D)	2	5	8	19	2	90	89	69
22 Phillips (R)	4	7	4	18	9	67	84	90
1 Scudder (R)	7	9	6	35	5	88	92	--
5 Shelley (D)	7	6	8	27	3	90	85	--
21 Sheppard (D)	7	7	6	34	2	94	92	88
10 Werdel (R)	3	3	4	14	12	54	81	--
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	7	9	9	40	2	95	92	--
12 Hillings (R)	6	8	4	33	7	83	--	--
20 Hinshaw (R)	7	6	5	32	3	91	96	99
19 Holifield (D)	7	8	5	27	4	87	81	54
16 Jackson (R)	5	7	7	28	3	90	91	92
17 King (D)	6	7	8	37	3	93	88	67
15 McDonough (R)	4	7	7	28	2	93	96	98
13 Poulson (R)	5	6	7	27	6	82	90	94
14 Yorty (D)	7	8	9	37	2	95	--	--
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	9	9	8	42	2	95	90	--
3 Chenoweth (R)	9	7	5	37	4	90	--	85
2 Hill (R)	8	9	7	39	2	95	83	92
1 Rogers (D)	8	9	8	41	3	93	--	--
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	7	8	6	35	7	83	93	--
4 Morano (R)	6	8	8	36	3	92	--	--
5 Patterson (R)	7	8	9	37	2	95	98	95
1 Ribicoff (D)	6	8	6	26	6	81	91	--
AL Sadlak (R)	7	8	8	36	1	97	96	95
2 Seely-Brown (R)	8	9	9	40	3	93	--	91
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	8	8	9	39	1	98	88	91
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	9	7	9	38	4	90	74	--
5 Herlong (D)	6	7	9	32	2	94	70	--
4 Lantaff (D)	8	6	9	39	2	95	--	--
1 McMullen (D)	9	8	9	43	1	98	--	--
6 Rogers (D)	8	7	7	33	3	92	73	93
3 Sikes (D)	6	6	7	25	3	89	69	96

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	8	8	9	41	3	93	79	97
4 Camp (D)	6	7	7	34	4	89	73	88
2 Cox (D)	4	5	9	31	6	84	68	96
5 Davis (D)	4	8	8	33	7	83	65	93
3 Forrester (D)	6	7	9	38	6	86	--	--
7 Lanham (D)	6	8	8	36	5	88	74	85
1 Preston (D)	6	5	7	34	2	94	70	95
6 Vinson (D)	6	6	8	24	2	92	70	98
8 Wheeler (D)	4	5	5	25	14	64	66	86
9 Wood (D)	2	4	3	16	8	67	67	76
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	6	8	5	35	6	85	--	--
1 Wood (R)	2	4	3	20	20	50	--	--
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	4	5	4	22	14	61	75	81
17 Arends (R)	5	7	5	31	5	86	86	96
26 Bishop (R)	4	7	5	27	17	61	83	66
19 Chiperfield (R)	6	7	5	32	10	76	91	80
23 Jenison (R)	3	5	5	25	14	64	84	77
21 Mack (D)	5	5	4	20	6	77	95	--
15 Mason (R)	3	4	3	18	15	55	49	71
25 Price (D)	8	9	6	37	5	88	91	62
14 Reed (R)	6	6	5	29	8	78	83	84
20 Simpson (R)	3	6	4	26	13	67	85	80
22 Springer (R)	7	9	4	36	6	86	--	--
18 Velde (R)	4	4	3	22	16	58	83	--
24 Vursell (R)	5	7	4	27	14	66	76	69
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	1	3	3	11	9	55	--	82
13 Church (R)	8	8	5	32	10	76	--	--
1 Dawson (D)	5	5	4	19	9	68	85	34
8 Gordon (D)	5	6	5	26	7	79	91	70
10 Hoffman (R)	3	6	2	23	11	68	90	--
12 Jonas (R)	5	5	7	25	10	71	89	--
5 Kluczynski (D)	7	8	6	29	7	81	--	--
4 McVey (R)	4	8	5	31	13	70	--	--
6 O'Brien (D)	8	8	6	34	7	83	91	72
7 Sabath (D)	6	3	5	18	7	72	80	48
11 Sheehan (R)	4	4	3	19	12	61	--	--
2 Vail (R)	2	6	4	24	15	62	--	80
9 Yates (D)	8	6	5	30	8	79	84	--
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	6	6	8	35	5	88	--	--
5 Beamer (R)	9	7	8	40	4	91	--	--
7 Bray (R)	9	8	5	34	5	87	--	--
11 Brownson (R)	9	6	6	34	5	87	--	--
3 Crumpacker (R)	9	6	8	40	2	95	--	--
8 Denton (D)	8	8	6	33	4	89	96	--
2 Halleck (R)	9	7	7	38	4	90	91	95
6 Harden (R)	7	8	6	35	4	90	95	--
10 Harvey (R)	6	7	6	35	5	88	94	93
1 Madden (D)	7	8	6	36	6	86	93	56
9 Wilson (R)	4	5	3	21	11	66	85	78
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	7	9	5	35	8	81	90	84
6 Dolliver (R)	8	8	4	35	6	85	85	85
3 Gross (R)	4	6	5	22	21	51	81	--
8 Hoeven (R)	5	8	4	29	11	73	91	90
7 Jensen (R)	5	8	4	28	15	65	77	78
4 LeCompte (R)	6	6	5	25	9	74	91	93
1 Martin (R)	5	8	5	29	9	76	86	80
2 Talle (R)	9	9	7	39	2	95	94	91
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	7	8	4	31	6	84	93	96
3 George (R)	4	9	6	33	11	75	100	--
5 Hope (R)	9	8	9	39	1	98	89	95

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Rees (R)	7	9	8	38	5	88	83	88
2 Scrivner (R)	4	7	5	28	12	70	81	81
6 Smith (R)	1	3	3	12	18	40	51	75
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	7	6	6	23	9	72	75	83
4 Chelf (D)	9	6	7	35	3	92	79	93
9 Golden (R)	7	5	3	25	10	71	93	--
1 Gregory (D)	7	8	7	31	5	86	58	92
3 Morton (R)	5	4	5	22	3	88	89	93
7 Perkins (D)	6	7	4	26	8	76	96	--
5 Spence (D)	8	6	6	36	8	82	95	80
6 Watts (D) (1)	6	3	6	24	3	89	--	--
2 Whitaker (D)	6	6	7	29	3	91	65	77
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	1	4	7	15	4	79	69	95
2 Boggs (D)	3	3	5	14	3	82	78	94
4 Brooks (D)	6	5	6	26	3	90	73	93
1 Hebert (D)	1	4	7	15	4	79	69	94
7 Larcade (D)	4	6	8	26	6	81	66	85
6 Morrison (D)	4	3	7	18	2	90	66	94
5 Passman (D)	5	7	7	30	5	86	69	83
3 Willis (D)	5	8	8	30	3	91	70	--
MAINE								
3 Vacancy								
1 Hale (R)	9	7	8	38	2	95	83	92
2 Nelson (R)	9	7	5	33	7	83	94	--
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	5	8	9	33	2	94	96	96
2 Devereux (R)	8	9	9	42	2	95	--	--
4 Fallon (D)	5	9	8	31	5	86	94	91
3 Garmatz (D)	6	8	8	34	3	92	96	91
1 Miller (R)	6	7	6	31	7	82	90	91
5 Sasscer (D)	8	9	9	39	2	95	92	93
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	7	8	8	39	3	93	91	--
4 Donohue (D)	6	8	8	34	3	92	95	81
2 Furcolo (D)	6	8	4	26	8	76	92	--
8 Goodwin (R)	9	9	8	39	4	91	92	90
10 Herter (R)	7	7	6	30	2	94	95	96
1 Heselton (R)	8	8	8	38	6	86	92	89
11 Kennedy (D)	5	2	2	12	7	63	91	71
7 Lane (D)	8	8	4	32	6	84	96	79
14 Martin (R)	7	8	8	37	2	95	97	--
12 McCormack (D)	8	7	6	34	5	87	90	71
9 Nicholson (R)	6	7	5	32	12	73	67	85
3 Philbin (D)	5	6	8	31	4	89	91	78
5 Rogers (R)	8	8	7	34	5	87	96	98
13 Wigglesworth (R)	7	6	7	34	3	92	95	93
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	4	8	8	34	7	83	84	89
6 Blackney (R)	8	7	7	30	2	94	89	97
8 Crawford (R)	4	7	4	21	10	68	67	70
5 Ford (R)	9	7	9	39	3	93	91	--
4 Hoffman (R)	3	5	5	18	23	44	49	72
2 Meader (R)	9	7	6	31	4	89	--	--
11 Potter (R)	6	7	7	32	3	91	89	98
3 Shafer (R)	5	5	4	24	15	62	74	73
9 Thompson (R)	7	8	5	32	8	80	--	--
7 Wolcott (R)	6	8	7	34	3	92	94	93
10 Woodruff (R)	2	6	1	19	12	61	72	83
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	1	3	3	14	6	70	83	59
17 Dondero (R)	2	8	7	27	5	84	88	87
16 Lesinski (D)	8	8	5	29	7	81	--	--
1 Machrowicz (D)	6	8	5	34	6	85	--	--
13 O'Brien (D)	6	8	7	33	6	85	89	--
14 Rabaut (D)	7	6	3	29	5	85	92	--

(1) Watts sworn in April 23, 1951.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	7	9	8	39	5	89	83	83
1 Andresen (R)	5	8	9	33	8	80	80	91
8 Blatnik (D)	6	6	6	29	7	81	83	54
9 Hagen (R)	9	8	4	32	3	91	90	87
5 Judd (R)	8	8	9	40	0	100	91	94
6 Marshall (D)	8	5	5	30	12	71	74	--
4 McCarthy (D)	7	6	6	30	7	81	88	--
2 O'Hara (R)	4	6	5	27	15	64	71	80
3 Wier (D)	8	5	6	31	8	79	82	--
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	5	8	6	32	11	74	66	83
6 Colmer (D)	6	5	6	31	7	82	70	86
1 Rankin (D)	3	6	5	25	17	60	60	63
3 Smith (D)	8	7	8	32	9	78	--	--
2 Whitten (D)	5	8	7	31	9	78	65	79
7 Williams (D)	5	7	7	32	9	78	62	86
5 Winstead (D)	5	7	8	33	10	77	63	83
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	6	6	4	23	3	88	--	--
5 Bolling (D)	7	6	6	31	6	84	94	--
9 Cannon (D)	6	8	7	35	7	83	79	79
8 Carnahan (D)	6	6	4	30	6	83	92	--
12 Curtis (R)	8	5	7	32	7	82	--	--
4 Irving (D)	1	5	2	15	5	75	93	--
10 Jones (D)	9	4	7	34	7	88	74	--
13 Karsten (D)	8	8	6	38	6	86	89	62
1 Magee (D)	7	6	5	29	5	85	77	--
2 Moulder (D)	4	4	5	24	4	86	96	--
7 Short (R)	4	5	3	22	9	71	73	70
11 Bakewell (R) (2)	8	7	5	30	7	81	--	95
3 Welch (D)	7	5	5	29	6	83	96	--
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	4	8	7	30	3	91	82	87
1 Mansfield (D)	8	9	6	38	3	93	90	69
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	3	4	4	18	17	51	--	63
1 Curtis (R)	5	8	5	31	12	72	71	82
4 Miller (R)	5	8	5	31	13	70	79	78
3 Vacancy								
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	5	7	5	26	5	84	94	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	8	8	8	37	5	88	82	90
1 Merrow (R)	7	8	7	36	1	97	96	94
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	8	8	6	35	7	83	91	--
3 Auchincloss (R)	8	8	9	41	2	95	98	98
8 Canfield (R)	8	8	6	36	3	92	93	92
6 Case (R)	6	7	5	27	5	84	93	95
5 Eaton (R)	9	8	5	33	1	97	86	94
2 Hand (R)	8	8	8	34	1	97	88	84
14 Hart (D)	6	7	5	29	6	83	91	75
4 Howell (D)	7	8	6	31	5	86	92	--
12 Kean (R)	6	6	7	28	5	85	79	78
10 Rodino (D)	8	8	6	34	7	83	94	--
13 Sieminski (D)	7	7	6	28	7	80	--	--
9 Vacancy								
7 Widnall (R)	8	7	8	37	2	95	97	--
1 Wolverton (R)	8	9	9	38	1	97	94	96
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	6	7	7	24	2	92	--	--
AL Fernandez (D)	9	6	8	37	4	90	82	80
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	8	6	8	34	3	92	--	78
32 Byrne (D)	6	1	5	24	7	77	90	71
39 Cole (R)	4	6	6	21	5	81	85	89
28 Gamble (R)	8	9	7	34	1	97	94	94
1 Greenwood (D)	9	9	8	42	2	95	--	--
27 Gwinn (R)	4	6	4	23	6	79	86	81
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	3	7	5	24	5	83	95	99
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	8	9	8	37	2	95	98	96
31 Kearney (R)	8	8	8	29	4	88	94	93
40 Keating (R)	8	8	6	36	8	82	94	88
34 Kilburn (R)	8	5	5	23	4	85	72	93
42 Miller (R)	6	7	8	34	1	97	--	--
41 Ostertag (R)	8	9	8	38	1	97	--	--
43 Radwan (R)	6	8	6	33	4	89	--	--
45 Reed (R)	3	6	4	25	18	58	69	64
36 Riehlman (R)	6	8	9	35	3	92	94	98
29 St. George (R)	6	9	7	36	5	88	91	89
38 Taber (R)	3	5	4	18	14	56	61	84
33 Taylor (R)	5	5	6	22	4	85	96	94
30 Wharton (R)	5	8	3	27	8	77	--	--
35 Williams (R)	7	8	9	39	4	91	--	--
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	7	5	5	26	6	81	--	--
25 Buckley (D)	2	5	4	20	6	77	93	57
15 Celler (D)	7	4	6	24	10	71	83	42
4 Clemente (D)	6	6	6	30	6	83	92	--
17 Coudert (R)	6	5	6	26	5	84	83	91
6 Delaney (D)	6	7	6	22	5	81	93	--
24 Dollinger (D)	7	5	5	27	8	77	89	--
18 Donovan (D)	7	9	9	36	4	90	--	--
23 Fine (D)	7	6	5	20	8	71	--	--
11 Heffernan (D)	7	6	5	24	9	73	93	56
7 Heller (D)	8	5	5	26	8	76	95	--
21 Javits (R)	7	8	5	31	7	82	84	74
10 Kelly (D)	7	7	5	26	7	79	94	--
9 Keogh (D)	6	6	6	23	7	77	86	57
19 Klein (D)	7	6	5	25	8	76	82	51
3 Latham (R)	3	7	6	19	4	83	95	95
26 McGrath (D)	5	7	4	23	7	77	93	--
14 Multer (D)	8	5	6	33	9	79	86	70
16 Murphy (D)	5	8	5	22	6	79	95	--
13 O'Toole (D)	6	6	4	29	8	78	88	57
22 Powell (D)	2	3	5	13	8	62	72	21
5 Quinn (D)	6	8	5	23	5	82	90	--
12 Rooney (D)	7	7	4	32	8	80	92	59
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	7	6	3	19	8	70	85	--
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	5	5	8	30	5	86	67	73
1 Bonner (D)	5	5	8	32	5	86	73	96
7 Carlyle (D)	6	8	8	35	6	85	74	--
5 Chatham (D)	5	5	3	23	0	100	71	--
4 Cooley (D)	8	6	9	36	2	95	80	82
8 Deane (D)	7	7	7	31	1	97	80	88
9 Doughton (D)	6	4	9	29	9	76	71	86
6 Durham (D)	6	2	4	23	2	92	73	91
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	9	7	6	35	3	92	82	97
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	6	8	9	37	7	84	100	--
2 Kerr (D)	8	7	8	36	3	92	76	94
12 Redden (D)	2	6	6	17	6	74	78	91
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	8	8	9	34	1	97	--	--
AL Burdick (R)	7	9	8	37	4	90	82	--
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	9	7	9	36	1	97	--	--
AL Bender (R)	8	8	7	31	4	89	--	84
8 Betts (R)	8	8	5	36	6	86	--	--
22 Bolton (R)	9	9	8	41	1	98	93	96
16 Bow (R)	8	6	4	31	9	78	--	--
3 Vacancy								
11 Brehm (R)	2	6	2	20	12	63	90	78
7 Brown (R)	6	7	4	26	8	76	88	88
5 Clevenger (R)	4	7	4	25	18	58	70	68
21 Crosser (D)	7	5	5	33	6	85	91	69
1 Elston (R)	5	6	7	25	5	83	89	96
20 Feighan (D)	8	9	6	36	5	88	88	65
18 Hays (D)	8	7	7	32	8	80	92	--
2 Hess (R)	5	7	8	22	3	88	--	95
10 Jenkins (R)	7	4	4	29	12	71	90	87
19 Kirwan (D)	7	7	6	35	7	83	90	58
4 McCulloch (R)	7	8	8	33	4	89	90	85
17 McGregor (R)	7	8	5	34	7	83	89	80
6 Polk (D)	8	8	7	36	5	88	89	--
9 Reams (I)	9	8	6	35	4	90	--	--
15 Secrest (D)	6	9	6	33	6	85	87	--
12 Vorys (R)	8	9	7	35	4	90	89	95
13 Weichel (R)	6	9	7	34	5	87	91	87
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	8	7	8	38	3	93	83	87
8 Belcher (R)	7	9	5	31	9	78	--	--
5 Jarman (D)	9	8	9	38	4	90	--	--
6 Morris (D)	8	5	9	36	4	90	83	77
1 Schwabe (R)	3	8	4	27	17	61	--	73
4 Steed (D)	8	8	9	38	3	93	89	--
2 Stigler (D)	8	8	8	40	2	95	90	90
7 Wickersham (D)	7	8	9	39	2	95	91	--
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	6	3	8	27	2	93	91	93
4 Ellsworth (R)	7	4	2	27	5	84	80	90
1 Norblad (R)	6	7	5	33	5	87	85	94
2 Stockman (R)	4	5	7	28	2	93	85	87
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D) (3)	2	1	0	16	1	94	--	--
15 Bush (R)	6	9	8	36	6	86	--	--
30 Corbett (R)	8	9	7	33	4	89	94	94
9 Dague (R)	7	8	9	32	2	94	88	90
29 Denny (R)	7	8	7	34	2	94	--	--
32 Eberharter (D)	8	5	5	29	9	76	81	62
12 Fenton (R)	8	9	9	35	3	92	91	91
11 Flood (D)	6	7	3	26	10	72	95	--
31 Fulton (R)	6	8	8	34	4	89	91	86
19 Gavin (R)	2	9	6	28	7	80	89	88
14 Vacancy								
25 Graham (R)	7	9	8	40	4	91	89	89
7 James (R)	7	9	8	37	2	95	94	--
28 Kearns (R)	2	6	5	27	9	75	96	89
27 Kelley (D)	3	6	3	18	8	69	88	59
21 Lind (D)	7	9	5	36	4	90	96	--
16 McConnell (R)	8	8	9	41	1	98	96	98
24 Morgan (D)	8	7	3	25	6	81	91	63
18 Mumma (R)	6	8	9	36	5	88	--	--
10 O'Neill (D)	8	6	4	25	10	71	92	--
13 Rhodes (D)	8	8	5	37	7	84	93	--
26 Saylor (R)	7	6	5	31	2	94	96	--
17 Simpson (R)	3	8	3	27	10	73	72	93
23 Sittler (R)	7	7	6	32	7	82	--	--
22 Van Zandt (R)	8	9	9	40	2	95	96	92
8 Vacancy								
20 Walter (D)	8	8	6	36	3	92	93	85
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	6	7	5	30	7	81	92	--
4 Chudoff (D)	6	7	5	30	7	81	85	--
2 Granahan (D)	8	6	5	30	7	81	92	--
5 Green (D)	6	7	5	30	6	83	88	--
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	3	6	7	25	2	93	93	92
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	6	5	5	24	3	89	92	89
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	7	8	5	25	7	78	94	64
1 Forand (D)	8	8	6	35	7	83	93	71
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	8	8	9	38	3	93	76	95
3 Dorn (D)	5	6	6	26	7	79	--	88
6 McMillan (D)	7	7	7	30	5	86	71	95
5 Richards (D)	9	6	8	34	3	92	67	95
2 Riley (D)	8	8	8	39	3	93	--	96
1 Rivers (D)	4	5	7	25	2	93	67	97
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	7	8	6	31	7	82	--	--
1 Lovre (R)	9	9	6	36	6	86	91	--
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	4	8	8	29	3	91	--	--
9 Cooper (D)	8	8	9	40	4	91	75	89
10 Davis (D)	6	4	6	28	2	93	81	98
5 Evins (D)	8	6	6	34	1	97	81	88
3 Frazier (D)	8	7	8	35	2	95	76	--
4 Gore (D)	7	6	6	26	2	93	84	88
8 Murray (D)	5	7	5	29	7	81	69	93
6 Priest (D)	7	7	9	39	3	93	85	95
1 Reece (R)	5	8	5	33	9	79	--	--
7 Sutton (D)	3	7	5	29	7	81	81	--
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	8	8	9	42	2	95	80	91
15 Bentsen (D)	4	7	8	30	5	86	81	--
17 Burleson (D)	6	8	6	33	10	77	68	89
2 Combs (D)	8	6	7	30	1	97	82	89
21 Fisher (D)	6	5	4	27	8	77	67	91
13 Ikard (D) (4)	5	1	0	11	0	100	--	--
20 Kilday (D)	7	6	9	36	3	92	73	92
12 Lucas (D)	4	6	5	20	6	77	66	88
14 Lyle (D)	6	5	9	31	2	94	77	94
19 Mahon (D)	9	7	9	41	2	95	71	85
1 Patman (D)	8	6	7	37	4	90	77	88
7 Pickett (D)	4	8	6	29	11	73	68	80
11 Poage (D)	7	6	8	30	3	91	68	85
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
16 Regan (D)	3	7	5	20	10	67	67	97
18 Rogers (D)	6	7	7	34	7	83	--	--
6 Teague (D)	6	7	5	32	8	80	69	88
8 Thomas (D)	8	8	9	38	1	97	79	86
9 Thompson (D)	8	8	9	37	1	97	73	90
10 Thornberry (D)	6	7	8	30	2	94	70	--
5 Wilson (D)	6	6	5	26	10	72	65	91
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	8	6	4	29	3	91	91	--
1 Granger (D)	5	7	6	28	3	90	85	65
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	8	7	8	30	2	94	--	--
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	6	6	9	32	2	94	68	90
6 Burton (D)	6	6	8	34	3	92	69	--
9 Fugate (D)	9	5	9	36	2	95	72	--
3 Gary (D)	9	6	8	36	5	88	67	94
2 Hardy (D)	9	6	8	38	4	90	75	93
7 Harrison (D)	4	5	8	29	9	76	65	81
1 Robeson (D)	6	5	9	30	9	77	76	--
8 Smith (D)	6	6	8	32	9	78	60	88
5 Stanley (D)	5	5	9	27	5	84	68	88
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	8	9	9	43	1	98	95	95
5 Horan (R)	9	8	8	42	0	100	90	94
2 Jackson (D)	7	7	5	35	4	90	89	71
3 Mack (R)	7	8	8	37	4	90	93	91
1 Mitchell (D)	8	8	6	38	5	88	90	--
6 Tollefson (R)	6	9	9	39	3	93	95	92
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	7	7	5	29	8	78	93	--
4 Burnside (D)	9	8	6	39	5	89	96	--
6 Hedrick (D)	5	4	6	26	6	81	96	87
5 Kee, Eliz. (D) (5)	4	1	1	16	4	80	--	--
1 Ramsay (D)	7	6	6	28	8	78	87	--
2 Staggers (D)	7	6	5	27	7	79	93	--
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	6	7	9	33	7	83	75	90
2 Davis (R)	6	7	8	33	8	80	83	90
9 Hull (R)	5	5	7	27	17	61	80	61
5 Kersten (R)	5	8	8	31	0	100	--	94
7 Murray (R)	0	3	1	4	1	*	83	79
10 O'Konski (R)	3	3	4	14	8	64	79	74
1 Smith (R)	6	6	5	28	15	65	71	80
6 Van Pelt (R)	6	7	7	33	7	83	--	--
3 Withrow (R)	7	6	6	30	10	75	83	--
4 Zablocki (D)	8	7	4	31	7	82	92	--
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	7	6	5	31	8	79	--	--

(2) Bakewell sworn in March 19, 1951. (3) Vera Buchanan sworn in Aug. 1, 1951. (4) Ikard sworn in Sept. 17, 1951.

(5) Elizabeth Kee sworn in July 26, 1951. *Insufficent number of votes to compute meaningful percentage.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

"ON THE RECORD" IN 1951

House Voting Percentage Improves, But Senate Skid Continues

SUMMARY

The House of Representatives hiked its batting average for going "On The Record" in 1951. It scored higher than it had in the two previous years. But the Senate average again slid downward.

For 109 roll-call votes in the House in 1951, Members on the average made known their stands 88.8 per cent of the time. This stacked up with averages of 86.4 and 84 in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

For 202 roll-call votes in the Senate during 1951, Senators on the average declared their positions 87.5 per cent of the time. In 1949 and 1950, the upper chamber had topped the 1951 average, with 90.2 and 87.9 respectively.

Here are On-The-Record average percentages:

	1949	1950	1951
Senate	90.2	87.9	87.5
House	86.4	84.0	88.8

As for the number of roll calls, 1951 produced far fewer than did prior years:

	1949	1950	1951
Senate	227	229	202
House	121	154	109

What Survey Covers

Congressional Quarterly bases its "On-The-Record" study on the only votes Congress records -- those taken when a clerk in the Senate or House calls the name of each Member and records his stand.

If a Congressman is not in the chamber during the roll call, he can still go on the record by a pre-arranged "pair" with another Member or by announcing what his vote would have been had he been present. Paired or announced stands are printed in the Congressional Record.

A Congressman also can make his stand known by responding to Congressional Quarterly's poll of lawmakers who otherwise did not get on the record on key votes.

For its On-The-Record study, CQ counts pairs, announced stands and responses to its poll, in addition to actual votes.

In determining On-The-Record percentages, CQ makes allowance for Congressmen who did not take office until the session was under way. Their percentages are based on the number of votes which occurred after they became Members of Congress.

Sometimes absences from roll calls, resulting in low percentages, are caused by sickness or official business.

SENATE

Though Members of the upper chamber got off to a flying start in their On-The-Record voting pace at the first of the 1951 session, they drooped in the home stretch. At the end of three months, 55 Senators hadn't missed a single chance to go On-The-Record in the 20 roll calls the Senate had taken. With the passing of six months of the session and 70 more roll calls, Senators were faltering. Only 16 -- 11 Republicans and five Democrats -- still had missed no opportunity to let the public know where they stood on key issues before them.

By the end of the session, only one Senate Member had crossed the finish line with a perfect record -- Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), whose stand was recorded on every one of the 202 roll calls.

PARTY GROUPING

During the entire session, every Senator went On-The-Record more than half the time. A Democrat -- Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) -- had the lowest average. He made known his views on roll calls only 55 per cent of the time. However, Anderson was ill and in New Mexico during the last three months of the session.

Lowest On-The-Record man in Republican Senatorial ranks was Charles W. Tobey (N.H.) who scored a 58 per cent. He also was ill during part of the session.

The whole Senate fell into these groups:

Went on the record	Dems	GOP
100% of the time	1	0
90-99	27	22
80-89	13	16
70-79	8	5
60-69	0	2
50-59	1	1
	50	46

SENATE "HIGHS"

Highs in 1951, and their 1950 percentages:

	1951	1950
Democrats (9)		
McFarland (Ariz.)	100	94
Hill (Ala.)	99	99
Holland (Fla.)	99	99
Kilgore (W.Va.)	99	99
Hoey (N.C.)	98	95
Stennis (Miss.)	98	99
Hayden (Ariz.)	97	94
Kerr (Okla.)	97	86
Neely (W.Va.)	97	97

Republicans (7)	1951	1950
Smith (Maine)	99	98
Hendrickson (N.J.)	99	99
Ives (N.Y.)	99	98
Mundt (S.D.)	99	97
Carlson (Kan.)	98	--
Dworshak (Idaho)	98	95
Schoeppel (Kan.)	98	91

SENATE "LOWS"

Lows in 1951, and their 1950 percentages:

Democrats (9)	1951	1950
Anderson (N.M.)	55	91
Smathers (Fla.)	70	--
Byrd (Va.)	75	83
Murray (Mont.)	75	86
Gillette (Iowa)	75	86
McCarran (Nev.)	75	88
Eastland (Miss.)	79	79
Smith (N.C.)	79	--
Chavez (N.M.)	76	85
Republicans (8)		
Tobey (N.H.)	58	80
Duff (Pa.)	68	--
Martin (Pa.)	68	85
Flanders (Vt.)	72	75
Wherry (Neb.)	73	98
Wiley (Wis.)	73	90
Bridges (N.H.)	78	80
Brewster (Maine)	79	82

SENATE LEADERS

Majority Leader McFarland (Ariz.)	100	94
Dem. Whip Johnson (Tex.)	96	85
Minority Leader Wherry (Neb.)	73	98
GOP Whip Saltonstall (Mass.)	92	91
GOP Policy Leader Taft (Ohio)	92	86

HOUSE

Although House Members let their average for going On The Record slip from 92.5 per cent at the end of three months to 88.8 at the close of the 1951 session, this tally was well above the 1950 final score of 84.

During the first three months of 1951, 221 Representatives were in the 100 per cent bracket for 12 roll calls, When three more months had passed, with 40 more roll calls, only 31 had perfect scores. And at the close of the 1951 session, 16 Representatives could still claim perfect records for making their views public on 109 roll calls. This was five more than in 1950 but there were more roll calls (154) in that year.

PARTY GROUPING

Republicans stayed several laps ahead of their Democratic colleagues throughout the 1951 House session, so far as going On The Record was concerned. This followed the pattern of 1950.

At the half-way point, nine Democrats and 22 Republicans had 100 per cent averages. By the year's end the 100 per cent scoreboard registered six Democrats to 10 Republicans with perfect On-The-Record.

Every Democratic House Member except Thurmond Chatham (N.C.) went On The Record at least half the time. Chatham's average was 49 per cent. Low man on the House record-voting totem pole was Republican Reid F. Murray (Wis.) with 20 per cent.

The whole House fell into these divisions:

Went on the record	Dems	GOP
100% of the time	6	10
90-99	110	111
80-89	83	53
70-79	17	18
60-69	12	2
50-59	3	0
40-49	1	0
30-39	0	0
20-29	0	1
	232	195

1951 House highs, with 1950 percentages:

Democrats (6)	1951	1950
Aspinall (Colo.)	100	99
Brown (Ga.)	100	99
Buchanan, V. (Pa.)	100	--
Harris (Ark.)	100	86
Karsten (Mo.)	100	100
Rogers (Colo.)	100	--
Republicans (10)	**1951**	**1950**
Andersen (Minn.)	100	97
Bishop (Ill.)	100	100
Devereux (Md.)	100	--
Graham (Pa.)	100	97
Heselton (Mass.)	100	100
Holmes (Wash.)	100	100
Hull (Wis.)	100	100
Keating (N.Y.)	100	100
Nicholson (Mass.)	100	94
Byrnes (Wis.)	100	100

1951 House lows, with 1950 percentages:

Democrats (11)	1951	1950
Chatham (N.C.)	49	62
Allen (La.)	51	73
Powell (N.Y.)	52	58
Boggs (La.)	59	84
Dingell (Mich.)	60	47
Irving (Mo.)	61	73
Kennedy (Mass.)	61	72
Redden (N.C.)	62	64
Rivers (S.C.)	62	62
Brooks (La.)	63	72
Gore (Tenn.)	65	70
Republicans (10)	**1951**	**1950**
Murray (Wis.)	20	71
O'Konski (Wis.)	61	82
Cole (N.Y.)	67	77
Kersten (Wis.)	70	--
Scott, Hardie (Pa.)	72	76
Latham (N.Y.)	73	71
Busbey (Ill.)	75	--
Stockman (Ore.)	75	84
Herter (Mass.)	76	91
Scott, Hugh (Pa.)	76	76

HOUSE LEADERS

	1951	1950
Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.)	94	89
Majority Whip Priest (Tenn.)	96	90
Minority Leader Martin (Mass.)	88	89
Minority Whip Arends (Ill.)	91	91

In the House, as in the Senate, low On-The-Record percentages could be blamed in some instances on illness or absences on official business.

LADY LEGISLATORS

Legislators of the fairer sex in both houses of Congress showed no hesitancy in letting the public know how they stood on roll-call votes. Nine of the 11 women lawmakers had On-The-Record percentages of 93 or above. Two were lower. Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) had an 87 per cent and Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) an 85 per cent score.

Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the only woman Senator, shared the top level percentage among Republicans in the Senate, by going on the record 99 per cent of the time.

LONG WEEKENDS?

Although a bulky percentage of lawmakers firmly announced their stands with "yeas" and "nays" in the halls of Congress during the 1951 session, the apparent enticement of the "long weekend" took its toll in representation.

CQ's analysis of roll calls in both houses on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays revealed a sizeable portion of legislators were afield on business, official or unofficial, elsewhere than in Congress. These facts were disclosed:

1. On more than half of the "weekend" roll calls in the Senate, one-fourth of the Members were not present and voting. (In other words, roll call votes were taken 73 times on either Friday, Saturday or Monday during the first session; on 39 of these at least 24 Senators were not present).

2. One-third of the Senate membership was not present to vote on a dozen "weekend" roll calls. (Twelve of the 73 roll-call ballots falling on Friday, Saturday or Monday came when one-third of the upper chamber was absent.)

3. On 43 roll calls taken in the House during stretched-out weekends, absences totaled 936, among representatives of near-by states. (Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia)

4. There was an average of 22 empty House seats assigned to Representatives from the six surrounding states on each weekend roll-call vote during the 1951 session.

5. On four House and 13 Senate weekend roll calls, absentees, had they been present and voting, might have changed the outcome of the ballot.

ABSENTEEISM

Absenteeism should not be confused with not going On The Record. Although absent during a roll call, a Congressman still could have gone On The Record by "pairing" with a colleague or by announcing his stand at a later date. However, in some cases, the fate of a measure might have been changed had all the Congressmen voted.

Further analysis of absenteeism during "long weekend" roll calls revealed:

1. The average number of absentees in the Senate was 22.7. Of these, 12.2 were Republicans and 10.5 were Democrats.

2. New York State Representatives apparently found home more alluring than did some other Members. On stretched-out week ends, the average House Member from New York missed about 10 out of 43 votes. The average Representative from Pennsylvania was absent for approximately eight ballots; New Jersey, 7.6; Maryland, 7.3; Virginia, 6.6; and Delaware, 5.

Examples of Senate issues on which the result might have been changed had absentees been present and voting:

An amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113) to cut the authorization for European economic aid from $1,130,500,000 recommended by committee to $880,500,000. The amendment was agreed to, 36-34. There were 11 Democrats and 15 Republicans absent.

Amendment to the Public Health Service Act (S 445) to authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units. The Senate passed it, 38-35, with 10 Democrats and 11 Republicans missing.

Amendment to the Post Office Appropriation for 1952 to reduce funds for transportation of mails $16 million below amount recommended by committee. It was carried, 35-33. Twelve Democrats and 16 Republicans were absent.

On the four roll calls in the House where absentees could possibly have changed the results had they been present, one was particularly close. Although there were only 10 absentees from the six nearby states, 59 other House Members were missing.

The vote was on a motion, which was agreed to, to recommit with instructions to cut $350 million from funds for economic aid in the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). The vote was 186 to 177.

MISSING MEMBERS

Much-missing House Members from nearby states with the times they were not present on the 43 weekend roll calls:

Kelley (D Pa.)	30	Powell (D N.Y.)	19
Latham (R N.Y.)	22	Roosevelt (D N.Y.)	16
Radwan (R N.Y.)	21	Anfuso (D N.Y.)	15
Buckley (D N.Y.)	20	Scott, Hugh (R Pa.)	15

Times Senators from the six nearby states missed voting on 73 weekend roll calls:

Smith (R N.J.)	32	Williams (R Del.)	11
Duff (R Pa.)	30	Butler (R Md.)	9
Byrd (D Va.)	29	Frear (D Del.)	9
Martin (R Pa.)	28	Lehman (D N.Y.)	4
O'Conor (D Md.)	24	Hendrickson (R N.J.)	3
Robertson (D Va.)	18	Ives (R N.Y.)	3

SENATORS "ON THE RECORD"

82nd CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
(Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951)

1. Number of times each Senator voted "Yea" or "Nay" or answered "Present" on the 202 roll-call votes that occurred during the period Jan. 3 through Oct. 20, 1951.
2. Number of times each Senator paired (other than making a general pair, which does not indicate an opinion), announced, or answered the CQ Poll during the period.
3. Total number of times each Senator thus went On The Record through votes, pairs (other than general pairs), announcements or CQ Poll responses on the 202 roll-call votes.

ON THE RECORD PERCENTAGES

4. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 1st Session, 1951. For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines. (Percentages of Senators who were sworn in after the session was underway were figured on the basis of the number of roll calls that occurred after they took office.)
5. Percentage of all roll calls on which each Senator was On The Record during the 81st Congress, 2nd Session, 1950.
6. Percentage of all roll calls on which each Senator was On The Record during the 81st Congress, 1st Session, 1949.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill (D)	193	8	201	99	99	98
Sparkman (D)	149	24	173	86	91	98
ARIZONA						
Hayden (D)	189	6	195	97	94	97
McFarland (D)	202	0	202	100	94	93
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright (D)	136	27	163	81	88	92
McClellan (D)	170	10	180	89	97	95
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland (R)	177	9	186	92	93	96
Nixon (R)	173	8	181	90	65*	92*
COLORADO						
Johnson (D)	183	1	184	91	94	94
Millikin (R)	187	2	189	94	89	96
CONNECTICUT						
Benton (D)	176	5	181	90	79	--
McMahon (D)	164	3	167	83	96	96
DELAWARE						
Frear (D)	169	21	190	94	82	83
Williams (R)	190	1	191	95	99	99
FLORIDA						
Holland (D)	196	5	201	99	99	100
Smathers (D)	139	3	142	70	56*	83*
GEORGIA						
George (D)	165	6	171	85	93	89
Russell (D)	157	16	173	86	94	89
IDAHO						
Dworshak (R)	198	0	198	98	95	100
Welker (R)	157	13	170	84	--	--
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen (R)	161	16	177	88	--	--
Douglas (D)	189	1	190	94	96	98
INDIANA						
Capehart (R)	160	17	177	88	81	87
Jenner (R)	137	25	162	80	80	82
IOWA						
Gillette (D)	132	19	151	75	86	85
Hickenlooper (R)	158	9	167	83	83	96
KANSAS						
Carlson (R)	196	1	197	98	--	--
Schoeppel (R)	194	3	197	98	91	94
KENTUCKY						
Underwood (D) (1)	161	3	164	90	91*	79*
Clements (D)	167	13	180	81	--	--
LOUISIANA						
Ellender (D)	183	9	192	95	90	92
Long (D)	172	13	185	92	78	99
MAINE						
Brewster (R)	137	23	160	79	82	73
Smith (R)	185	14	199	99	98	98
MARYLAND						
Butler (R)	174	18	192	95	--	--
O'Conor (D)	138	28	166	82	84	86
MASSACHUSETTS						
Lodge (R)	128	61	189	94	89	82
Saltonstall (R)	171	15	186	92	91	96
MICHIGAN						
Ferguson (R)	178	11	189	94	93	98
Moody (D) (2)	148	3	151	92	--	--
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey (D)	153	31	184	91	90	98
Thye (R)	170	11	181	90	97	94
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland (D)	144	16	160	79	79	67
Stennis (D)	192	5	197	98	99	92
MISSOURI						
Hennings (D)	177	16	193	96	--	--
Kem (R)	154	12	166	82	93	89
MONTANA						
Ecton (R)	168	8	176	87	98	89
Murray (D)	106	46	152	75	86	92
NEBRASKA						
Butler (R)	149	15	164	81	97	83
Wherry (R)	129	18	147	73	98	96
NEVADA						
Malone (R)	146	15	161	80	94	92
McCarran (D)	137	15	152	75	88	67
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges (R)	133	25	158	78	80	80
Tobey (R)	58	59	117	58	80	76
NEW JERSEY						
Hendrickson (R)	199	0	199	99	99	97
Smith (R)	156	38	194	96	91	85
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson (D)	97	14	111	55	91	97
Chavez (D)	112	41	153	76	85	73
NEW YORK						
Ives (R)	193	8	201	99	98	99
Lehman (D-Lib)	186	8	194	96	99	--
NORTH CAROLINA						
Hoey (D)	195	2	197	98	95	96
Smith (D)	141	18	159	79	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer (R)	174	2	176	87	89	96
Young (R)	178	14	192	95	73	96
OHIO						
Bricker (R)	168	12	180	89	90	85
Taft (R)	153	32	185	92	86	94
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr (D)	187	8	195	97	86	95
Monroney (D)	169	1	170	84	71*	93*
OREGON						
Cordon (R)	184	5	189	94	91	98
Morse (R)	163	13	176	87	97	89
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff (R)	119	18	137	68	--	--
Martin (R)	120	17	137	68	85	88
RHODE ISLAND						
Green (D)	180	3	183	91	92	96
Pastore (D)	183	6	189	94	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston (D)	159	6	165	82	85	96
Maybank (D)	174	10	184	91	89	89
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case (R)	173	5	178	88	75*	81*
Mundt (R)	192	7	199	99	97	95
TENNESSEE						
Kefauver (D)	131	39	170	84	79	88
McKellar (D)	177	10	187	93	93	99
TEXAS						
Connally (D)	179	2	181	90	93	92
Johnson (D)	185	8	193	96	85	97
UTAH						
Bennett (R)	167	23	190	94	--	--
Watkins (R)	158	10	168	83	96	96
VERMONT						
Aiken (R)	172	10	182	90	87	94
Flanders (R)	100	46	146	72	75	90
VIRGINIA						
Byrd (D)	132	19	151	75	83	78
Robertson (D)	169	15	184	91	96	93
WASHINGTON						
Cain (R)	131	32	163	81	80	97
Magnuson (D)	153	28	181	90	96	97
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore (D)	182	17	199	99	99	98
Neely (D)	165	30	195	97	97	95
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy (R)	138	30	168	83	79	90
Wiley (R)	132	15	147	73	90	76
WYOMING						
Hunt (D)	148	13	161	80	84	80
O'Mahoney (D)	170	3	173	86	93	94

(2) Moody (D Mich.) sworn in 4/25/51-present for 164 roll calls.
(1) Underwood (D Ky.) sworn in 3/19/51-present for 182 roll calls.
*Refers to House percentage.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

HOUSE MEMBERS "ON THE RECORD"

82nd CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
(Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951)

1. Number of times each Representative voted "Yea" or "Nay", or answered "Present" on the 109 roll-call votes that occurred during the period Jan. 3 through Oct. 20, 1951.
2. Number of times each Representative paired (other than making a general pair, which does not indicate an opinion), announced or answered the CQ Poll during the period.
3. Total number of times each Representative thus went On The Record through votes, pairs (other than general pairs), announcements or CQ Poll responses during the course of the 109 roll-call votes.

ON THE RECORD PERCENTAGES

4. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 1st Session, 1951. For convenience this column is marked in heavy black lines. (Percentages of Representatives who were sworn in after the session was underway were figured on the basis of the number of roll calls that occurred after they took office.
5. Percentage of all roll calls on which each Representative was On The Record during the 81st Congress, 2nd Session, 1950.
6. Percentage of all roll calls on which each Representative was On The Record during the 81st Congress, 1st Session, 1949.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews (D)	107	0	107	98	95	99
9 Battle (D)	102	1	103	94	94	95
1 Boykin (D)	84	4	88	81	71	82
6 deGraffenried (D)	88	8	96	88	81	83
7 Elliott (D)	93	2	95	87	89	97
2 Grant (D)	107	0	107	98	95	95
8 Jones (D)	105	1	106	97	97	99
5 Rains (D)	97	0	97	89	88	84
4 Roberts (D)	98	6	104	95	--	--
ARIZONA						
AL Murdock (D)	103	1	104	95	91	78
AL Patten (D)	96	7	103	94	90	88
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings (D)	100	0	100	92	94	94
7 Harris (D)	107	2	109	100	86	98
5 Hays (D)	93	5	98	90	91	85
2 Mills (D)	108	0	108	99	100	99
6 Norrell (D)	97	2	99	91	94	92
4 Tackett (D)	102	4	106	97	92	97
3 Trimble (D)	96	4	100	92	99	98
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen (R)	98	2	100	92	92	98
8 Anderson (R)	100	3	103	94	80	90
11 Bramblett (R)	81	4	85	78	95	91
2 Engle (D)	81	9	90	83	86	91
4 Havenner (D)	103	4	107	98	94	98
9 Hunter (R)	103	1	104	95	--	--
3 Johnson (R)	83	4	87	80	62	93
23 McKinnon (D)	100	4	104	95	95	92
6 Miller (D)	63	11	74	68	77	91
22 Phillips (R) *	84	4	87	80	95	78
1 Scudder (R)	98	2	100	92	91	98
5 Shelley (D)	83	6	89	82	84	--
21 Sheppard (D)	87	8	95	87	68	76
10 Werdel (R)	71	14	85	78	62	94
Los Angeles County						
18 Doyle (D)	100	4	104	95	80	93
12 Hillings (R) *	102	3	104	95	--	--
20 Hinshaw (R)	76	16	92	84	60	82
19 Holifield (D)	60	25	85	78	82	96
16 Jackson (R) *	74	11	84	77	75	88
17 King (D)	98	3	101	93	96	93
15 McDonough (R)	79	9	88	81	87	99
13 Poulson (R) *	91	7	97	89	77	74
14 Yorty (D)	99	4	103	94	--	--
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall (D)	109	0	109	100	99	98
3 Chenoweth (R)	100	6	106	97	--	--
2 Hill (R)	105	0	105	96	82	93
1 Rogers (D)	108	1	109	100	--	--
CONNECTICUT						
3 McGuire (D)	104	1	105	96	97	93
4 Morano (R)	96	2	98	90	--	--
5 Patterson (R)	98	2	100	92	78	85
1 Ribicoff (D)	85	3	88	81	86	78
AL Sadlak (R)	90	2	92	84	82	84
2 Seely-Brown (R)	107	0	107	98	--	--
DELAWARE						
AL Boggs (R)	103	0	103	94	81	98
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett (D)	107	0	107	98	92	97
5 Herlong (D)	90	8	98	90	88	84
4 Lantaff (D)	101	3	104	95	--	--
1 McMullen (D)	105	0	105	96	--	--
6 Rogers (D)	98	3	101	93	93	94
3 Sikes (D)	77	9	86	79	86	82
GEORGIA						
10 Brown (D)	109	0	109	100	99	100
4 Camp (D)	88	12	100	92	96	95
2 Cox (D) **	99	0	97	89	84	91
5 Davis (D)	102	0	102	94	97	98
3 Forrester (D)	105	0	105	96	--	--
7 Lanham (D)	105	1	106	97	97	96
1 Preston (D)	81	15	96	88	94	98
6 Vinson (D)	58	17	75	69	70	79
8 Wheeler (D)	95	6	101	93	82	99
9 Wood (D)	58	23	81	74	76	79
IDAHO						
2 Budge (R)	101	0	101	93	--	--
1 Wood (R)	91	8	99	91	--	--
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen (R)	93	5	98	90	82	83
17 Arends (R)	94	5	99	91	91	93
26 Bishop (R)	108	1	109	100	100	99
19 Chiperfield (R)	103	3	106	97	74	88
23 Jenison (R)	100	4	104	95	90	84
21 Mack (D)	79	5	84	77	92	80
15 Mason (R)	82	15	97	89	68	79
25 Price (D)	101	5	106	97	98	94
14 Reed (R)	95	6	101	93	87	84
20 Simpson (R)	100	3	103	94	93	98
22 Springer (R)	106	0	106	97	--	--
18 Velde (R)	92	10	102	94	91	87
24 Vursell (R)	96	2	98	90	79	85
Chicago—Cook County						
3 Busbey (R)	50	32	82	75	--	--
13 Church (R)	107	0	107	98	--	--
1 Dawson (D)	71	4	75	69	60	87
8 Gordon (D)	87	9	96	88	84	94
10 Hoffman (R)	79	14	93	85	70	63
12 Jonas (R)	94	2	96	88	79	80
5 Kluczynski (D)	94	2	96	88	--	--
4 McVey (R)	105	2	107	98	--	--
6 O'Brien (D)	106	0	105	97	95	96
7 Sabath (D)	67	11	78	72	53	81
11 Sheehan (R)	80	15	95	87	--	--
2 Vail (R)	95	4	99	91	--	--
9 Yates (D)	97	2	99	91	88	93
INDIANA						
4 Adair (R)	95	8	103	94	--	--
5 Beamer (R)	104	3	107	98	--	--
7 Bray (R)	98	2	100	92	--	--
11 Brownson (R)	91	10	101	93	--	--
3 Crumpacker (R)	104	2	106	97	--	--
8 Denton (D)	93	7	100	92	84	97
2 Halleck (R)	94	11	105	96	80	87
6 Harden (R)	101	2	103	94	84	86
10 Harvey (R)	101	1	102	94	91	85
1 Madden (D)	102	3	105	96	93	95
9 Wilson (R)	89	0	89	82	87	86
IOWA						
5 Cunningham (R)	105	3	108	99	97	94
6 Dolliver (R)	101	4	105	96	82	88
3 Gross (R) *	109	0	108	99	99	97
8 Hoeven (R)	102	3	105	96	86	91
7 Jensen (R)	107	1	108	99	98	95
4 LeCompte (R)	88	8	96	88	91	96
1 Martin (R)	99	3	102	94	75	81
2 Talle (R)	103	2	105	96	83	98
KANSAS						
1 Cole (R)	95	0	95	87	95	96
3 George (R)	106	1	107	98	82	--
5 Hope (R)	102	1	103	94	94	94
4 Rees (R)	105	1	106	97	97	97
2 Scrivner (R) *	103	1	103	94	97	99
6 Smith (R)	82	8	90	83	77	99
KENTUCKY						
8 Bates (D)	85	6	91	83	80	83
4 Chelf (D)	96	1	97	89	96	93
9 Golden (R)	93	2	95	87	94	88
1 Gregory (D)	91	4	95	87	71	70
3 Morton (R)	76	10	86	79	81	72
7 Perkins (D)	86	6	92	84	88	93
5 Spence (D)	105	0	105	96	94	100
6 Watts (D) (2)	78	2	80	87	--	--
2 Whitaker (D)	71	20	91	83	67	54
LOUISIANA						
8 Allen (D)	53	3	56	51	73	90
2 Boggs (D)	44	20	64	59	84	92
4 Brooks (D)	64	5	69	63	72	90
1 Hebert (D)	51	28	79	72	65	75
7 Larcade (D)	76	3	79	72	80	84
6 Morrison (D)	60	15	75	69	60	71
5 Passman (D)	79	12	91	83	90	96
3 Willis (D)	93	1	94	86	73	89
MAINE						
1 Hale (R)	103	1	104	95	93	88
2 Nelson (R)	98	2	100	92	86	90
MARYLAND						
6 Beall (R)	87	6	93	85	88	93
2 Devereux (R)	107	2	109	100	--	--
4 Fallon (D)	93	2	95	87	90	94
3 Garmatz (D)	94	5	99	91	97	84
1 Miller (R)	95	1	96	88	86	92
5 Sasscer (D)	100	2	102	94	88	94
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates (R)	104	0	104	95	82	--
4 Donohue (D)	94	2	96	88	90	78
2 Furcolo (D)	94	1	95	87	82	88
8 Goodwin (R)	101	5	106	97	92	90
10 Herter (R)	73	10	83	76	91	94
1 Heselton (R)	109	0	109	100	100	100
11 Kennedy (D)	63	3	66	61	72	74
7 Lane (D)	101	0	101	93	94	90
14 Martin (R) *	95	2	96	88	89	83
12 McCormack (D)	99	4	103	94	89	94
9 Nicholson (R)	109	0	109	100	94	98
3 Philbin (D)	91	0	91	83	86	86
5 Rogers (R)	98	3	101	93	95	88
13 Wigglesworth (R)	97	2	99	91	96	100
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett (R)	100	1	101	93	92	96
6 Blackney (R)	88	5	93	85	74	84
8 Crawford (R)	87	3	90	83	83	92
5 Ford (R)	104	0	104	95	97	99
4 Hoffman (R)	99	5	104	95	95	87
2 Meader (R)	94	4	98	90	--	--
11 Potter (R) *	93	5	97	89	76	85
3 Shafer (R)	100	2	102	94	86	79
9 Thompson (R)	104	0	104	95	--	--
7 Wolcott (R)	100	1	101	93	82	88
10 Woodruff (R)	40	44	84	77	82	85
Detroit—Wayne County						
15 Dingell (D)	44	21	65	60	47	55
17 Dondero (R)	85	10	95	87	86	93
16 Lesinski (D)	101	1	102	94	--	--
1 Machrowicz (D)	90	6	96	88	--	--
13 O'Brien (D)	97	5	102	94	81	80
14 Rabaut (D)	91	5	96	88	86	99
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen (R)	109	0	109	100	97	95
1 Andresen (R)	99	6	105	96	88	88
8 Blatnik (D)	93	5	98	90	92	81
9 Hagen (R)	95	3	98	90	92	98
5 Judd (R)	91	9	100	92	90	88
6 Marshall (D)	107	0	107	98	83	90
4 McCarthy (D)	98	2	100	92	80	95
2 O'Hara (R)	104	0	104	95	91	98

* Times voted includes one vote "present". 2) Watts (D Ky.) sworn in 4/23/51; present for 92 roll calls.

* Cox (D Ga.) Times Voted includes two votes "present".

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	98	3	101	93	86	88
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	107	0	107	98	98	100
6 Colmer (D)	98	4	102	94	82	96
1 Rankin (D) *	108	0	107	98	99	98
3 Smith (D)	106	0	106	97	--	--
2 Whitten (D)	98	4	102	94	92	86
7 Williams (D) *	103	2	104	95	81	97
5 Winstead (D)	103	3	106	97	73	92
MISSOURI						
6 Armstrong (R)	80	4	84	77	--	--
5 Bolling (D)	97	2	99	91	92	98
9 Cannon (D)	105	0	105	96	90	97
8 Carnahan (D)	88	6	94	86	90	93
12 Curtis (R)	90	13	103	94	--	--
4 Irving (D)	50	17	67	61	73	77
10 Jones (D)	98	3	101	93	92	93
13 Karsten (D)	109	0	109	100	100	100
1 Magee (D)	86	4	90	83	80	96
2 Moulder (D)	85	5	90	83	85	93
7 Short (R) *	88	5	92	84	88	79
11 Bakewell (R) * (3)	96	0	95	97	--	--
3 Welch (D)	91	6	97	89	86	93
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	91	1	92	84	87	98
1 Mansfield (D) (1)	86	15	101	95	92	86
NEBRASKA						
2 Buffett (R) *	93	6	98	90	--	--
1 Curtis (R)	104	0	104	95	93	87
4 Miller (R)	105	1	106	97	92	93
3 Vacancy						
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	80	7	87	80	90	79
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	103	0	103	94	96	95
1 Merrow (R)	89	6	95	87	90	88
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	104	2	106	97	95	95
3 Auchincloss (R)	105	3	108	99	94	94
8 Canfield (R)	101	1	102	94	95	83
6 Case (R)	87	0	87	80	94	89
5 Eaton (R)	76	13	89	82	61	62
2 Hand (R)	92	5	97	89	81	82
14 Hart (D)	91	4	95	87	96	86
4 Howell (D)	86	7	93	85	90	98
12 Kean (R)	94	2	96	88	95	92
10 Rodino (D)	101	4	105	96	96	96
13 Sieminski (D)	91	3	94	86	--	--
9 Vacancy						
7 Widnall (R)	89	0	89	82	83	--
1 Wolverton (R)	95	7	102	94	93	88
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey (D)	75	6	81	74	--	--
AL Fernandez (D)	103	1	104	95	86	94
NEW YORK						
44 Butler (R) *	97	5	101	93	--	--
32 Byrne (D)	79	11	90	83	82	68
39 Cole (R)	66	7	73	67	77	69
28 Gamble (R)	90	4	94	86	86	84
1 Greenwood (D) (1)	102	1	103	97	--	--
27 Gwinn (R)	82	8	90	83	77	67
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	81	3	84	77	61	68
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	88	14	102	94	73	82
31 Kearney (R)	84	8	92	84	84	77
40 Keating (R)	109	0	109	100	100	91
34 Kilburn (R)	82	5	87	80	94	73
42 Miller (R)	86	6	92	84	--	--
41 Ostertag (R)	99	1	100	92	--	--
43 Radwan (R)	82	14	96	88	--	--
45 Reed (R)	93	11	104	95	88	80
36 Riehlman (R)	98	3	101	93	89	78
29 St. George (R) *	102	3	104	95	84	85
38 Taber (R)	88	8	96	88	97	85
33 Taylor (R)	72	14	86	79	78	61
30 Wharton (R)	89	3	92	84	--	--
35 Williams (R)	102	6	108	99	--	--
New York City						
8 Anfuso (D)	77	13	90	83	--	--
25 Buckley (D)	60	18	78	72	53	44
15 Celler (D)	81	13	94	86	88	81
4 Clemente (D)	89	8	97	89	86	80
17 Coudert (R)	71	22	93	85	80	57
6 Delaney (D)	80	7	87	80	93	92
24 Dollinger (D)	90	4	94	86	88	86
18 Donovan (D)	91	3	94	86	--	--
23 Fine (D)	80	5	85	78	--	--
11 Heffernan (D)	83	8	91	83	77	77
7 Heller (D)	86	10	96	88	82	74
21 Javits (R) *	85	2	86	79	84	80
10 Kelly (D)	86	9	95	87	88	--
9 Keogh (D)	76	13	89	82	78	74
19 Klein (D)	80	15	95	87	81	79
3 Latham (R)	64	16	80	73	71	77
26 McGrath (D)	81	7	88	81	83	83
14 Multer (D)	100	5	105	96	90	83
16 Murphy (D)	66	14	80	73	75	62
13 O'Toole (D)	94	4	98	90	95	85
22 Powell (D)	38	19	57	52	58	64
5 Quinn (D)	81	6	87	80	40	74
12 Rooney (D)	98	4	102	94	99	92
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	74	11	85	78	78	66
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	88	1	89	82	71	64
1 Bonner (D)	95	4	99	91	97	75
7 Carlyle (D)	104	2	106	97	81	86
5 Chatham (D)	36	17	53	49	62	44
4 Cooley (D)	99	3	102	94	79	79
8 Deane (D)	87	4	91	83	89	80
9 Doughton (D)	98	1	99	91	88	95
6 Durham (D)	49	23	72	66	77	81
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	101	0	101	93	94	86
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	107	0	107	98	73	--
2 Kerr (D)	92	5	97	89	79	90
12 Redden (D)	50	18	68	62	64	76
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Aandahl (R)	88	0	88	81	--	--
AL Burdick (R)	102	0	102	94	80	98
OHIO						
14 Ayres (R)	102	1	103	94	--	--
AL Bender (R)	95	4	99	91	--	--
8 Betts (R)	108	0	108	99	--	--
22 Bolton (R)	103	2	105	96	89	66
16 Bow (R)	101	3	104	95	--	--
3 Vacancy						
11 Brehm (R)	84	2	86	79	73	88
7 Brown (R)	89	6	95	87	88	92
5 Clevenger (R)	104	3	107	98	93	56
21 Crosser (D) (1)	97	0	97	92	85	80
1 Elston (R)	79	11	90	83	100	69
20 Feighan (D)	104	2	106	97	95	84
18 Hays (D)	95	5	100	92	92	85
2 Hess (R)	74	11	85	78	--	--
10 Jenkins (R)	104	2	106	97	87	90
19 Kirwan (D)	101	2	103	94	85	90
4 McCulloch (R)	93	7	100	92	88	96
17 McGregor (R)	98	8	106	97	92	75
6 Polk (D)	104	1	105	96	97	100
9 Reams (I) *	99	1	99	91	--	--
15 Secrest (D)	96	4	100	92	100	85
12 Vorys (R)	95	6	101	93	89	90
13 Weichel (R)	95	1	96	88	92	75
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	96	6	102	94	99	98
8 Belcher (R)	100	2	102	94	--	--
5 Jarman (D)	105	1	106	97	--	--
6 Morris (D)	99	0	99	91	90	100
1 Schwabe (R)	108	0	108	99	--	--
4 Steed (D)	103	2	105	96	82	93
2 Stigler (D)	104	1	105	96	86	89
7 Wickersham (D)	102	1	103	94	82	90
OREGON						
3 Angell (R) (1)	83	4	87	82	76	93
4 Ellsworth (R)	87	6	93	85	84	91
1 Norblad (R)	89	3	92	84	92	77
2 Stockman (R)	81	1	82	75	84	89
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan, V.(D)(4)	35	0	35	100	--	--
15 Bush (R)	104	0	104	95	--	--
30 Corbett (R)	96	2	98	90	91	82
9 Dague (R)	91	4	95	87	93	90
29 Denny (R)	98	1	99	91	--	--
32 Eberharter (D)	95	5	100	92	92	96
12 Fenton (R)	100	2	102	94	97	99
11 Flood (D)	84	9	93	85	92	80
31 Fulton (R)	93	1	94	86	87	80
19 Gavin (R)	90	6	96	88	93	88
14 Vacancy						
25 Graham (R)	107	2	109	100	97	100
7 James (R)	96	4	100	92	84	87
28 Kearns (R) *	88	10	97	89	82	84
27 Kelley (D)	48	34	82	75	79	88
21 Lind (D)	103	1	104	95	97	93
16 McConnell (R)	105	2	107	98	88	93
24 Morgan (D)	90	2	92	84	71	89
18 Mumma (R)	105	0	105	96	--	--
10 O'Neill (D)	87	7	94	86	87	88
13 Rhodes (D)	105	1	106	97	90	91
26 Saylor (R)	90	1	91	83	90	95
17 Simpson (R)	96	4	100	92	84	87
23 Sittler (R)	98	4	102	94	--	--
22 Van Zandt (R)	107	0	107	98	92	97
8 Vacancy						
20 Walter (D) *	101	3	103	94	95	78
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	92	3	95	87	76	76
4 Chudoff (D)	90	7	97	89	79	74
2 Granahan (D)	96	4	100	92	82	81
5 Green (D)	93	4	97	89	83	67
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	73	6	79	72	76	79
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	79	4	83	76	76	75
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	86	3	89	82	81	80
1 Forand (D)	103	4	107	98	99	92
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	106	0	106	97	90	98
3 Dorn (D)	85	7	92	84	--	--
6 McMillan (D)	85	2	87	80	83	84
5 Richards (D)	94	1	95	87	83	61
2 Riley (D)	107	0	107	98	--	--
1 Rivers (D)	53	15	68	62	62	69
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry (R)	100	0	100	92	--	--
1 Lovre (R)	105	1	106	97	84	84
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker (R)	84	6	90	83	--	--
9 Cooper (D)	106	1	107	98	92	100
10 Davis (D)	80	5	85	78	69	80
5 Evins (D)	85	9	94	86	90	94
3 Frazier (D)	96	1	97	89	82	94
4 Gore (D)	70	1	71	65	70	77
8 Murray (D)	82	1	83	76	84	97
6 Priest (D)	105	0	105	96	90	96
1 Reece (R)	106	1	107	98	--	--
7 Sutton (D)	81	10	91	83	77	99
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	106	0	106	97	99	98
15 Bentsen (D)	98	0	98	90	85	85
17 Burleson (D)	102	0	102	94	98	96
2 Combs (D)	87	3	90	83	83	94
21 Fisher (D)	92	5	97	89	92	98
13 Ikard (D) (5)	19	0	19	83	--	--
20 Kilday (D)	92	2	94	86	88	93
12 Lucas (D)	79	0	79	72	91	87
14 Lyle (D)	88	3	91	83	59	88
19 Mahon (D)	106	1	107	98	97	96
1 Patman (D)	94	9	103	94	82	91
7 Pickett (D)	97	0	97	89	83	96
11 Poage (D)	92	1	93	85	86	87
4 Rayburn (D)	--	-	--	--	--	--
16 Regan (D)	77	10	87	80	56	81
18 Rogers (D)	102	0	102	94	--	--
6 Teague (D)	90	7	97	89	87	93
8 Thomas (D)	98	0	98	90	93	97
9 Thompson (D)	93	3	96	88	89	92
10 Thornberry (D)	88	2	90	83	89	92
5 Wilson (D)	96	1	97	89	96	98
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	87	6	93	85	88	79
1 Granger (D)	89	5	94	86	84	89
VERMONT						
AL Prouty (R)	90	4	94	86	--	--
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	89	5	94	86	89	69
6 Burton (D)	95	2	97	89	86	90
9 Fugate (D)	100	3	103	94	91	88
3 Gary (D)	100	4	104	95	89	83
2 Hardy (D)	106	0	106	97	98	93
7 Harrison (D)	92	7	99	91	93	86
1 Robeson (D)	102	0	102	94	52	--
8 Smith (D)	102	3	105	96	91	79
5 Stanley (D)	90	0	90	83	79	69
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	108	1	109	100	100	89
5 Horan (R) (1)	103	0	103	97	94	92
2 Jackson (D)	98	3	101	93	95	99
3 Mack (R)	106	0	106	97	90	98
1 Mitchell (D)	101	5	106	97	87	94
6 Tollefson (R)	106	0	106	97	93	88
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	100	2	102	94	80	78
4 Burnside (D)	108	0	108	99	94	79
6 Hedrick (D)	87	6	93	85	88	81
5 Kee, Eliz. (D)(6)	40	0	40	98	--	--
1 Ramsay (D)	85	0	85	78	76	83
2 Staggers (D)	92	1	93	85	90	83
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes (R)	97	12	109	100	100	100
2 Davis (R)	102	4	106	97	99	99
9 Hull (R)	109	0	109	100	100	93
5 Kersten (R)	73	3	76	70	--	--
7 Murray (R)	9	13	22	20	71	86
10 O'Konski (R)	58	10	66	61	82	92
1 Smith (R)	99	6	105	96	93	93
6 Van Pelt (R)	99	2	101	93	--	--
3 Withrow (R)	103	1	104	95	86	83
4 Zablocki (D)	99	3	102	94	90	92
WYOMING						
AL Harrison (R)	99	2	101	93	--	--

1) Sworn in after three roll calls. *Vote includes one "present." 3) Bakewell (R), sworn in 3/19/51, present for 98 roll calls.

4) Vera Buchanan, sworn in 8/1/51, present for 35 roll calls. 5) Ikard (D) sworn in 9/17/51, present for 23 roll calls.

6) Elizabeth Kee, sworn in 7/26/51, present for 41 roll calls.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

AGRICULTURE

Major Actions

Sugar Act

Farm Labor Act

Sugar Act Extended

HR 4521—P.L. 140

Summary — A bill slightly amending the 1948 Sugar Act and extending it until Dec. 31, 1956, was signed by the President Sept. 1 after it was passed by Congress in August with relatively little debate.

The legislation provided marketing quotas for domestic and foreign sugar and fixed prices for producers who comply with the quotas and meet certain other conditions.

The bill was brought up in Congress and passed a year before the 1948 Act was scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, pp. 107, 388.) The reason given for the early action was to enable growers to plan ahead and avoid the uncertainties accompanying last - minute legislative action.

A sugar bill (S 1694) was introduced in the Senate June 18 by Allen J. Ellender, Sr., (D La.) for himself and nine other Senators. Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) dropped a companion bill, (HR 4521) into the House hopper June 20. The House Agriculture Committee, of which Cooley was chairman, held hearings for seven days, from June 27 to July 31. The House unit reported the bill Aug. 8 with amendments, and the House passed it Aug. 13 without change.

The Senate Finance Committee heard three witnesses at brief hearings and Aug. 20 reported the bill in the form passed by the House. Aug. 22 the Senate passed the bill unchanged. Senate action came on a 72-4 roll call (see page 106).

The swift trip of the measure through the legislative mill was mainly due to the thorough preparation that preceded its introduction, and the unity achieved by the domestic sugar industry — both cane and beet— and government agencies.

The Department of Agriculture began discussions with interested parties in March, and the first interdepartmental meeting was held May 3, with representatives of the Departments of State, Interior, Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture and the Tariff Commission in attendance. Before the bill was introduced major segments of the domestic industry already had agreed on quotas and other bill provisions.

As it became law, the 1951 Sugar Act carried these provisions:

Provisions — Extended the main provisions of the 1948 Act, including the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine annual U.S. continental requirements, set quotas, and buy sugar, for a period of four years, from Jan. 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1956. (For 1948 Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. III 1947, pp. 107 388, 396.)

Extended the excise tax and import tax from July 1 1953, to June 30, 1957. As provided in the 1948 act, these taxes were fixed at 50 cents per hundred pounds. Payments to domestic producers from the tax fund were set at the rate of 80 cents per hundred pounds of sugar, raw value, for the first 350 short tons of sugar produced, with payments reduced progressively downward to a minimum of 30 cents per hundred pounds of production in excess of 30,000 short tons of sugar.

Require a farmer to meet these conditions to qualify for payments: He must not produce more than his share of the quota for his area. (2) If he is also a processor, he must pay fair prices to producers from whom he buys sugar. (3) He must pay fair wages to laborers whom he employs, and must not employ child labor. The same conditions were required under the 1948 Act.

The marketing quotas for domestic and Philippine producers remained unchanged from the 1948 Sugar Act, and the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. The domestic beet sugar producers continued to have a quota of 1,800,000 short tons, the mainland cane sugar producers 500.000 tons; Hawaiian producers, 1,052,000 tons, and the Philippine producers 952,000 tons.

The quota for Puerto Rico was increased from 910,000 tons to 1,080,000 tons, and the quota of the Virgin Islands from 6,000 to 12,000 tons.

The quota for Cuba was set at 96 per cent of the total U.S. requirements which could not be met by the quotas of the domestic territorial, and Philippine producers. This was a reduction from the 98.64 per cent set for Cuba under the 1948 Act.

The Act guaranteed to Cuba 28.6 per cent of the market for U.S. requirements, when such amount was 7,400,000 short tons, or less, or 2,116,000 short tons when the total amount of U.S. sugar requirements exceeded 7,400,000 short tons. The domestic quotas were to be reduced pro rata to meet these minimum Cuban quotas.

The remainder of the foreign countries received a quota of four per cent of the total U.S. requirements which could not be met by the quotas of the domestic, territorial and Philippine producers. Their quota under the 1948 act was 1.36 per cent. Ninety-five per cent of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Philippines was to be prorated among those countries on the basis of the average amount imported from each within the quotas established for them in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

A country not meeting its quota in those years could ship into the U.S. market up to one per cent of the quota established for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Philippines. If the Secretary of Agriculture found that the foreign countries could not fill their quotas, he was directed to increase the quota for Cuba by the amount of the deficit.

The Secretary of Agriculture was otherwise given authority and discretion to fill deficits "on such basis" as he determined.

Quotas for liquid sugar for Cuba and the Dominican Republic remained the same as they were under the 1948 act: 7,970,558 gallons for Cuba and 830,894 for the Dominican Republic. In addition a quota of 300,000 gallons was set for the British West Indies.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Agriculture Committee held a week of hearings beginning June 27 on the Sugar bill (HR 4521) sponsored by Chairman Harold D. Coley (D N.C.). Cooley had introduced the bill June 20.

The lead-off witness was Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the Agriculture Department. Testifying June 27 and 28, he said the bill had Administration backing.

Gordon Pickett Peyton, appearing June 27, said he spoke for industrial users who used half of the nation's sugar. He asked the Committee to recess hearings for 60 days so industry groups could study the legislation further.

Witnesses heard June 28 were David M. Keiser, chairman, U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, Laurence A. Crosby,

president, American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, Walter Ross, president, Western Beet Growers Association, and William De Winter, Minneapolis, representing the flour-milling industry.

Statements were filed with the Committee from Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine), Joseph R. Farrington (R), delegate from Hawaii, W. E. Welch, National Reclamation Association, and Matt Trigg, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Frank A. Kemp of Denver backed the legislation June 29 on behalf of "all five of the great domestic" sugar groups. He named them as the Sugar Cane Growers and Processors of Louisiana and Florida, the Sugar Beet Growers and Processors, the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association. Kemp is chairman of the executive committee of the American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee.

Thurman Arnold representing the American Molasses Co., asked that a new definition of molasses be put into the bill.

The Commitee approved HR 4521 with amendments Aug. 2. The only important change provided for a quota of 300,000 gallons of liquid sugar for each calendar year from the British West Indies.

Formally reporting the bill Aug. 8, the group stated, "As far as the committee is aware, there is no opposition anywhere to the enactment of this bill."

Floor Action

The House by voice vote Aug. 13 passed the bill. No objection was raised.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Finance Committee held brief hearings on HR 4521 Aug. 17 before reporting it Aug. 20. Myers, Kemp and Arnold, who testified before the House Agriculture Committee, also appeared before the Senate group. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), withdrew his request to testify because he was ill. He said that he wanted to be sure that the legislation was "fair to the Cubans," whose quota was cut somewhat below that set in the 1948 act.

The Senate companion bill (S 1694) was not considered. This bill had been introduced June 18 by Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Walter F. George (D Ga.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Russell B. Long (D La.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.).

Floor Action

The Senate on Aug. 22 passed HR 4521 on a 72-4 roll-call vote, with only Sens. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), William Benton (D Conn.), James P. Kem (R Mo.), and James O. Pastore (D R.I.), voting against it. (See page 000).

Ellender led debate. He said the measure was the result of 18 years of careful study and experience in sugar legislation.

"It has been most effective in assuring to the farmers and to laborers in the field the same benefits afforded the industry. It has been the means by which foreign suppliers have been aided and our export trade increased. Precedents have been established which insure domestic area quota revisions when and if they are necessary.

"Other amendments may be necessary from time to time as conditions change," he said, "but the Sugar Act of 1948 and the proposed revisions which we are now considering, in my opinion, constitute the most desirable and effective method that has yet been devised for dealing with our domestic sugar problems."

Sens. Millikin, O'Mahoney and Holland also urged approval of the measure.

Fulbright, virtually the only opponent of the bill, said "payments to producers of sugar are almost twice the payments to the producers of any other agricultural commodity . . . One of my criticisms is that sugar is singled out for special and preferential treatment."

GROUP STANDS

There was no organized opposition to the bill as a whole, though dispute developed over parts of it.

The major segments of the domestic industry — beet and cane, on the mainland and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico — made their compromises in negotiations prior to hearings of the two Congressional committees. While some of them sought more than the bill would provide, they opposed any change in the measure in order to be sure of legislative action in 1951.

The major elements of the domestic industry, backed up in their stand for the bill by the American Farm Bureau Federation, were: The American Sugar Beet Industry PolicyCommittee U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, American Cane Sugar League (Louisiana growers), the Florida growers, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, and the Association of Sugar Refiners of Puerto Rico.

Divergence of Views

While favoring the bill, the beet group, represented by the Western Beet Growers Association and the National Reclamation Association, served notice that they might ask for a bigger quota in the future.

And the 170,000 ton increase in the quota for imports from Puerto Rico was not as big as the Puerto Rican Trade Council advocated (240,000 tons, nor enough to absorb the 280,000 tons that the trade council and the Association of Sugar Planters of Puerto Rico said would probably remain unharvested in 1952 under present conditions.

The AFL's International Longshoremen's Association and AFL's International Council of Sugar Workers and Allied Industries Unions and the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers of America all were opposed to a suggestion (not in the bill) to increase the amount of refined sugar brought into the states from Puerto Rico, but approved the increase for that area's raw sugar quota.

Industrial Sugar Users

Industrial users of sugar, represented by 15 associations, asked vainly for a 60-day recess in consideration of the bill by the House committee. The users then asked for two changes, neither of which were granted: 1) A requirement that when the Secretary of Agriculture made his estimates of U.S. sugar requirements he could not set the figure at less than the annual average direct consumption for the two previous years; 2) The bill be effective for only two years, not four.

The 15 sugar - using associations were the American Bakers Association, American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Associated Retail Bakers of America, Associated Retail Confectioners of the U.S., Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the U.S., International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association of the U.S.

Also, the National Association of Chewing Gum Manufacturers, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, National Bakers Supply House Association, National Canners Association, National Confectioners' Association of the U.S., Inc., National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, and National Preservers' Association, Inc.

Struggle for Quotas

Areas that ship sugar to the mainland fought over their share in the American sugar market, with both their governments and their sugar industries taking part.

Cubans resisting the cut in their quota, were opposed by Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Haiti, all of which received increases. The Haitian - American Association wanted an even bigger increase for Haiti.

Working against Cuba were (1) the fact that Puerto Rico is a U.S. area, (2) opposition of American wheat millers and textile groups, and (3) arguments of Latin Americans on the basis of their unfavorable balances of trade with the U.S., their wartime aid to this country, and their need to develop economically.

Also opposing the Cuban position were the Dominican Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the Dominican Embassy and the W. R. Grace and Company, which said it represented Peru.

Pro - Cuban sugar spokesmen included the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba and the Cuban Embassy. The American C. of C. of Cuba argued for simple extension of the 1948 sugar law instead of the 1951 bill and said a four - year extension was not enough. The American Bakers Association also opposed cutting the Cuban quota, but asked for a three-year extension.

Also favoring the Cuban stand, the AFL sent a letter to House Agriculture Committee members, a day after they had reported the bill, urging that the Cuban quota not be cut in favor of any increased allotment to "non - democratic" countries, and named the Dominican Republic and Peru in the latter category. The AFL said Communists in Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America would benefit by such a quota shift.

Stateside groups opposing the Cuba stand included the Flour Millers' Export Association's spring wheat milling members (including General Mills, Inc., and Pillsbury Mills, Inc.) They complained about the Cuban Government's ending of tariffs on wheat imports into that nation, thus ending the U.S. preference there, in order to supply a new Cuban wheat mill. The millers said they would lose their Cuban market and fought unsuccessfully against dropping the 1948 law's Section 202 (e).

Letters complaining of Cuban-American trade agreement terms with respect to textiles also were an anti-Cuban factor. These came from the Textile Export Association of the U.S. and its associates, the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, and Natl. Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and were read into the record by Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) who linked Cuba's increase in its textile tariffs and U.S.-Cuban sugar relations.

Molasses Issue

The American Molasses Company sought redefinition of "liquid sugar" in the law and suggested adding a definition of molasses, and a provision permitting a maximum import of 10 million gallons a year, of which six million could contain between five and six per cent of non - sugar solids.

(Existing law (1) defined "liquid sugar" as having less than six per cent non - sugar solids, (2) applied quotas to liquid sugar imports, and (3) banned Barbados, British West Indies molasses if it fell into the "liquid sugar" class.)

The American Molasses Company also wanted to ban reprocessing of molasses imports into sugar products.

Its proposals were opposed by the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association and the Department of Agriculture. The House Committee amended the bill to provide a 300,000 - gallon liquid sugar quota for the British West Indies to cover the problem and Congress accepted it.

Another issue was presented when the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Independent) strongly organized among Hawaiian sugar workers, asked for a stiffening of the wage requirements of the sugar law. Existing law required growers to pay "fair" wages to be eligible for subsidies. ILWU wanted insertion into the law of a 75 - cent - an - hour minimum wage, with area determinations of minima in excess of that figure, and a ban on imports of sugar produced at wages below 75 cents. No such clause was passed.

REGISTERED AGENTS

Registered in 1951 under the lobbying law as working for sugar clients or filing quarterly reports were:

Arnold, Fortas and Porter, Washington law firm, retained by American Molasses Co., N.Y.C., and receiving "no special compensation," registered June 20, 1951.

Ex-Rep. H. M. Baldrige (R Neb.), Washington, working for U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn., N.Y.C.; registered Feb. 8, 1947, at $18,000 salary.

Clarence J. Bourg, Washington, representing the American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, and the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich, registered Feb. 13, 1947, showing $15,750 compensation from the two clients.

H. B. Boyd, Washington, U.S. Beet Sugar Association, registered Feb. 8, 1947, $18,000 salary.

Harold Burke, N.Y.C., also of the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, registered Feb. 11, 1947, reporting a $7,500 salary.

Sherlock Davis, Washington, counsel of U.S. Cuban Sugar Council N.Y.C., registered March 3, 1949, $20,000 salary.

Josiah Ferris, Washington, for three clients: Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla., and U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla., registered Feb. 8, 1949, with $6,200 fee from both; and American Sugar Cane League, registered June 25, 1951, $500 monthly.

Ernest W. Greene, Washington, man for Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, registered March 5, 1949, $45,180 compensation.

Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross public relations firm, N. Y. C., retained by U. S. Cuban Sugar Council registered Oct. 12, 1946, at a $15,000 fee and $8,000 reimbursement for the secretary's salary.

E. W. Rising, Washington, working for Western Beet Growers Association, Great Falls, Mont., and for water conservation groups in the sugar beet area, registered for WBGA Sept. 12, 1946, at a $30-per-day rate.

Robert H. Shields, Washington, spokesman for U.S. Beet Sugar Association, registered Feb. 8, 1947, at $40,000 salary.

Dudley Smith, Washington, agent of Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. Washington, registered March 11, 1947, showing $12,000 salary

Everett B. Wilson, Jr., Washington, also of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, registered Feb. 1, 1947, $8,000 salary.

Walter F. Woodul, Houston, registered Feb. 12, 1947, as working for the Imperial Sugar Company, Sugar Land, Tex., at a $10,000 salary; and registered July 2, 1951, as acting for Imperial and for its parent firm, Sugar Land Industries, Sugar Land, Tex., at $5,000 yearly fee.

Gordon Pickett Peyton, Washington, retained by the Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the U.S. Washington, registered March 21, 1949, showing a $20,000 retainer, and then asked Feb. 11, 1950, that his registration be terminated because of legislative inactivity.

Mexican Farm Labor

S 984 - P.L. 78

Summary — Congress in 1951 authorized the Department of Labor to recruit and import Mexican farm workers to meet farm labor shortages in the United States. This was done by amending the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the transportation of Mexican laborers at U. S. government expense to U. S. reception centers near the border. There they could be hired and taken by American employers to farms in areas certified by the Secretary of Labor as short of domestic farm workers.

The American employer would pay up to $15 of the cost to the U. S. Government for transporting a worker from his home in Mexico to the reception center, and all the cost of moving him between the recention center and the farm. The U. S. Government would guarantee performance of the contract between the laborer and the American employer.

The law implemented an agreement made with the Mexican government to facilitate the entry of Mexican farm laborers when domestic help was not available. The Mexican government had insisted upon government rather than private recruitment of farm workers after the expiration June 30, 1951, of its existing agreement for the importation of laborers.

On Feb. 27 Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr., (D La.) introduced S 984, and on March 5 Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) introduced HR 3048 to authorize U. S. government recruitment and importation of Western Hemisphere, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican agricultural workers.

Both bills were later amended to cover only Mexican workers. Both provided that the government pay all costs of recruitment, transportation and maintenance in reception centers, and both originally provided that employers reimburse the government for up to $20 of these costs. The House amended this sum to $10, and the conference group compromised at $15.

The legislation was opposed by labor organizations which charged it discriminated against American workers. It was strongly supported by Southwestern farm-labor users who said Mexican labor was essential for the harvesting of crops.

Considerable controversy developed over the employment of "wetbacks" — illegal entrants who swam or waded across the Rio Grande River. The House version permitted their employment; the Senate version provided penalties for employing them. In compromise the Senate penalties were discarded and provision was made for legalizing entries. Ellender promised to push for passage of a separate law to penalize hiring of these "wetbacks" and several bills directed to this end were introduced. They received no action in 1951.

The Senate passed S 984 by voice vote on May 7. The House passed it on June 27, with a roll - call vote of 240 to 139. (Votes page 104 .) Conference was called for on June 28, and the conference report was agreed to by both chambers by voice votes on June 30.

On July 12 the President signed the act, at the same time asking Congress to enact supplementary legislation to provide penalties for those who harbor "wetbacks." The bill became Public Law 78.

Provisions — As enacted, the bill carried provisions to:

Authorize the Secretary of Labor to recruit and transport Mexican farm workers between recruitment centers outside the U. S. and reception centers near their place of entry, and to operate these reception centers, providing subsistence and emergency medical care to the workers. Transportation and subsistence expenses incurred by the Labor Department would be reimbursed by employers hiring these workers at the rate of not more than $15 per worker.

Authorize the Labor Department to help workers and employers negotiate contracts and require it to guarantee employers' wage and transportation promises.

Limit the supply of workers to employers who promised to reimburse the government for any loss resulting from its guaranty of contracts, and to pay the government a sum equivalent for the return of another employee in case a worker was not returned to the reception center as contracted.

Require the Labor Secretary, before recruiting Mexican farm workers, to determine that sufficient domestic workers were not available, that employment of foreign workers would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similar employed U. S. workers, and that efforts were made to attract domestic workers under comparable conditions.

Permit recruiting of Mexicans already here five years or temporarily here under legal entry.

Specify that no workers could be supplied under this law for employment after Dec. 31, 1953.

Background — After the 1947 termination of the World War II emergency farm labor supply program under which the Department of Agriculture imported workers for temporary employment in agriculture, individual employers themselves recruited and imported agricultural workers at their own expense, under terms of the United States - Mexico Farm Labor Agreement of 1949. This agreement was to expire June 30, 1951, and the government of Mexico, as well as American labor groups, farm-labor user groups, and government officials, sought extensive changes in the arrangement.

During January negotiations with the State Department, the Mexican government protested that individual employers' preference for recruiting close to the border to save transportation costs resulted in a convergence upon border towns of large numbers of workers, and drained the better workers from the border towns although the labor surplus was in the Mexico City area.

Mexican Government Stand

Mexico insisted that the recruitment take place below the border and in

the interior of Mexico, and proposed that the U. S. government do the recruiting instead of individual employers. They also asked that the U. S. guarantee compliance with individual work contracts.

On the other hand Southwestern labor - users, lacking the power to prevent workers from leaving their employ, sought relief from posting $25 bond they forfeited when they failed to return individual workers to Mexico.

The 1949 U. S. - Mexico agreement had given as a major aim the elimination of "wetback" traffic by the orderly importation of Mexican farm labor for temporary employment where shortages of domestic labor had been certified. However, the agreement excepted those illegal entrants already in the country, and later authorization was given for legalizing hiring of border-jumpers who entered before Oct. 20, 1950.

In June, 1951, the government of Mexico said that "wetbacks" usually accepted less than the prevailing wage when they accepted employment, and described their employment in competition with Mexicans who entered the U. S. legally as the "most acute complication" of official efforts to reach an international agreement.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, said that the situation had resulted in the exploitation of Mexican and United States farm workers alike.

President's Commission

In April the President's Commission on Migratory Labor submitted a report finding that (1) the million migrant laborers in the U. S. were living in housing characterized as "among the most deplorable in the nation," (2) migratory workers were more subject to sickness and had a higher death rate than most other segments of the population, (3) their diet was insufficient, that the farm accident rate was very high, (4) child labor was a serious problem in agriculture, (5) the Farm Placement Division of the United States Employment Service served as a recruiting agency for farm employers regardless of the effect on the workers, and (6) large numbers of alien laborers were not needed.

About 400,000 of these million migrant laborers, the Commission said, were "wetbacks", many of whom were allowed to re-enter legally by the United States Immigration Service after a "token deportation."

The Commission recommended that foreign contract labor be imported only on the basis of inter - governmental agreements, that the United States Employment Service should certify the existence of farm labor shortages before alien workers were imported, that penalties be imposed for employing illegal immigrants, and that legalization of "wetbacks" be forbidden.

SENATE

On Feb. 27, Allen J. Ellender, Sr., (D La.) introduced S 984 authorizing the Secretary of Labor to recruit foreign agricultural workers from countries in the Western Hemisphere, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, to operate reception centers, transport and guarantee performance of wage provisions on their behalf. A similar bill, S 1106, was introduced March 12 by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and others.

Committee

Hearings were held by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Clarence J. McCormick, Undersecretary of Agriculture and Robert T. Creasey, Assistant Secretary of Labor, testified on March 13 in support of legislation for foreign workers, but said that in order that American workers not be discriminated against the government might have to pay the cost of transporting American farm workers.

Next day Magnuson urged that the government pay a major portion of the transportation of foreign farm workers. He appeared in support of S 1106, which he sponsored with Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), Herman Welker (R Idaho) and James E. Murray (D Mont.).

Several northwest farm spokesmen urged the Committee to provide for equalization of transportation costs between northern and southern states. On March 15, a Mississippi and a Southern California spokesman told the Senators that the farmers using the labor should pay the transportation costs.

As approved by the Agriculture Committee and reported April 4 to the Senate, S 984 provided that the American employer would put up not more than $20 a worker to cover cost of recruiting from Mexico and transportation to the border, plus the full cost of transportation to the job site from the reception center. It was estimated that it would authorize the importation of 53,000 Mexican farm workers. The Committee recommended elimination of references to Puerto Rican and Hawaiian labor on grounds they should not be included in measures dealing with foreign labor.

Floor Action

Debate opened April 26 with a statement by Ellender that unless the bill was passed, migratory Mexican workers could enter the U. S. only illegally, mainly by swimming the Rio Grande. This would add to the existing "wetback" problem, Ellender asserted, adding that half a million Mexicans were already in this country unlawfully.

Ellender said there was a severe shortage of American workers to do "stoop labor" in the fields, and that the Mexicans were needed badly. But Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) disputed this and harshly criticized the bill April 30. In a detailed speech, he told the Senate only a few corporate farms wanted Mexican labor.

He said the terms of S 984 could place migrant workers in "slavery and peonage." The workers themselves would tend to depress American standards for farm labor, he declared.

Chavez Amendment Rejected

Chavez offered an amendment to make a U.S. farm laborer eligible ahead of a foreign one to receive any benefits (such as transportation costs) furnished by the government under a foreign farm labor recruitment program.

On May 1 the Senate rejected the Chavez proposal on a 12-59 roll-call. (For voting, see page 106.). Chavez then withdrew 10 other amendments he had readied. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) successfully offered an amendment requiring that before Mexicans could be recruited, the Department of Labor would have to certify the U.S. labor supply was insufficient.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) spoke in favor of pending amendments to authorize federal reception centers in the U.S. for recruited labor and federal payment of the workers' travel costs.

On May 7 the Senate passed S 984 by voice vote after amending it to penalize farmers who employed "wetbacks," by a fine of up to $2,000 or imprisonment of up to one year for each such alien employed and denial of Mexican labor imported under S 984 to farmers who employed illegal entrants.

Both amendments were in line with recommendations made by President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor. The first was sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who said that Mexicans apparently came here legally by the tens of thousands and illegally by the hundreds of thousands, displacing American workers and cutting wages by accepting a lower rate. Morse sponsored the second amendment.

A third proposal of the Presidential Commission, introduced as an amendment by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), was voted down. It would have given officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service the authority to search places of employment for "wetbacks." It first was defeated by voice vote, and subsequently this was confirmed on a standing vote. Ellender and Anderson vigorously opposed the Humphrey amendment, saying it might invade the privacy of farm homes.

Another amendment, by Cordon, which would have made imported Mexican labor available on a more equal basis to all parts of the country by setting up ports of entry in addition to those along the Mexican border was defeated by a roll-call vote of 31 to 43. Cordon pointed out that employers would be required under the bill to bear the cost of transporting the Mexicans from reception centers to the job site.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Provide fine and imprisonment for any person knowingly employing any Mexican alien who entered illegally. Voice vote.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Deny legally entered Mexican workers to any employer who hired Mexican aliens who entered illegally. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)—Permit Mexicans who already have legally entered the United States to be recontracted. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)—Prohibit importation of Mexican laborers unless reasonable efforts have been made to attract domestic workers for such employment. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)—Require Secretary of Labor instead of Director of State Employment Security, to certify insufficiency of labor before Mexicans can be recruited. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Provide for distribution of foreign workers geographically according to need existing for such foreign workers. Roll-call vote, 31-43.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)—Permit Immigration officers to inspect places of employment of foreign workers to determine whether any illegally entered the United States. First by voice vote, then standing vote.

Humphrey — Require foreign workers to be paid at wage rate prevailing for the crop at the "time and place where the work is to be performed." Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) — Make a U.S. worker eligible ahead of a foreigner to receive benefits under the labor recruitment program. Roll Call, 12-59.

HOUSE

On March 5 W. R. Poage (D Tex.) introduced HR 3048 providing Hawaiian, Puerto Rican and Western Hemisphere farm laborers with transportation to U. S. reception centers, up to $20 of transporation and recruitment expenses to be paid by the employer. Like the Senate bill, it provided for the operation of reception centers, guaranteed performance of contracts, and required certification of a shortage of domestic labor.

Hearings

The Poage bill then went to the House Agriculture Committee, which held hearings. Clarence J. McCormick, Undersecretary of Agriculture, told the Committee March 9 that the government should pay for transportation of domestic as well as foreign workers in "emergency" cases for harvesting crops. In this he supported a similar Labor Department proposal.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) feared farmers would not get equal occupational draft deferments with other Americans "if this country is to become a haven for foreign farm laborers." He opposed the Poage bill.

At the hearing March 14, Rep. Frank Smith (D Miss.) testified that use of Mexican workers was essential if 1951 cotton goals were to be realized.

Committee

The House Agriculture Committee amended the bill to make it applicable only to Mexicans, and reduced to $10 the limit American farmers would have to reimburse the U.S. government for recruitment and transportation charges to reception centers. Because of changes, the Committee offered a "clean" measure, (HR 3283) which it reported April 16. The bill also permitted farmers to employ "wetbacks."

On May 16 the House Rules Committee by a 4 to 5 vote refused to send HR 3283 up for floor action, but on June 13 the group reversed itself and cleared the legislation for House action.

Floor Action

By a 240-139 roll-call vote the House passed HR 3283 June 27, after rejecting several amendments. By parties the roll call was 108 Democrats for, 90 against; 132 Republicans for, 49 against (See page 104). The House then vacated its action and passed instead S 984, after amending it to substitute the text of the Senate measure.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) — Insert provisions of HR 283 in S 984, passed by the Senate. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James G. Polk (D Ohio) — Substitute S 984 for the provisions of HR 3283. Standing vote, 44 - 137.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) — Insert penalty provisions in Polk substitute amendment. Standing, 55 - 125

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) — Assess farmers pro rata the cost of importing alien farm laborers. Teller vote, 62 - 149.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) — Reimburse U.S. government at the rate of $35 per laborer for essential expenses incurred. Standing 26 - 81.

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) — Set up reception centers for Mexican farm laborers. Standing, 47 - 97.

CONFERENCE

Senate-House conferees seeking a compromise bill refused to accept the Senate provision for severe penalties for employers using "wetbacks", and set $15 as the limit employers would be required to pay of the cost to the U.S. government for transporting a worker from his home in Mexico to the reception center in the U.S. The Senate version had set a $20 limit, and the House version $10.

The conference report also called for a certification by the Secretary of Labor that an area was short of domestic farm workers before Mexicans could be imported.

Both Senate and House agreed to the conference report on June 30 by voice votes.

Truman Requests New Bill

On July 12 the act was signed and became Public Law 78. In signing the legislation, President Truman asked Congress to enact supplementary legislation to halt illegal immigration of Mexicans and to improve recruitment of domestic laborers for farms in the Southwest.

Chairman Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee said that the "wetback" problem would be somewhat alleviated by the new measure and that he would push for passage of a separate bill (S 1391) introduced April 26, setting up penalties for employers hiring "wetbacks." Other bills to penalize those who illegally imported aliens or knowingly employed them were introduced by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) July 13 (S1851) Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) July 17 (HR 4845), and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.) July 18 (HR 4854). None of the bills was acted on during the first session.

GROUP STANDS

Organized labor asked the President to veto the bill. Both the AFL and CIO charged that the bill's provisions would undermine conditions of American farm workers and result in heavy costs to American taxpayers.

CIO President Philip Murray complained that "the bill legalizes government contracting of illegal entrants, thus in effect sanctioning violations of the immigration laws and encouraging further illegal entries." He added that legalizing employment of "cheap" Mexican labor would be a competitive disadvantage for small type farmers and an advantage to large - scale farms.

William Green, president of the AFL, said the bill ran contrary to the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Migratory Labor deploring the importation of Mexican workers, their pay rates and working conditions. Both labor leaders said that legalizing employment of Mexicans illegally living in the U. S. for five years was "meaningless" because it would be almost impossible to determine how long such persons had been in the country.

The Railway Labor Executives Association, representing railway memberships of 19 unions, opposed the legislation saying it was "virtually without standards" and constituted a threat to domestic workers, both agricultural and industrial. It protested that the Committee disregarded the study by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report showing extensive underemployment and poverty among marginal farm families with whom, the Committee said, large numbers of agricultural workers could be recruited.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Farm Labor Union, in a letter asking the President to veto the measure, called it "a thinly - disguised subsidy for a small number of large-scale farm operators and food processors who would be supplied with cheap labor to further reduce living standards of American citizens." He said it would cost the government far more than the $15 it would charge labor-users for the services it would provide, and protested against the exemption of imported workers from the payment of social security and income taxes.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Beet Growers Federation, National Grange, National Cotton Council of America, and other agricultural labor - user groups from California, Arizona, Texas, Colorado, Missouri, New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas supported the measure.

These groups were among 24 which signed a June 14, 1951, open letter to Congressmen, titled "Agricultural Labor Users of the United States." It urged passage of the farm labor measure without "the crippling, punitive Douglas amendment" to the Senate bill. The Douglas amendment provided penalties for anyone knowingly employing Mexican aliens entering illegally. (See SENATE, CONFERENCE sections above.)

Other group stands were reported by Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.) who said he was told by farmers, farm organizations and civic leaders in the Rio Grande Valley that Mexican labor was desperately needed to gather hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton.

Speaking for other congressional leaders, Senate Democratic leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said they had urged the President to sign S 984 saying the laborers were urgently needed so Southwestern farmers could meet the production goals set by the Agriculture Department.

Marketing Facilities

HR 39

Summary — The House Sept. 26 refused to approve a bill for government insurance on loans to finance building farm produce markets in large cities. During the 81st Congress the House had passed a like bill, but the Senate Agriculture Committee had pigeonholed it without action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 87).

Provisions — The bill (HR 39) would have provided a system of mortgage insurance to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for the expansion of public wholesale market facilities for perishable agricultural commodities. It would have authorized insurance up to $100 million for 40-year, four per cent mortgages on principal amounts up to 85 per cent of cost, with a charge of one half per cent a year to the mortgagee. The bill also authorized a $25 million revolving fund to cover loan defaults.

House Action

Three bills were introduced in the House to provide mortgage insurance for marketing facilities for perishable goods: HR 26, introduced Jan. 3 by Rep. M. G. Burnside (D W. Va.), HR 39 on Jan. 3 by Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), and HR 1291 on Jan. 12 by Rep. John Phillips, (R Cal.). Agriculture Committee Chairman Cooley's bill was approved by the Committee and reported Sept. 14.

The bill was first taken up in the House Sept. 25 after a resolution (H Res 429) to consider the measure was approved 211-112 on a roll-call vote (see page 104). Nearly two hours of debate followed, then further action was postponed until Sept. 26.

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) led opposition to the proposal, asserting that it would lead to further

demands for building materials already in short supply.

On Sept. 26 Andresen offered a motion to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee, and by a roll-call vote of 179 to 163 this was done. Supporting recommittal were 142 Republicans and 36 Democrats; 26 Republicans and 137 Democrats opposed it.

There was no further action during 1951.

Horse Farm Transfer

S 271 (HR 1149) — P.L. 26

Summary — Congress completed action May 3, 1951, on legislation authorizing the transfer of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., to the Vermont Agricultural College. There was little debate on the bill and the only opposition came in the Senate.

The measure provided that the Secretary of Agriculture transfer the United States Morgan Horse Farm—942 acres of land — to the Vermont Agricultural College, a state institution. The college would retain the land providing it was used for agricultural purposes for a length of time agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the college.

About half of the land was donated to the United States in 1907; the rest was purchased in 1917. It was used for agricultural research, principally for research on horses. The General Appropriations Act of 1951 contained funds for closing the station not later than June 30, 1951. A bill (S 4235 of the 81st Congress) authorizing the transfer was passed by the Senate Dec. 15, 1950, but did not become law. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 91)

Morse Charges "Give-away"

The bill (S 271) acted on in 1951 was reported by the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate Feb. 8 and was passed without debate April 11. On April 12, Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.), who was not present during Senate passage the day before, offered a motion to reconsider the vote. It was taken up again April 17 and the Senate accepted on a 50 to 24 roll-call vote a motion by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) to table Morse's request to reconsider the vote.

During the debate that preceded the roll call, Morse strongly urged that federal property should not be given away to states or to any public body within the states. He said it was the Senate's duty to "protect property belonging to all people of the nation from a give-away game."

A similar bill (HR 1149) was reported in the House April 13 by the Committee on Agriculture. It was passed without debate on April 17. The House version, however, provided that unless the college operated the farm for the benefit of agriculture, the property would revert to the U. S.

On April 24, the House accepted an amendment by Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) substituting the language of the House bill (HR 1149) in the Senate bill (S 271).

The bill was sent to conference April 25 and conferees proposed that the property be transferred to the college as long as it was used for the benefit of agriculture, during a period agreed on by the Secretary of Agriculture and the college.

Both the House and the Senate accepted the conference report May. 3. The bill was signed by President Truman May 7 and became Public Law 26.

Farm Tenant Act

S 684 — P.L. 123

Summary — Congress amended the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to make a "more effective" distribution of mortgage insurance on loans for the purchase and improvement of farms and to increase the limit on loans for farm operation.

Under the changed distribution of loans for the purchase and improvement of farms, the $100 million authorized for such federal loan insurance would be allocated among the states partly according to applications received instead of entirely according to a formula based on farm tennacy and population. Also changed by the bill (S 684) were provisions for operational loans to farmers for equipment, supplies and subsistence.

Provisions — Here are the provisions of the bill, as enacted:

Provide that a fourth of the $100 million in loan insurance could be distributed among the states without regard to the farm population formula. The remaining $75 million would be allocated according to population and tennancy.

Increase from $3,500 to $7,000 the limit on operational loans made by the Secretary of Agriculture, and raise the limit on the amount of indebtedness a borrower could have from $5,000 to $10,000.

Extend from five to seven years the term of repayment of operating loans and the maximum period during which the borrower could be inindebted in order to be eligible for further financial assistance.

Allow the Secretary to postpone the initial annual repayment on both real estate and operational loans up to two years, if he finds that farm income is too small to make earlier payments.

Background — The Farm Tenant Act was passed originally in 1937 and amended in 1946 by the Farmers Home Administration Act. (For detail, see CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, p. 425.) Further revision of the farm loan program was attempted during the 81st Congress when a bill similar to S 684 was passed by the House. It was not acted on by the Senate.

Distribution "Not Equitable"

Both Senate and House Agriculture Committees held hearings on farm tenant act amendments before the 82nd Congress. Appearing at the sessions in favor of the legislation were Congressmen, Agriculture Department officials and farm organizations.

In the report on its bill the Senate group stated that the distribution of loans according to farm tenancy and population had not proven equitable. As a result, in the 1950-1951 period allotments were insufficient in five states and allotments in 12 other states were "closely approached." The Senators expected full operation of the loan program would be curtailed.

Following approval of the bill by the Senate Committee June 11, the upper chamber passed the measure June 21 by unanimous consent. The House Committee then reported the measure Aug. 7, substituting the Senate's bill for similar ones (HR 2642 and HR 4077) which it had been studying. House passage of S 684 came Aug. 13 on voice vote. The measure was signed by the President Aug. 23 and became Public Law 123.

Peanut Acreage

HR 2615—P.L. 17

Summary—Congress in 1951 eased marketing quotas and acreage allotments that previous laws had established with respect to peanuts. The new legislation (HR 2615) authorized greater peanut planting in 1951 and future years.

The legislation was designed to permit an increase in acreage for production of the edible peanut variety, which was in short supply, as well as to provide a more equitable distribution of the national acreage allotted to peanuts of all kinds (edible as well as peanuts used for oil processing) on a permanent basis.

Primarily affected by the first provision, it was pointed out, would be Virginia and North Carolina, while the latter change in the permanent allotment would affect principally Tennessee and Alabama.

The House passed its version of the bill by voice vote on March 7. The Senate passed a substantially different version by voice vote on March 19. The House at first refused its assent to the changes the upper chamber had made in the bill, but ultimately granted it April 4. The bill was signed by the President on April 12.

Provisions—The new law provided that:

The 1951 national acreage allotment for peanuts of all types be apportioned among peanut-producing states on the basis of which of the following was larger:

a. The acreage allotted to the state as its share of the 1950 acreage allotment of 2.1 million acres; or

b. The state's share of the national allotment on the basis of the state's 1945-1949 harvest.

Reserve acreage be set aside for new farms.

The Secretary of Agriculture be permitted to increase the acreage allotments for the particular types of peanuts in short supply. But allotments could not be increased above the 1947 harvest in any state of that particular kind of short-supply peanut.

Background—The national peanut acreage allotment in force in 1950 was set by Public Law 471, passed by the 81st Congress at its second session. (For details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 76.) Soon after its enactment, the salted peanut industry protested the allotments, stating that it was being priced out of the market because of a cutback of 16 per cent in the acreage on the large Virginia-type peanuts. It was this type of complaint that led the new Congress to review the entire question and ultimately enact HR 2615. (See also CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 85, for information on similar legislation which failed to become law in 1950.)

HOUSE

The House Agriculture Committee opened hearings Feb. 8 on proposals to increase acreage allotments for growers of Virginia and Valencia-type peanuts. Reps. Herbert C. Bonner (D N. C.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.) and Carl Albert (D Okla.) discussed their state allotments at Committee meetings Feb. 8 and 9. Frank K. Woolley of the Department of Agriculture also discussed the legislation Feb. 8.

Among the organizations which supported the legislation in appearances before the Committee Feb. 9 were the National Peanut and Salters Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association, and the Virginia and North Carolina Farm Bureaus.

The Committee approved the peanut acreage bill (HR 2615) on Feb. 12 and formally reported it Feb. 26.

The House took it up on March 7. Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.) told the House that there was a shortage of some types of peanuts and that a larger acreage allotment was necessary. Edwin Arthur Hall (R N. Y.) protested that the bill was a "closed shop law for the peanut growers."

Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) moved to send the bill back to Committee, but his motion was defeated on a roll-call vote of 174-212. (Vote on page 104.) The bill was then approved on a 160-126 standing vote.

SENATE

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee held a one-day hearing Feb. 19 on a companion bill (S 742). Testifying in favor of the measure were Sen. Clyde Hoey (D N. C.), Rep. Abbitt, and Woolley and other officials of the Agriculture Department. Also supporting the bill were officials of the Farm Bureau Federations of North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Oklahoma, and of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Also heard were spokesmen for the Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association, the Peanut and Nut Salters Association, and the Columbia Peanut Company of Virginia.

The Committee reported the bill March 14. As submitted to the upper chamber, HR 2615 provided that the 1951 national acreage allotment would be apportioned among peanut-producing states on the following basis: a) the acreage allotted to the state as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment of 2.1 million acres or b) the state's share of 2.1 million acres apportioned on the average acreage harvested in 1945 - 1949, whichever was larger. A reserve was set aside for new farms.

The bill itself set forth no specific figures but would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage for short-supply peanuts to meet the demand. The Senate version, however, added the stipulation that acreage could not be increased for this purpose above the 1947 harvest of any state. The Senate also made technical changes in the wording of the permanent acreage adjustment provision that would, in effect, reduce the new planting it authorized from an estimated 79,000 (as the House wanted) to 34,900.

No floor amendments were offered to the bill and passage was voted by voice after only brief consideration. Upon advice of its Agriculture and Forestry Committee, which reported the bill, the Senate decided to insist upon its version and refuse a conference with the House.

Final Action

The House March 22 declined to accept Senate amendments to the bill. This, in effect, sidetracked it. The Senate also took the unusual course of refusing to let the bill go to conference. The Senate Agriculture Committee took the position, in which the Senate concurred, that the House would have to accept the Senate bill without compromise.

Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee then tried to get the House to accept the Senate amendments. While he did not approve of the Senate action, Cooley said, it was better than nothing at all and immediate legislation was imperative so 1951 peanut planting could commence. Objections were offered by Reps. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) and John E. Rankin (D Miss.)

But on April 2, the House changed its mind, and voted to accept the Senate amendments. This cleared the bill to President Truman, who signed it into Public Law 17 on April 12.

Tobacco Acreage

HR 4475 —— P.L. 178

A House bill authorizing an increase in acreage of types of tobacco in short supply was signed into law by President Truman Oct. 17, 1951.

The bill (HR 4475), reported from the House Agriculture Committee June 21, 1951, was passed by the House July 2, without objection.

The Senate Agriculture Committee Sept. 12 approved the House-passed bill, after adding an amendment stipulating that the added acreage would not be considered in computing future acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Proponents said the bill would permit acreage increases for only fire-cured and cigar tobacco, since only in respect to those types could a difference in use or market outlets be shown. The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, which HR 4475 amended, defined eight kinds of tobacco, most of them having more than one type.

HR 4475 directed the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the acreage allotments for those farms which in the preceding year produced types of tobacco not in adequate supply. The Secretary was instructed to allot increases "to the extent necessary to make available type or types of tobacco adequate to meet such demands and carry - over requirements." Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said the bill would permit farms raising fire-cured and cigar tobacco to grow an additional 2,000 acres in 1952.

The Senate, Oct. 1, passed the bill with the Committee amendment. Without objection, the House, Oct. 5, agreed to the Senate amendment.

The bill became Public Law 178.

Farm Crop Report

The Senate Agriculture Committee, in a final report on farm crop utilization, recommended Aug. 1, 1951, that the Justice Department maintain "continuous vigilance for any evidence of monopolies of price fixing in the meat and food product field."

The report was based on hearings held in 1950 by a subcommittee (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 87) on price spreads between what farmers received and consumers paid, and on meats, dairy products and bakery goods.

Recommendations concerning the bakery industry included a request for an anti-trust investigation of "possible price agreements among bakers in those markets where interstate commerce is involved." The report said the baker's share of the consumer dollar had gone up while the farmer's share had decreased.

Turning to the dairy industry, the Committee reported that "a system of trade barriers has grown up . . . that has retarded the free flow of milk, both intrastate and interstate."

On meat pricing, the Committee said the hearings indicated that "the basic economics in the marketing of meat products is charging what the traffic will bear."

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

FARM POLICY

HR 2615. Public Law No. 17. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to peanut marketing quotas and acreage allotments. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 26. Passed House, 160-126 (division vote) March 7. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported with amendment March 14. Passed Senate, amended, March 19. House agreed to Senate amendment April 4. Approved April 12. (See story, p. 100.)

S 984. Public Law No. 78. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize government to carry out agreement with Mexico with respect to importation of foreign agricultural labor. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 11. Passed Senate with amendments May 7. Passed House amended, in lieu of HR 3283, June 27. Senate and House adopted conference report June 30. Approved July 12. (See story, p. 95.)

HR 3283. Similar to S 984. POAGE (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported April 16. Passed House, 240-139, June 27. Proceedings subsequently vacated and S 984 passed in lieu June 27.

S 684. Public Law No. 123. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more effective distribution of mortgage loans, and give holders of such loans preference in the refinancing of loans; adjust loan limitations to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Agriculture reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 13. Approved Aug. 23. (See story, p. 99.)

HR 4521. Public Law No. 140. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and amend quota provisions, and extend excise tax on sugar to June 30, 1957. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 13. Senate Finance reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate, 72-4, Aug. 22. Approved Sept. 1. (See story, p. 92.)

HR 4475. Public Law No. 178. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to increase tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments where existing quotas are insufficient to meet estimated market demands and carry-over requirements. ABBITT (D Va.). House Agriculture reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 1. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 5. Approved Oct. 17. (See story, p. 101.)

ADMINISTRATION

HR 3040. Public Law No. 19. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Ogden, Utah, to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar April 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar in lieu of S 952 April 11. Approved May 18.

S 952. Similar to HR 3040. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 21. Senate passed HR 3040 in lieu April 11.

S 271. Public Law No. 26. Authorize transfer to Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes. AIKEN (R Vt.), FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8. Passed Senate April 11. Motion to reconsider tabled, 50-24, April 17. Passed House, amended by substitution of text of HR 1149, April 24. House and Senate adopted conference report May 3. Approved May 7, 1951. (See story, p. 99.)

HR 1149. Similar to S 271. PROUTY (R Vt.). House Agriculture reported April 13. Considered by unanimous consent and passed House April 17. Senate postponed indefinitely May 17. S 271 passed both houses in lieu.

S J Res 35. Public Law No. 41. Permit Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to transfer certain lands to the Police Jury of the Parish of Rapides for livestock and agricultural expositions. LONG (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Agriculture reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Approved May 29.

HR 4443. Public Law No. 152. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe regulations to prevent the entry of snails or freshwater mollusks into the U.S. LUCAS (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 7. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Passed Senate in lieu of S 1489 on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 22.

S 1489. Similar to HR 4443. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 9. Senate passed HR 4443 in lieu Aug. 27.

S 752. Public Law No. 191. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Agriculture reported June 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Passed House in lieu of HR 2150 by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 24.

HR 2150. Similar to S 752. BEALL (R Md.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 15. House passed S 752 in lieu Oct. 16.

H Res 99. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to make certain studies, and grant subpena power to that committee. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Rules reported Feb. 27. House adopted March 5.

H Res 163. Provide $50,000 for expenses for Committee on Agriculture of studies and investigations authorized by H Res 99. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Administration reported March 15. House adopted March 15.

RESEARCH

S 1629. Public Law No. 238. Permit the interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals infected with paratuberculosis or brucellosis. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Passed House in lieu of HR 5063 Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 5063. Similar to S 1629. MARSHALL (D Minn.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 19. House passed S 1629 in lieu Oct. 20.

FORESTRY

HR 1628. Public Law No. 198. Provide for acquisition of land and construction of buildings at or near Missoula, Mont., for fire control operations of the Forest Service. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Agriculture reported Sept. 13. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 24.

Unfinished Business

FARM POLICY

HR 39. Improve marketing of perishable agricultural commodities by authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans for construction of wholesale market facilities in large consuming areas of the U.S. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Sept. 14. House recommitted, 179-163, Sept. 26. (See story, p. 98.)

HR 3091. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to credit for certain conservation work. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar June 4.

HR 3554. Provide that the carryover of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity on hand in the U.S. on January 1 of each year, and change marketing year for such tobacco to begin on January 1 instead of October 1. SASSCER (D Md.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 19.

ADMINISTRATION

S 1403. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain property at Shumaker, Ark. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Agriculture reported June 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 2085. Amend section 5136 of Revised Statutes to enable national banks and state member banks of the Federal Reserve System to accept compensation for distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 2091. Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to repeal provisions for additional subscriptions by the United States Treasury to capital stock of the Federal land banks. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 31. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

HR 3981. Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the U.S. which are subject to his administration, custody, or control. DORN (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

RESEARCH

S 1041. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Interior to make necessary plans and carry out measures to control and eradicate poisonous weeds on range and pasture lands. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

FORESTRY

S 1517. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertisement national forest timber in amounts not exceeding $2,000 in appraised value. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

HR 3716. Authorize the Forest Service to exchange lands in Pueblo County, Colorado, for the protection of the San Isabel National Forest. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Agriculture reported June 7. Passed House June 12.

(For all Bills Introduced, see page 545ff.)

House Votes: Peanut Acreage; Marketing Facilities; Farm Labor

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (HR 2516). Permit Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments for peanuts in short supply. (See story, p. 100.) Heselton (R Mass.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 174-212, March 7.
2. Agricultural Marketing Facilities (HR 39.) Encourage development of marketing facilities for perishable agricultural products by authorizing government to insure loans for construction of such facilities in large consuming centers. (See story, p. 98.) Resolution providing for consideration. Agreed to, 211-112, Sept. 25.
3. Agricultural Marketing Facilities (HR 39). Andresen (R Minn.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 179-163, Sept. 26.
4. Agricultural Labor (HR 3283). Authorize government to carry out agreement with Mexico respecting importation of foreign agricultural labor. (See story, p. 95.) Passage of bill. Passed, 240-139, June 27.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4
YEAS	174	211	179	240
NAYS	212	112	163	139

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	38	158	36	108
NAYS	166	7	137	90

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	135	52	142	132
NAYS	46	105	26	49

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	N	?
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	✓
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
1 Murdock (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	?	?	✓	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	N	✓
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	N	✓
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	N
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	?	X	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	X	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	N	N	Y	✓
Los Angeles County				
18 Doyle (D)	N	?	X	N
12 Hillings (R)	Y	?	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	?	Y
19 Holifield (D)	?	?	?	N
16 Jackson (R)	?	?	?	Y
17 King (D)	?	?	X	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	?	?	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	?	Y	N
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N	X	✓	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	Y	N	✓
6 Vinson (D)	N	✓	X	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	?	?	X	Y
IDAHO				
2 Budge (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	?
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	?	N	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	?	Y	N
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	N	Y	X
24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County				
3 Busbey (R)	N	X	✓	?
13 Church (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	N	?	?	X
8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	X
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	?	Y	N
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	?	?	N
4 McVey (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	Y	N	N
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	N	Y	N
2 Vail (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA				
4 Adair (R)	Y	N	Y	✓
5 Beamer (R)	Y	N	✓	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brownson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	?	Y	N
IOWA				
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	?
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Cole (R)	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Dondero (R)	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	N
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	N
6 Watts (D)	N*	Y	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
8 Allen (D)	N	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	?	X	✓
4 Brooks (D)	N	?	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	N	✓	X	Y
7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	N	✓
6 Morrison (D)	?	✓	X	Y
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Willis (D)	N	?	?	Y
MAINE				
3 Fellows (R)	Y	-	-	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
6 Beall (R)	?	?	Y	N
2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	?	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	N	?	?	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	?	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	?	?	?	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	?	?	Y	N
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	?	?	N
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	N

*Vote cast by Underwood

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
14 Martin (R)	N	?	?	Y	4 Howell (D)	N	?	?	N	16 Bow (R)	Y	?	Y	N	**SOUTH DAKOTA**				
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	X	12 Kean (R)	Y	?	Y	N	3 Breen (D)	N	?	?	X	2 Berry (R)	N	N	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	N	N	11 Brehm (R)	?	N	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)	N	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	?	?	N	13 Sieminski (D)	N	Y	N	N	7 Brown (R)	N	N	?	Y	**TENNESSEE**				
5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Towe (R)	Y	-	-	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	N	2 Baker (R)	Y	?	?	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	N	7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	N	N	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					1 Wolverton (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	N	10 Davis (D)	N	Y	?	Y
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	**NEW MEXICO**					20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Evins (D)	N	Y	N	✓
6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Dempsey (D)	?	Y	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	?	Y	?	N	3 Frazier (D)	N	N	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	N	4 Gore (D)	N	?	N	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	**NEW YORK**					10 Jenkins (R)	N	N	Y	N	8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	44 Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	N	6 Priest (D)	N	?	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Byrne (D)	?	Y	N	N	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	N	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	?	?	Y	39 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	N	?
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	28 Gamble (R)	?	N	✓	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	N	N	**TEXAS**				
9 Thompson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	27 Gwinn (R)	Y	X	✓	Y	15 Secrest (D)	N	N	Y	N	15 Bentsen (D)	N	?	?	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	?	?	Y	X	37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	?	12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	?	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne County					2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	N	✓	?	13 Weichel (R)	?	?	Y	N	2 Combs (D)	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	X	31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	**OKLAHOMA**					21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	N	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	13 Ikard (D)	N*	?	N	Y*
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	N	N	34 Kilburn (R)	N	N	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	N	N	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	?	Y	Y	?
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	?	?	N	42 Miller (R)	?	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	N	12 Lucas (D)	N	?	?	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	?	?	N	X	41 Ostertag (R)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	?	?	N	43 Radwan (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					45 Reed (R)	?	N	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	N	?	?	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	N	N	38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	**OREGON**					4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)	✓	?	✓	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	30 Wharton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	N	35 Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	?	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	?	N	**New York City**					2 Stockman (R)	N	?	?	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Anfuso (D)	?	Y	N	X	**PENNSYLVANIA**					9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	N	N	25 Buckley (D)	N	?	?	X	33 Buchanan, V. (D)	Y*	Y	N	-	10 Thornberry (D)	N	?	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI					15 Celler (D)	N	?	?	N	15 Bush (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Clemente (D)	Y	?	N	N	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	**UTAH**				
6 Colmer (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	17 Coudert (R)	Y	N	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Delaney (D)	N	?	?	N	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	Y	N	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	Y	?	?	N	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	**VERMONT**				
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	18 Donovan (D)	Y	?	Y	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	AL Prouty (R)	Y	N	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Fine (D)	Y	?	?	N	11 Flood (D)	N	Y	N	X	**VIRGINIA**				
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Heffernan (D)	N	?	?	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	4 Abbitt (D)	N	?	?	Y
MISSOURI					7 Heller (D)	N	Y	N	N	19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Burton (D)	X	?	?	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	N	N	Y	Y	21 Javits (R)	Y	?	?	N	14 Gillette (R)	?	-	-	?	9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	N	10 Kelly (D)	Y	?	?	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	N	N	9 Keogh (D)	N	?	?	Y	7 James (R)	Y	?	✓	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?	Y	N	X	19 Klein (D)	Y	?	?	N	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	N	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	?	✓	N	27 Kelley (D)	Y	?	?	X	1 Robeson (D)	N	N	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	Y	?	?	X	26 McGrath (D)	Y	?	?	N	21 Lind (D)	N	Y	N	N	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	✓
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	✓	Y	5 Stanley (D)	N	?	?	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	N	16 Murphy (D)	?	?	?	X	24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	N	**WASHINGTON**				
1 Magee (D)	?	?	?	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	?	N	N	18 Mumma (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	X	10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	N	N	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Quinn (D)	Y	?	?	N	13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	N	N	2 Jackson (D)	?	Y	N	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	-	N	Y	N	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	N	N	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	17 Simpson (R)	Y	?	✓	?	1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					**NORTH CAROLINA**					23 Sittler (R)	Y	?	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	N
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	**WEST VIRGINIA**				
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Vaughn (R)	Y	-	-	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA					7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N	✓	20 Walter (D)	N	?	X	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	N
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	N	?	X	✓	**Philadelphia**					6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	N	N
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	?	?	N	5 Kee, Eliz. (D)	?*	-	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	?	?	N	1 Ramsay (D)	Y	?	?	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA					6 Durham (D)	N	?	N	✓	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	**WISCONSIN**				
AL Baring (D)	Y	?	Y	N	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	N	?	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	?	Y	N	Y	**RHODE ISLAND**					9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	?	12 Redden (D)	?	?	X	✓	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	?	?	N	5 Kersten (R)	Y	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					**NORTH DAKOTA**					1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	N	7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	N	N	AL Aandahl (R)	?	?	Y	Y	**SOUTH CAROLINA**					10 O'Konski (R)	?	Y	N	X
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	**OHIO**					3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	?	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	?	?	N	14 Ayres (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	X	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	AL Bender (R)	Y	N	?	N	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	**WYOMING**				
14 Hart (D)	?	Y	N	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	✓	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	N	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Frank Buchanan *Votes cast by Gossett *Vote cast by John Kee

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Vermont Horse Farm; Farm Labor; Sugar Act

1. Transfer of Land to Vermont Agricultural College (S 271). Authorize transfer of U.S. Morgan Horse Farm in Addison County, Vermont, to the Vermont Agricultural College for agricultural purposes. (See story, p. 99.) Flanders (R Vt.) motion to table Morse (R Ore.) motion to reconsider vote by which bill was passed. Agreed to, 50-24, April 17.
2. Agricultural Labor (S 984). Authorize government to carry out agreement with Mexico respecting importation of foreign agricultural labor. (See story, p. 95.) Chavez (D N.M.) amendment to authorize assistance first to domestic agricultural workers (recruitment, maintenance of reception centers, payment of transportation, etc.) and extend such assistance to foreign labor only when sufficient domestic workers are not available. Rejected, 12-59, May 1.
3. Agricultural Labor (S 984). Cordon (R Ore.) amendment providing that reception centers for foreign workers be distributed geographically according to need for foreign workers. Rejected, 31-43, May 7.
4. Sugar Act Extension (HR 4521). Extend Sugar Act from Dec. 31, 1952 to Dec. 31, 1956, extend import taxes for administration of Sugar Act to June 30, 1947, and increase quota for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (See story, p. 92.) Passage of bill. Passed, 72-4, Aug. 22.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4
YEAS	50	12	31	72
NAYS	24	59	43	4

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	23	8	8	37
NAYS	11	26	32	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	27	4	23	35
NAYS	13	33	11	1

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	?	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden (D)	Y	N	?	✓
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright (D)	?	X	N	N
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	X	N	Y
COLORADO				
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Benton (D)	?	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear (D)	N	?	?	?
Williams (R)	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	N	?	Y
GEORGIA				
George (D)	?	?	N	Y
Russell (D)	?	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Welker (R)	N	?	?	Y
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen (R)	N	N	?	Y
Douglas (D)	?	Y	Y	X
INDIANA				
Capehart (R)	N	Y	?	✓
Jenner (R)	N	Y	?	Y
IOWA				
Gillette (D)	Y	X	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Underwood (D)	N	?	N	Y
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Long (D)	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Brewster (R)	Y	?	N	?
Smith (R)	Y	N	X	Y
MARYLAND				
Butler (R)	Y	?	?	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	?	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y
Moody (D)	-	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey (D)	?	✓	Y	?
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland (D)	?	X	X	?
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings (D)	Y	N	N	?
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA				
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Murray (D)	N	Y	?	Y
NEBRASKA				
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Malone (R)	N	N	?	Y
McCarran (D)	?	N	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges (R)	?	?	Y	?
Tobey (R)	?	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY				
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson (D)	Y	N	N	?
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	✓	✓	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (D)	?	X	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer (R)	Y	?	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bricker (R)	N	N	N	Y
Taft (R)	Y	X	N	✓
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	Y	N	N	?
OREGON				
Cordon (R)	N	N	Y	✓
Morse (R)	N	Y	Y	✓
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff (R)	?	?	Y	?
Martin (R)	Y	N	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	?	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	✓	Y
TENNESSEE				
Kefauver (D)	?	✓	N	Y
McKellar (D)	?	N	N	Y
TEXAS				
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y
UTAH				
Bennett (R)	?	N	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	N	✓	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken (R)	Y	N	✓	?
Flanders (R)	Y	X	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd (D)	N	N	N	?
Robertson (D)	N	?	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Cain (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	?	?	✓	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore (D)	N	✓	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	?
Wiley (R)	?	N	X	Y
WYOMING				
Hunt (D)	?	N	✓	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	?	?	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation Bills--82nd Congress, First Session

Regular Annual Appropriations, Fiscal 1952

(Listed in order of enactment into law)

Legislation	Budget Estimates	House	Senate	Final
District of Columbia*	$ (140,586,650)	$ (137,776,375)	$ (138,407,290)	$ (138,216,150)
Federal Contribution to D.C.	12,000,000	10,800,000	12,000,000	11,400,000
Treasury-Post Office	2,958,425,000	2,918,827,000	2,921,518,344	2,928,398,000
Treasury	597,251,000	586,100,000	593,294,647	587,598,000
Post Office	2,361,174,000	2,332,727,000	2,328,223,697	2,340,800,000
Labor-Federal Security	2,744,253,760	2,641,206,361	2,527,844,386	2,512,004,270
Labor Dept.	231,289,000	233,020,500	233,043,112	222,504,944
Federal Security Agency	1,886,887,260	1,795,185,861	1,732,266,865	1,715,027,843
Related Agencies	626,077,500	613,000,000	562,534,409	574,471,483
Interior	564,186,000	496,764,500	518,065,353	511,341,816
Independent Offices	6,637,902,435	6,144,540,355	6,212,199,563	6,162,825,175
Agriculture	820,205,546	717,295,233	826,578,130	802,988,626
Legislative	81,521,585	80,335,370	73,820,537	73,805,507
Defense	57,470,525,700	56,034,717,200	61,103,856,030	56,939,568,030
State-Justice-Commerce	1,253,296,141	1,045,940,115	1,045,452,363	1,042,667,887
State	283,636,476	226,357,000	227,377,838	228,104,861
Justice	184,356,000	181,567,000	182,127,600	181,602,000
Commerce	763,763,925	612,098,000	609,500,560	607,242,911
Judiciary	26,489,470	25,918,115	25,946,365	25,918,115
Civil Functions	662,437,843	514,427,400	638,576,213	597,262,713
Mutual Security	7,525,527,790	4,482,527,790	7,208,401,400	7,328,903,976

Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1952

Disaster Relief	$ 15,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 25,000,000
Dept. of Labor	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
First Supplemental	2,304,491,657	1,586,587,316	1,745,383,006	1,676,246,976
Veterans Administration	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Flood Rehabilitation	400,000,000	53,440,000	53,440,000	53,440,000
Second Supplemental	5,087,517,074	4,428,357,970	4,020,198,266	4,146,407,108

Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1951

Legislative	$ 806,155	$ 831,155	$ 831,155	$ 831,155
District of Columbia*	(34,350)	(21,250)	(21,250)	(21,250)
Third Supplemental**	835,766,293	473,165,368	431,127,477	364,932,477
Fourth Supplemental	6,489,653,000	6,468,206,000	6,442,668,000	6,442,668,000
Legislative	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

GRAND TOTAL, FIRST SESSION

	Estimates	Appropriated
Total, 1951 Supplemental	$ 7,386,375,448	$ 6,808,581,632
Total, 1952 Supplemental	7,812,008,731	5,906,094,084
Total, 1952 Regular	81,146,781,831	78,911,866,000
TOTAL DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	$ 96,345,166,010	$ 91,626,541,716
Permanent Appropriations (including $5.8 billion in interest on national debt)	---------	6,068,835,175
GRAND TOTAL, ALL APPROPRIATIONS		97,695,376,891

*Only Federal Contribution to D.C. comes out of the U.S. Treasury. The rest of the D.C. appropriation is paid out of District revenues and is not counted in appropriation totals.

**For stories on First and Second Supplemental Appropriation Acts, fiscal 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 130, 139.

Summary

The 82nd Congress, in its first session, appropriated a war - weighted $97,695,376,891, more money than had ever before been voted by a "peacetime" Congress. More than three-fourths of it was for the military. The $97.7 billion grand total broken down into $6,068,835,175 in permanent appropriations, mostly for interest on the national debt, and $91,626,541,716 for all other appropriations.

The all-time spending record still was held by the 78th Congress which, for fiscal 1944, provided about $147 billion, almost all of it to meet the needs of World War II.

The first session of the 82nd Congress also was one of the slowest to act on appropriation measures.

On the day fiscal 1952 began—July 1, 1951 — not a single regular money bill had been enacted. Accordingly Congress passed a series of resolutions providing temporary appropriations to keep government agencies in business until regular appropriations could be approved. Some departments operated on this temporary basis for four months.

The first regular measure of the year to be signed into law was the appropriation for the District of Columbia. It was approved Aug. 3, more than a month after the new fiscal year got under way. The second bill, financing the Treasury and Post Office Departments, was signed Aug. 11.

When the session ended Oct. 20, Congress had enacted, in all, 27 appropriation bills. This included the 10 regular annual appropriations for fiscal 1952; 11 supplemental appropriation bills to finance unscheduled, unusual or emergency expenditures; and six supplemental measures for expenses "hanging over" from fiscal 1951.

A large portion of the total money was earmarked for expenditures in fiscal 1952, but some of it was to be carried into fiscal 1953.

Most For Defense

Of the gigantic sum that poured through Congress's hands, about $74 billion went directly to the military for the Korean war and the nation's new rearmament drive. About $57 billion went to the Defense Department. In addition were two supplemental funds bills, totaling $10.6 billion, one for fiscal 1951 expenditures in the Korean war, and the other for building in fiscal 1952 a vast network of military bases around the world. Another $6 billion was provided for military aid to foreign nations.

While the remaining $17 billion was appropriated to departments and agencies nominally having no military functions, the sum was loaded with items growing out of the costs of World War II and other wars, or indirectly bearing upon the buildup of military potential in the country. Foremost among these was $5.8 billion in interest on the national debt, an amount largely attributable to World War II; payments to veterans of past wars; sums for the purchase of presently scarce and militarily critical materials; and appropriations for the maintenance of economic controls to support mobilization for military production and to prevent inflation.

Added to the direct military appropriations, these indirect costs would bring the total outlay for war—past, present and future — to about $85 billion, or more than 85 per cent of the government's operating funds in fiscal 1952.

There was little disagreement anywhere in Congress about providing the military with the full amount of its budget requests.

But one of the obstacles that delayed action on the year's appropriations bills was Congressional determination to reduce federal expenditures for non - military purposes. Government payrolls, it was agreed, were the best point of attack against civilian spending. But the House and Senate differed on methods of doing this.

Jensen, Ferguson Plans

In the House, the prevailing plan was sponsored by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa). It was to prohibit a government agency from filling more than 25 per cent of the vacancies occurring among its staffs — until the personnel had been reduced to 80 per cent of the number for which funds had been budgeted in fiscal 1952.

Exceptions to this prohibition were made in the case of certain personnel.

In the Senate, Jensen's plan was thrown out repeatedly in favor of a substitute offered by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), who proposed, instead, to reduce by 10 per cent most of the budgeted appropriations for personal services for each agency. (Personal service funds are for salaries and upkeep of office equipment and facilities.)

When the conflicting Jensen-Ferguson amendments reached a House-Senate conference for the first time —simultaneously on the Independent Offices, Labor-FSA and Interior bills —the conferees threw out the Jensen proposal and adopted the Ferguson plan in toto.

But the House insisted on the Jensen plan and returned the bills to conference. There an acceptable compromise eventually was worked out. As it became law it instructed agencies not to fill more than 25 per cent of their vacancies until they had cut their payrolls 90 per cent below the budget estimates for fiscal 1952, but gave them the alternative of making a 10 per cent staff cut at the outset. In addition, the Ferguson-proposed 10 per cent cut in most budget estimates for personal services was retained, as well as the restrictions on amounts available for personal services in agencies which had escaped the outright 10 per cent appropriation cut.

When the session's action on appropriation bills had been completed, the Jensen-Ferguson provisions had been attached to the following bills: Interior, Agriculture, Labor-FSA, State - Justice - Commerce-Judiciary and Independent Offices.

Other Economy Amendments

While this was the most far-reaching of the non-military appropriation economy amendments, numerous others were attached to several of the appropriation bills. They were:

Amendment by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — forbid the use of funds for publicity or propaganda not explicitly authorized by Congress. It was attached to the Agriculture, Labor - FSA and Independent Offices bills.

Amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Limit government publicity intended for distribution to press, radio and television services and popular publications. It required a 25 per cent reduction in the staffs of all government information offices. In cases such as Agriculture, Interior and some of the Independent Offices, where technical advice and publications are issued by information offices, exceptions to the staff reduction were made. This provision was finally attached to the Interior, Treasury - Post Office, Agriculture,

Labor-FSA, Independent Offices and Civil Functions bills.

Amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Require personnel offices to adjust their staffs so that every personnel employee represents more than 100 employees pursuing other endeavors. The amendment was added to the following bills, with the personnel ratio shown: Interior (1 to 110), Agriculture (1 to 115), Labor - FSA (1 to 105), State-Justice-Commerce - Judiciary (1 to 115, except that the President might at his discretion make it 1 to 85), and Independent Offices (1 to 115).

Amendment by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Ban the employment of chauffeurs, except for buses and ambulances, and except to drive the cars of the President and the Secretaries of the various departments. The prohibition was written into the following bills: Interior, Treasury - Post Office, Agriculture, State - Justice - Commerce - Judiciary and Independent Offices.

Another amendment by Sen. Douglas cut sharply into the car requests (both for replacements and for new cars) of all regular agencies, except the Defense Department, but the pattern of reduction varied greatly from bill to bill. For instance, the Labor-FSA bill required the Departments to cut in half the number of automobiles it had in use as of July 1, 1951. The Independent Offices were forbidden to purchase a car for replacement unless it replaced two cars, though none was absolutely required to get rid of any of the cars in its use when the bill went into effect.

Douglas also sponsored the short-lived amendment to the Independent Offices bill which cut annual leave of all federal employees (not just those of the Independent Offices) to 20 days, instead of 26 days. (This Douglas amendment was repealed when a bill to place federal leave on a graduated basis became law. See page 323.)

Agriculture

HR 3973 — P.L. 135

Summary — As it became law, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill for 1952 (HR 3973) granted $1,064,988,626 in outright appropriations and loan authorizations. Congress sent the Agriculture fund measure to the President on Aug. 30, 1951, along with other regular money measures for the Labor Department-Federal Security Agency and the Interior Department.

These measures had been delayed in a legislative log-jam while Congress labored on a compromise formula for reducing federal employment in fiscal 1952. For its part, the House had insisted on an amendment by Rep. Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa), limiting the filling of vacancies to 25 per cent, while the Senate wanted the provision by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) reducing funds for personal services (including principally payroll funds) by 10 per cent. The compromise — limiting the filling of vacancies to 25 per cent until a 10 per cent reduction had been achieved — first was accepted for the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (see page 115), and then added at once, without further difficulty to the Agriculture, the Interior and Labor—FSA bills.

As the Agriculture bill passed the House May 17, it carried $968,545,233 in direct appropriations and loan authority. Floor action in the lower chamber was uneventful for the most part, though Republicans in coalition with Southern Democrats put across a series of amendments which cut $2,862,200 from the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

In the Senate, numerous efforts were made by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Ferguson and Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) to introduce new economies into the measure, but the net effect of action in the upper chamber was an increase in the bill's total appropriation to $1,088,578,130.

After the conference committee reconciled differences in the House and Senate measures, a compromise version was reported back to the House and Senate with a new final total of $1,064,988,626 — the amount which eventually was appropriated. However, no agreement could be reached on two Senate provisions for (1) a $1.9 million appropriation for a project to control the Colorado spruce bark beetle, and (2) a $700,000 appropriation for cooperative range improvements.

The House Aug. 17 approved the conference report, after cutting down the $1.9 million to $1 million and agreeing to go along with the cooperative range improvements. The Senate Aug. 20 accepted the reduction in the spruce bark beetle funds and approved the conference report.

This sent the measure to the White House, where it was signed Aug. 31.

Provisions — Following is the distribution of appropriations granted the Agriculture Department for fiscal 1952.

	Appropriation
Research & Marketing Act of 1946	$4,750,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	4,998,304
Agricultural Research Administration	70,992,816
Control of Forest Pests	6,000,000
Forest Service	63,222,308
Flood Control	6,372,800
Soil Conservation Service	53,710,491
Production and Marketing Administration	434,167,491
Commodity Exchange Authority	650,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	7,949,911
Rural Electrification Administration (Salaries & Expenses)	7,750,000
Farmers Home Administration (Salaries & Expenses)	27,825,000
Farm Credit Administration	2,725,000
Extension Service	27,985,000
Office of Secretary	2,025,000
Office of Solicitor	2,200,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	575,000
Office of Information	1,215,268
Library	641,237
Special Activities:	
Research on strategic and critical materials	550,000
International Wheat Agreement	**72,808,000
Total Direct Appropriations	**$802,988,626**
Loans, Authorizations:	
Farmers Home Administration	153,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	109,000,000
Total Loan Authorization	**$262,000,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**$1,064,988,626**

**—These funds would have been transferred out of agriculture surplus funds under terms of the original request. Congress did not comply with the request and simply made a direct appropriation.

For provisions of the law in addition to the above specific appropriations, see Conference section of this story, p. 114.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee on May 4 reported the Department of Agriculture's regular appropriation bill (HR 3973) for fiscal 1952.

As the bill was sent to the floor, it provided the Department with $720,157,433 in cash and $251,250,000 in loan authorizations, for a total of $971,407,433. President Truman had requested $1,082,005,546 for the Department. The Committee's recommendation was $110,598,113 below the 1952 request and $245,992,267 below the fiscal 1951 appropriation for Agriculture.

Justifying this approximate 12 per cent cut from the proposed 1952 Agriculture budget the Committee noted in its report: "The urgent need to curtail federal expenses" in the interest of national defense required agricultural programs to "share in the reductions."

Almost one - third of the recommended reduction in the budget involved bookkeeping transactions. The President had asked for $32,700,000 to permit the Department to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenses incurred in eradicating hoof-and-mouth and other animal diseases. Instead of providing the money, the Committee told the Department to cancel the debt.

The Committee likewise told the Department to cancel another debt. for $72,808,000, to CCC, which the Agriculture Department had proposed to repay from a permanent appropriation for "removal of surplus agricultural commodities." This debt had been incurred by the Department in carrying out American obligations under the International Wheat Agreement.

PMA Funds Reduced

The biggest cut in the proposed budget items was made by the Committee in the Production and Marketing Administration funds. This Agency lost a total of $44,096,000. The money was pared from all of PMA's various functions — the agricultural and land resources conservation program, marketing research, the market news service, marketing regulatory activities, the school lunch program, acreage allotments and marketing quotas and the sugar payments program.

Among PMA activities, the soil conservation program — under which farmers employing conservation techniques and practices on their own land resources receive incentive payments — was dealt the biggest cut: $28,500,000. An appropriation of $256,500,000 was provided for program payments in fiscal 1952 (for work done in the previous year), against a budget request of $285 million. The amount authorized for work done in the 1952 crop year was cut to $225 million. (Congress traditionally makes both an appropriation for the current year's conservation program and an advance authorization for the following year.)

The Committee also wrote in a clause barring the payment of the

XUM

customary 25 per cent salary "differential" to native employees of the American government in this country's territories and possessions. Continental Americans holding government jobs in those areas were permitted to continue to receive the differential. Payment of this aditional sum to natives, the Committee noted in its report, had led to a situation in which some local clerk - typists were receiving more than local business and professional men.

Floor Action

The bill was brought to the floor May 9, and after a week of intermittent debate, was passed May 17 by voice vote.

The floor action resulted in additional reductions totaling $2,862,200. Republicans, with some support from Southern Democrats, led the drive to cut the appropriation. While this coalition worked together successfully in trimming previous appropriations as they came before the House, the Southerners were notably less enthusiastic about economy in agriculture.

Reading the bill for amendments in Committee of the Whole, the House first approved a new cut of $150,000 in the appropriation for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The (standing) vote was 101 to 64. The budget request for BAE was $5,478,000 and the Committee already had cut $395,000 from this.

By another standing vote, the House reduced from $100,000 to $50,000 the allotment provided the Forest Service to purchase land essential to development of its watershed and timber protection program. (The Committee made no reduction in the budget estimate for this purpose.)

A point of order by Walter K. Granger (D Utah), was sustained against a provision for $700,000 to make cooperative range improvements. The fund would have come from money which growers pay for letting their feed cattle and sheep graze in national forests. The point was raised that the provision constituted legislation on an appropriation bill, and as such, was prohibited. The point was sustained.

Conservation Cut Rejected

The major action on the bill was taken May 15 when the House repulsed a Republican drive to cut a big chuck from the authorization for the 1952 soil conservation program. The move was turned back by a standing vote of 142 to 120. The vote was on an amendment by John Taber (R N.Y.) to trim $75 million from the $225 million authorization.

Taber's defeat came after Christopher C. McGrath (D N.Y.) had urged big city Democrats to support conservation as an "American program" serving city as well as rural interests. After turning down Taber's proposal, the House also refused on a voice vote to accept an amendment by Fred Marshall (D Minn.) to increase the 1952 program authorization from $225 million to $285 million.

Also added to the bill were both the Jensen and Smith riders. These provisions, sponsored by Reps. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), respectively, had been added regularly to other money bills as they came before the House. (See page 109.) The Jensen rider limited to 25 per cent the number of Agriculture's personnel vacancies that could be filled in fiscal 1952, and the Smith amendment prohibited the use of Agriculture funds to influence legislation pending before Congress. Both amendments were approved by voice votes in Committee of the Whole.

Later, a roll-call vote was demanded on the Jensen amendment and it was ratified, 215 to 153. All other amendments were accepted without further question.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Cut $150,000 from Bureau of Agricultural Ecomonics. Standing vote, 101 to 64.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — Reduce from $100,000 to $15,000 the funds provided for Forest Service to purchase land essential to watershed and timber protection. Standing, 53 to 48.

Andersen — Trim $1,897,200 from Department's flood control projects. Standing, 129 to 95.

Walt Horan (R Wash.) — Permit Soil Conservation Service to hire local civil engineers on temporary basis at daily rates for technical planning work. Voice.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) — Earmark $1 million for Department of Agriculture to measure the nation's 1951 cotton acreage. Voice.

August H. Andresen (R Minn.) — Cut $75,000 from office of Secretary of Agriculture. Standing, 78 to 53.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Prohibit use of funds for influencing legislation before Congress. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit filling of more than 25 per cent of Agriculture job vacancies in fiscal 1952. Voice, in Committee of the Whole. Later ratified by roll-call vote, 215 to 153.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) — Reduce Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics by $350,000. Standing vote 38 to 54.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce by $300,000 funds for study and eradication of white pine blister. Standing 38 to 81.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Trim $75 million from soil conservation payments program. Standing, 120 to 142.

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) — Add $60 million to soil conservation payments program. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Cut flood control program by $5.5 million. First accepted on standing vote, 100 to 96, then rejected on teller vote, 110 to 124.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Limit individual soil conservation payments to $750 a farmer instead of presently allowed $2,500. Standing, 35 to 72.

Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.) — Place $1,000 limit on individual conservation payments. Standing, 50 to 63.

As the bill went to tthe Senate May 17, it carried a total of $968,545,233, made up of $717,295,233 in cash and $251,250,000 in loan authorizations.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Agriculture money bill July 20, with recommendations totaling $1,013,770,130 — $35,974,897 more than the amount approved by the House. The Senate group's request entailed $751,770,130 in cash and $262,000,000 in loan authorizations.

The biggest addition by the Committee was $27,200,000 for the Production and Marketing Administration, of which the largest part went to the soil conservation payments program. Where the House had recommended $256,500,000 in appropriations for 1952 payments on the 1951 program, the

Senate Committee raised the sum to $280,000,000. In addition, the Senate Committee raised the $225,000,000 program authorized for the 1952 crop year to $280,000,000.

The Senate Committee also increased funds for the agricultural production programs (acreage allotments and marketing quotas) by $3,700,000. A sum of $1,900,000 was granted for the Department's Colorado spruce bark beetle control project under the Forest Pest Control Act, although the House had allowed nothing for this project. Another addition was $3 million for construction of access roads for the purpose of expediting timber sales in the national forest. The House - stricken $700,000 appropriation for improvement of cooperative ranges in the national forests was restored, as was $250,000 of the amount cut by the House from funds for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Agricultural Research Administration was provided an additional $1,014,667. The fund for purchase of land essential to development of the Department's watershed and timber protection program was restored, to $100,000. The House had halved that figure.

As for general provisions, the Committee struck out the House's clause which had barred the payment of a 25 per cent "differential" to native employees of the federal government in American territories and possessions. The Committee, in addition, struck out the House's Jensen personnel rider, but substituted for it a 10 per cent cut in the appropriations for personal services with the exception of field operating and research employees of county offices and other field locations, and employees of the crop and livestock reporting service.

Another rider was placed in the bill limiting the number of employees engaged in personnel work to a ratio of one to 115 in other, regular categories of employment.

Floor Action

The measure came up on the Senate floor July 24. After four days of debate, it was passed July 27 by a roll-call vote, 65 to 6.

During the floor action, numerous roll-call votes were taken on a variety of amendments, most of them aimed at greater economy. Nevertheless, the net result of these changes was an increase in the total money in the bill, so that as it went to conference, the bill contained $1,088,578,130, more than either the House or the Senate Committee had approved.

The increase was the result of Senate floor action on the House provision for cancellation of the Department's debt to the Commodity Credit Corporation incurred in carrying out American obligations under the International Wheat Agreement. When the Senate reached this section in the bill, a point of order was raised against the language on the ground that it was too far reaching and amounted to legislation in an appropriation bill. The point of order was sustained. Promptly, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) chairman of the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee and floor manager of the bill, introduced an amendment to provide a direct appropriation to reimburse CCC. The Senate approved the Russell substitute proposal on a standing vote July 26.

One Fund Cut Wins

Numerous economy amendments were proposed, chiefly by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.). Only four of these were successful. The remainder were turned down, some by narrow votes. The amount of the economies that were approved, however, was not easily measured, since only one of the four successful amendments involved a direct reduction in funds. The others made administrative economies that could be measured only after tests by actual operation.

The one money reduction was sponsored by Douglas. It reduced funds for the agricultural production programs by $2 million, and was approved on a roll-call vote, 48 to 30, on July 26. Other economy amendments accepted by the Senate, (1) reduced the number of automobiles the Department might replace in fiscal 1952 from 497 to 350—also sponsored by Douglas, (2) reduced by 25 per cent the payroll funds for information and publicity personnel—by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), and (3) barred employment of chauffeurs for government automobiles, except for the Secretary of Agriculture—by Ferguson. All these amendments were approved by voice votes on July 27.

Soil Payments Upheld

Unsuccessful economy amendments were directed against the PMA's soil conservation program, for the most part. Dirksen, in the vanguard of the forces proposing these economies, first tried to cut $130 million from the Committee-approved authorization for the 1952 crop year. He was defeated, 36 to 41. Ferguson then tried to cut $80 million from the 1952 program but was narrowly defeated, 37 to 38.

Turning to the direct appropriation for fiscal 1952 payments to soil conservation participants, the Senate then turned back a Douglas amendment to cut the amount by $20,750,000. The amendment was rejected, 24 to 52, on a roll call. A similar amendment by Ferguson to cut these funds by $5 million was defeated by standing vote.

Dirksen also was defeated when he offered an amendment to reduce funds for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation by $3,044,541. He also tried to cut funds for the Soil Conservation Service — which performs research and furnishes data on conservation of land resources, but is not concerned with the incentive payments program — by $12,874,991. In this, the Illinoisan also lost, by voice vote.

Here is a recapitulation of Senate action on amendments:

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce funds for Agricultural Production Program by $2,000,000. Roll-call vote, 48 to 30.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) — Provide $76,808,000 to pay costs of participation in International Wheat Agreement. Standing.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Delete provision under which certain meat inspection fees are collected from packers. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Bar funds for payment of civilian employees as chauffeurs unless such funds are specifically authorized. Ferguson modified his amendment to exempt the car officially assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture. Modified amendment accepted. Voice.

Douglas — Reduce number of automobile replacements authorized from 497 to 350. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Reduce funds for salaries and expenses for Soil Conservation Service by $12,874,991. Voice vote.

Dirksen — Reduce by $130 million authorized funds for soil - building and soil and water - conserving practices of PMA. Roll call, 36 to 41.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce by $80 million funds for soil-building and soil and water conserving practices. Roll call, 37 to 38.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce funds for 1951 soil and water conservation payments to farmers by $20,750,000. Roll call, 24 to 52.

Ferguson — Reduce funds for 1951 soil and water conservation payments to farmers by $5 million. Standing.

Dirksen — Reduce operating and administrative funds of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation from $7,949,911 to $4,904,570. Roll call 33 to 44.

Douglas — Reduce expenses fund of Farm Price Support Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $1,000,000. Voice.

Douglas — Reduce funds for loans to farm tenants who desire to purchase farms by $7,000,000. Voice.

Richard M. Nixon (R. Calif.)—Eliminate $337,000 appropriated for publication of annual year book of Department of Agriculture. Roll call, 35 to 37.

Russell — Provide for the cancellation of notes held by the Treasury for the wheat program. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.) — Provide $4,000,000 for construction of new roads leading to uranium deposits. Withdrawn by Anderson after Russell raised a point of order against the amendment.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Eliminate provision in bill cancelling indebtedness of Commodity Credit Corporation to Treasury in amount not to exceed $459,700,000. Standing.

Dennis Chavez (D N. M.) — Authorize grants and loans for water storage and utilization. Rejected on point of order.

As it went to conference with the House, the bill contained $826,578,130 in cash and $262,000,000 in loan authorizations — a total of $1,088,578,130.

CONFERENCE

Conferees named by the House were: Reps. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.),William G. Stigler (D Okla.), Joe B. Bates (D Ky.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Walt Horan (R Wash.) and Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.).

Named to the conference committee from the Senate were: Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney D Wyo.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.).

This group made its report Aug. 16. The total money agreed upon was $1,064,988,626. Of this amount, $802,988,626 was in cash and direct appropriations and $262,000,000 was in loan authorizations.

Still in disagreement, when the report was made, were:

1. The 1,900,000 fund approved by the Senate to fight the Colorado spruce bark beetle (the House conferees asked for a separate House vote on this issue), and

2. The $700,000 appropriation for cooperative range improvements.

Decisions of Conferees

Agreement was reached on all other points. Following are the major decisions of the conferees.

Regular Activities:

$4,998,304 was appropriated for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Senate - stricken language which called for collection of certain meat inspection fees from packers was restored.

The fund for constructing access roads for the purpose of expediting timber sales in the national forests was increased by $1.5 million instead of the $3 million voted by the Senate.

$75,000 was appropriated for watersheds, instead of the $50,000 voted by the House and the $100,000 by the Senate.

A direct cash appropriation of $260 million was provided for fiscal 1952 soil conservation payments and a $256,500,000 program was authorized for the 1952 crop year.

$10 million was appropriated for the agricultural production program, as voted by the Senate.

The direct cash appropriation of $76,808,000 was approved for reimbursement of CCC funds used in carrying out the International Wheat Agreement.

Jensen, Smith Clauses

General Provisions:

Replacement of 350 passenger cars was approved instead of the House's provision for replacement of 497.

The House provision barring payment of a 25 per cent "differential" to native employees of the federal government in American territories and possessions was eliminated.

The same revised version of the Jensen amendment written into other appropriation bills was approved for the Agriculture bill. This new language prohibited the filling of more than 25 per cent of the Department's personnel vacancies until a 10 per cent reduction had been made in the total number of employees on the payroll on July 1, 1951. Exempted from the reductions were meat inspectors, seasonal workers, employees of the crop and livestock reporting services and field employees of the Soil Conservation Service and the Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers, as well as field operating and research employees engaged in work of county offices and other field locations.

Also approved was the Smith amendment, prohibiting the use of any of the Department's funds for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Employment of chauffeurs for government - owned vehicles was forbidden, according to the Senate's provision.

The Byrd amendment cutting back employment in government information offices by 25 per cent was approved.

Report Wins Approval

The House accepted the Agriculture conference report on Aug. 17 by voice vote, after it approved, on a roll-call vote of 222 to 138, a motion by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) that in effect provided $1 million for the Colorado spruce bark beetle project. This was accepted as a substitute for the Senate figure of $1.9 million. In addition, the House receded from its objection to the $700,000 fund for cooperative range improvements.

In the Senate Aug. 20, the conference report was approved as revised by the House. Action was by voice vote.

President Truman signed the bill into law on Aug. 31, 1951, without comment. It became Public Law 135.

Independent Offices

HR 3880— P.L.137

Summary — Congress completed action Aug. 16, 1951, on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1952 and sent it to President Truman. At the White House, the President held the measure until a few hours before the deadline — and then signed it late in the day — Aug. 31. It became Public Law 137. Technically it was the sixth regular money measure of the year to go on the statute books, though earlier the same day, Mr. Truman also signed into law three other appropriations — bills for the Labor Department-Federal Security Agency, the Agriculture Department and the Interior Department.

As the President signed it, the Independent Offices bill carried $6,162,825,175 to finance more than 30 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices in 1952. Budget recommendations had amounted to $6,837,902,465.

The House had passed a $6,144,540,355 bill, while the Senate's figure was $6,212,199,663.

The appropriation for the same agencies in fiscal 1951 was $7,996,140,947. The reduction in the fiscal 1952 outlay was brought about largely by the decline in the trainee load of the Veterans Administration's GI educational program and removal from the General Service Administration of the strategic materials acquisition program. The latter project, for which about $3 billion was appropriated in fiscal 1951, was transferred to a new agency, the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Two conferences between the House and Senate were necessary before final action was completed on the bill.

The House Republicans of the conference committee refused to sign the first conference report when they were unable to persuade the other conferees to include (1) the House's job-cutting amendment by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), which would have forbade the agencies covered by the bill from filling more than 25 per cent of their vacancies in 1952; and (2) the House's rider amending the Housing Act of 1949 — the statute providing for public housing construction for low-income families — to restrict new starts on the program to 5,000 units in 1952.

The conference dropped the Jensen amendment in favor of a provision by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) calling for an overall 10 per cent cut in the payrolls of most of the agencies, and raising the House's dwelling restriction to 50,000 units.

Taking their protest directly to the House, the Republican conferees, led by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.), were successful in a move to recommit the measure to another conference committee. The vote on recommittal was 188 to 186. Votes on page 172

The second conference committee compromised the Jensen and Ferguson amendments so that agencies were given the choice of filling no more than 25 per cent of their vacancies until they had by this method cut their staffs 10 per cent, or of cutting their staffs outright by 10 per cent. The conferees further decided to leave the housing restriction at 50,000 units.

The House then accepted the second conference report, 292 to 80, after Phillips made an unsuccessful motion to recommit the bill again. The Californian wanted another conference on the housing amendment.

This sent the bill to the White House.

Provisions — The money provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill:

	Appropriation
Executive Office of the President	$ 7,811,215
American Battle Monuments Commission	3,719,000
Atomic Energy Commission	1,139,932,750
Civil Service Commission	330,455,900
Commission on Renovation of Executive Mansion	25,000
Displaced Persons Commission	7,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,116,650
Federal Power Commission	4,005,325
Federal Trade Commission	3,940,400
General Accounting Office	31,494,000
General Services Administration	150,368,000
Housing & Home Finance Agency	23,060,000
Indian Claims Commission	89,600
Interstate Commerce Commission	10,474,535
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin	5,000
Motor Carrier Claims Commission	34,000
National Advisory Commission on Aeronautics	67,600,000
National Capital Housing Authority	32,800
National Capital Park & Planning Commission	155,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	5,378,480
Smithsonian Institution	3,545,200
Subversive Activities Board	235,000
U. S. Tariff Commission	1,144,600
Tennessee Valley Authority	238,389,600
Tax Court of U. S.	818,000
Veterans Administration	3,969,436,220
War Claims Commission*	
Department of Commerce (Maritime Activities)	157,558,900
TOTAL	$6,162,825,175

*—Funds deposited in Treasury to credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims. Amount of $1.2 million requested for administrative expenses, amount of $850,000 granted.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee reported the Independent Offices money measure on April 27, with a full 10 per cent slash in the budget estimates. An appropriation of $6,171,777,440 was recommended to run the independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices in fiscal 1952, as against budget recommendations amounting in all to $6,837,902,465.

The $665,900,025 cut in the estimates was percentagewise, the largest made by the House Appropriations Committee on any of the departmental money bills it had reported at that time.

Written into the measure, moreover, were numerous changes in substantive law, amounting in effect to legislation on an appropriation bill. This normally is prohibited by House rules. One such change was a provision permitting the Federal Maritime Administration to grant operating-differential subsidies to shippers on a voyage basis rather than on the ship basis as before.

Other Committee-added provisions cut back the Public Housing Administration's authority to initiate low-rent housing projects under the Housing Act of 1949 to 50,000 units (instead of the 135,000 originally authorized), and restricted the agency's power to approve such projects in communities which have disapproved of them. Also included was a legislative provision forbidding the PHA to authorize construction of more than 50,000 dwelling units under the 1949 Housing Act in any year after 1952 without express approval of Congress.

These changes amounted to a revision of the Housing Act. In explanation, the Committee noted that President Truman in early 1951 voluntarily ordered the PHA to authorize no more than 75,000 housing units in 1951. In view of the emergency, said the Committee, a reduction to 50,000 units should be mandatory.

$80.9 Million Savings

In addition to the cut in recommended appropriations, the Committee claimed further total savings of $80,900,000 achieved through:

1. Cancellation of $13,100,000 in contract authority previously given the Housing and Home Finance Agency for public works advance planning;

2. Rescission of HHFA's uncommitted $10,500,000 in loan authority for development of prefabricated housing, and

3. Limitation on PHA low-rental housing units resulting in an estimated saving of $57,300,000.

The two largest beneficiaries in the bill were the Veterans Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission. The VA allotment of $3,971,944,145 was, however, $483,378,855 less than the budget estimate because of heavy anticipated reductions in readjustment and educational benefits and veterans pensions. For the AEC, the Committee alloted $ 1,140,017,750, after cutting $69,982,250 from the estimates for the agency's construction programs.

Fund Recommendations

For other major agencies in the bill here is what the Committee recommended:

Tennessee Valley Authority: $236,139,600
Executive Office of the President: $19,361,215
Civil Service Commission: $321,005,900
Displaced Persons Commission: $6,195,000
Federal Communications Commission: $6,575,000
Federal Power Commission: $4,241,000
Federal Trade Commission: $4,136,400
General Accounting Office: $31,494,000
General Services Administration: $156,745,680
HHFA: $23,536,200
Interstate Commerce Commission: $10,759,470
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: $66,462,980
Securities and Exchange Commission: $5,699,000
Federal Maritime Administration: $157,558,900

Floor Action

The Independent Offices measure survived its first test when the House decided to consider it under terms of a Rules Committee resolution (H Res 220) waiving all points of order against its provisions. The rule was adopted on May 3 on a roll-call vote, 219 to 159. (Vote on page 172.) Under rules of the House, any Member may challenge a provision which makes changes in substantive law or is otherwise legislative in character, by raising a point of order against it. By adoption of H Res 220, the House ruled out complaints against the legislative provisions inserted by its Appropriations Committee.

The chamber May 4 went on to the big bill itself and passed it after about five hours of debate.

Before the final action, however, a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats was able to make further reductions totaling $22,697,085 in the bill. Repeated efforts by Administration leaders to halt the economy drive met repeated failure. The floor cuts were in addition to the Committee's previous cuts, all of which were upheld.

Cut Housing Units

In addition to reducing the cash appropriation, the House, by a roll-call vote of 181 to 113, adopted an amendment by Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.) lowering from 50,000 to 5,000 the number of low-rental dwelling units which the PHA might authorize for construction in 1952, and thereafter, without express consent of Congress. The Gossett amendment first was approved by teller vote, 110 to 41, in Committee of the Whole. Gossett pleaded for curtailment of government housing "in the interest of private industry and the private construction program of this country."

Among other losers in the House floor action on the Independent Offices measure were the Atomic Energy Commission and the President's emergency fund for national defense purposes. The AEC fund of $1,140,917,750 was trimmed by $85,000 after Rep. John E. Lyle Jr. (D Tex.) said the ageny had built an $85,000 cat-and-dog hospital last year despite "frowns" of the Appropriations Committee at the time the construction was proposed. Lyle termed the action "disgusting and ridiculous" and the House adopted on voice vote the reduction he proposed.

The biggest loser, in actual money reduction, was the emergency fund provided for the Executive Office of the President for use in connection with national defense emergencies. Here again the Southern Democrats worked hand in hand with the Republicans. As it came from the Appropriations Committee, the bill had included $12,500,000 for this fund — exactly half of the $25 million the President had asked for. Customarily, in recent years, the President has received from Congress annually a flat $1 million for general emergency matters. The big increase in the amount for fiscal 1952 was sought in view of the national emergency proclamation of December, 1950.

Emergency Fund Slashed

On the floor, when this item came up for scrutiny, Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) proposed reducing the appropriation to $5 million. He said that it appeared excessive in comparison with the $1 million granted in previous years. Gathings then agreed to accept a modification of his amendment — proposed by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.) — cutting the amount still further to $1 million. The Gathings-Phillips amendment, as it then was called, was adopted in Committee of the Whole on a division vote, 127 to 82. It was later ratified on a roll-call vote, 160 to 128.

Despite the House's fund - cutting mood, however, an attempted indirect slap at President Truman was turned back. Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) wanted to trim $458,361 from the White House salary and expenses allotment of $1,883,615. Gross was defeated on a division vote, 31 to 67. Only one Democrat, Rep. Fred Marshall (Minn.), voted with the Republicans in support of the amendment, but three Republicans — Norris Cotton (N.H.), John W. Byrnes (Wis.) and R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.) — joined the Democrats in opposition.

Next an attempt by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) to restore the $2,065,000 cut by the Appropriations Committee from the $8,260,000 requested for the Displaced Persons Commission was defeated by voice vote.

Postponement Try Halted

As the trimming went on, Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.), floor manager of the big appropriation measure, sought an adjournment and postponement of consideration of the bill until the following Tuesday, (May 8.) But Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), taking advantage of an unusually large Democratic Friday absenteeism, pressed for continuance, and Thomas dropped the maneuver.

Among the changes as the measure neared a final vote were two amendments identical in purpose to amendments tacked on preceding appropriation bills. One, by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), would prohibit the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies in the agencies in fiscal 1952; and the other, by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) would deny use of any funds for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to influence Congress on any pending legislation.

When the money bill came up for final passage it won approval on voice vote. It called for an appropriation of $6,144,540,355 for the sundry agencies and bureaus covered.

President Hits Housing Cut

The reduction in low-cost public housing authorizations brought numerous protests.

From President Truman came a direct appeal to the Senate to restore the House cut. Mr. Truman addressed his appeal to Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the unit which was concerned with housing matters. Such an "arbitrary limit" as 5,000 units, wrote the President, would have an "adverse effect" on the defense effort, as it would block attempts to reduce housing shortages in war production areas. He said that his order for a 75,000-unit top on public housing construction in fiscal 1952 had been made to bring the program in line with shortages such as had been brought about by the Korean war. Further cuts below this number, he said, would be "tragic."

On May 22, in the House, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 4207) which would have, in effect, nullified the housing restriction rider then pending on the Independent Offices bill. His measure was designed to permit the President to authorize from 50,000 to 200,000 units annually through fiscal 1954, the exact figures to depend on views of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

A day later, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D N.J.) introduced a similar bill (HR 4238) nullifying the proposed housing limitation, should it become law. Neither of the bills had been enacted at the end of the first session.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ed Gossett (D Tex.) — Limit to 5,000 the public dwelling units to be authorized by the Public Housing Administration in fiscal 1952 and thereafter. Standing vote, 110 to 41; roll call, 181 to 113.

E. C. Gathings (D Ark.), as amended by John Phillips (R Calif.) —Cut President's national defense emergency fund from $12 million to $1 million. Teller vote, 127 to 82; roll call, 160 to 128.

John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.) — Cut $85,000 from salaries and expenses of Atomic Energy Commission. Voice.

E. E. Cox (D Ga.) — Cut $575,000 from Federal Communications Commission. Voice.

John Taber (R N. Y.) — Cut $1,050,000 from Civil Service Commission. Standing, 93 to 55.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Cut $114,700 from flood control survey activities of Federal Power Commission. Standing, 91 to 64.

Keating (R N.Y.) — Cut $244,705 from budget of Federal Trade Commission. Standing, 73 to 49.

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) — Prohibit General Services Administration from using any funds to implement agency dispersal plan. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Cut $551,680 from GSA operating expenses. Voice..

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Cut $1,426,000 from government supply funds. Voice.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) — Cut $500,000 from general expenses of Interstate Commerce Commission. Standing, 87 to 81.

Albert Thomas (D Tex.) — Cut $6,500,000 from National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics construction projects. Voice.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Prevent use of funds for publicity or propaganda to influence legislative action in Congress. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit filling of more than 25 per cent of staff vacancies in fiscal 1952. Standing, 138 to 94.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Eliminate entire appropriation for FCC. Voice vote.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Trim $458,361 from allotment for White House staff salaries and expenses. Standing, 31 to 67.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) — Restore $2,065,000 to Displaced Persons Commission. Voice.

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) — Eliminate entire $235,000 alloted Subversive Activities Control Board. Voice.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) — Cut extra $12 million from budget of Tennesse Vally Authority. Standing, 71 to 91.

George P. Miller (D Calif.) — Return to system allowing federal employees to accumulate annual leave and abandon present requirement that leave be taken in year it is earned. Voice

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the Independent Offices funds bill twice, before the Senate took up the measure in earnest. It first reported the bill June 12, but the chamber promptly recommitted it the same day at the request of Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)

Ferguson asked the Senate to send the money legislation back to Committee with instructions to make a flat 10 per cent cut in the agencies' payrolls, with certain exceptions, including hospital payrolls. Already the Committee had written in a five per cent reduction in most personal service items. Ferguson wanted to double this slash.

The Senate was debating the Labor Department - Federal Security Agency appropriation measure (HR 3709) at the time and Ferguson had just put across a 10 per cent cut in payroll funds in that bill (See page 127).

The Committee immediately took up the recommitted Independent Offices bill and reported it to the Senate a second time on June 13. The recommended appropriations now totaled $6,221,959,620. This was $77,419,265 more than the House had approved.

Moreover, in its action the Committee reversed the House in returning to the 50,000 maximum on the number of low-cost dwellings to be authorized in 1952. This, in effect, restored the recommendation first advanced by the House Appropriation Committee. While the House provision had stipulated continuation of the 50,000-unit maximum after 1952 unless Congress specifically authorized a higher number, the Senate Committee deleted this further restriction. Nevertheless the Senate group's provision still substantially altered the basic housing statute.

Atomic Fund Boosted

The Committee also eliminated both the so-called Jensen and Smith riders. Sponsored by Reps. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), respectively, the amend-

ments were designed to limit the hiring of federal personnel in 1952 and to prevent the use of funds for any kind of lobbying by government agencies. Ferguson's 10 per cent cut in personnel funds was substituted for the Jensen proposal.

While the reduction in personnel funds cut about $28 million from the bill, enough additions were made to the House total to offset this several times over. Biggest additions were in defense-related activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The AEC got an additional $29 million, mostly for construction and equipment; the NACA received another $16,549,520 for personnel, administrative and construction expenses; and the TVA was slated for an extra $4.5 million.

Floor Action

An economy-bent Senate took up the bill June 18. After three days of debate, much trimming and changing, and many roll-call votes (see page 175) on sweeping reduction amendments, the chamber passed the big appropriation by voice vote. As it went to conference, the measure carried $6,212,174,663.

The Senate declined to make any change in the committee-drafted provision limiting to 50,000 the public housing units to be authorized for construction in fiscal 1952. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) led an unsuccessful move to cut the program to 5,000 units, as the House had done, but lost on a roll-call vote, 25 to 47.

Ohio Senators Split

The fight against the Dirksen amendment was led by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) who contended that it would be better to "frankly face the fact that we have no (housing) program and ask for no fund, than cut the heart out of it." The two Ohio Senators were on opposing sides of the amendment. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) aligned himself with Lehman and stated that 50,000 units were not too many for the low-income group. But John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said the Dirksen amendment would hold down rising inflationary pressures.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) succeeded in an economy move when he won passage on a roll-call vote, 63 to 10, of an amendment to force a 15 per cent reduction in funds for government "public relations and propaganda." This was in addition to the Ferguson 10 per cent cut, already made by the Committee, and brought to a total of 25 per cent the cut in the overall-information appropriation.

Byrd told the Senate that in spite of a law in effect since 1913 forbidding any government bureaus to employ publicity experts unless appropriations are specifically marked for that purpose, various agencies of the government have publicity agents, employed under such titles as "information specialists."

Byrd also won approval of an amendment which restored to the bill the House's so-called Smith amendment barring use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes. This amendment was approved by voice.

Vacation Time Reduced

Annual leave of government employes was cut to 20 days a year (from 26) under an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). This proposal was approved on a roll-call vote, 51 to 26. The leave cut was made effective as of July 1, 1951. Douglas also sponsored an amendment to prevent replacement of about half the automobiles owned by the 30-odd agencies. This proposal was adopted by voice vote.

Ferguson scored other economy licks when the Senate approved his amendments to bar funds for civiilan chauffeurs and to allow one rather than two planes for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also sponsored an amendment which cut $15,600 from the $315,600 recommended by the Committee for maintenance of the White House next year. In addition to the latter amendment. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) put across a reduction of $298,062 in the $1,883,615 for the White House office next year. The cut was approved on a roll-call vote of 37 to 36.

When Senators had completed action on amendements, the bill was passed by voice vote. Altogether the floor amendments cut $10,072,462 from the Appropriations Committee's recommendations, while adding $287,505. This left the final Senate figure—$6,212,199,663 — still higher than the House's appropriation of $6,144,540,355. The measure then went to a Senate-House conference.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Cut $15,600 from funds for maintenance of White House and grounds. Voice vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)—Prevent replacement of 525 automobiles for the agencies. Voice.

Ferguson — Bar funds for civilian chauffeurs except for White House. Voice.

Ferguson—Provide for use of foreign currencies wherever practicable for expenses of American Battle Monuments Commission. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) — Increase funds by $8,000 for Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Reduce by $298,062 the operating funds for the White House office. Roll call, 37 to 36.

Ferguson — Cut $550,000 from payroll funds for Civil Service Commission. Roll call, 52 to 19.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.)—Cut $25,000 from travel expense funds for Civil Service Commission. Voice.

Douglas — Limit to 20 days a year annual leave civilian government employes may earn after July 1, 1951. Roll call, 51 to 26.

McKellar — Provide $175,000 additional funds to meet rising prices involved in the modernization and renovation of White House. Voice.

Ferguson — Cut $1,426,000 from General Services Administration's expense fund. Roll call, 49 to 27.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Increase funds of Interstate Commerce Commission for locomotion inspection by $44,080, funds for railroad safety by $60,425. Voice

Johnson — Exempt locomotive inspection and railroad safety branches of the ICC from the 10 per ent personnel cut. Voice.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Restore the House's so-called Smith amendment barring use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes to affect pending legislation. Voice.

Byrd — Reduce funds for government information and publicity personnel by 15 per cent in addition to previous Ferguson 10 per cent cut in all payroll funds. Roll call, 63-10.

Douglas — Reduce by $7,757,800 funds for operating expenses of GSA. Voice.

Ferguson — Reduce authorized purchase of planes for Tennessee Val-

ley Authority from two to one and bar funds for passenger service by TVA planes. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Authorize Inland Waterways Corporation to mortgage its property to buy up to $3 million worth of new equipment. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Increase by $403,000 funds for Federal Trade Commission. Voice vote.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Restore House language on Public Housing Administration to authorize construction of only 5,000 dwelling units instead of 50,000. Roll call, 25-47.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Eliminate $20 million for operating-differential subsidies, U. S. Maritime Commission. Voice.

CONFERENCE

Two separate conferences between the House and Senate were held.

First conferees on the bill were: Reps. Albert Thomas (D Tex.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), George Andrews, (D Ala.), Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.), John Taber (R N.Y.), John Phillips (R Calif.), Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., (R N.Y.), and Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Sens. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.).

This group issued a report on July 13, which retained most of the economy measures voted by the House and Senate, with the major exception of the House's so - called Jensen amendment and the House's amendment restricting public housing construction in 1952 to 5,000 units. Because of the omission of these riders, the four House Republican conferees refused to sign the conference report.

Conference report features were:

Total money was $6,162,825,175 — more than the House wanted and less than the Senate approved.

For the amendment by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), the conferees substituted the Senate's Ferguson amendment, cutting the various appropriations for "personal services" — that is, payrolls — by 10 per cent, excluding hospital personnel.

The amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) reducing annual leave of government employees from 26 to 20 days a year was accepted. However, it included the stipulation that the pay of "blue collar" workers who, by viture of the amendment, would receive a lower hourly rate than that paid persons doing similar work in private industry, should be increased to the level prevailing among private employers.

On Public Housing

The Senate plan for changing the 1949 Housing Act to limit public housing construction in 1952 to 50,000 units was accepted instead of the House's provision for cutting the Act's authorization to 5,000 units in 1952. The conferees also eliminated the House's further change in the Act which would have held to 50,000 units the construction begun under the Act after 1952.

The amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) providing a 25 per cent cut in the staffs of agencies' public information offices was accepted.

The rider by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) forbidding the use of government funds for support of, or opposition to, legislation pending before Congress was retained.

Also retained was another Douglas amendment cutting the number of new passenger cars authorized for purchase by the various agencies. However, where Douglas had proposed a flat reduction for all the agencies combined, the conference version of the amendment made specific cuts for each agency.

The Ferguson amendment making reductions in the number of chauffeurs for government - owned cars also was accepted.

The $298,000 cut in funds for operation of President Truman's White House office staff — inserted in the Senate — was removed.

House Refuses Compromise

The Republican conference quartet which refused to sign the report on the bill took their case to the House floor July 25 when Phillips led the attack on the report.

Following debate, Phillips offered a motion to recommit with instructions to the conferees to insist further upon the Jensen amendment and the House's housing restriction. This motion carried 188 - 186.

Second Conference Report

For the second conference, three new conferees were named. They were: Reps. Karl Stefan (R Neb.), who was named to substitute for John Taber (R N.Y.); Albert Gore (D Tenn.) appointed instead of Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.); and Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.), who was added to the committee, while no Senator was taken off.

After two weeks of meetings, these conferees came up with a job-cutting formula that was a compromise between the Jensen and Ferguson amendments.

The compromise provided that agencies could fill only 25 per cent of their personnel vacanies in 1952 until a 10 per cent reduction had been achieved in their staffs. If the limitation on vacancy filling failed to achieve the 10 per cent cut, the agencies were required to dismiss additional employees until the 10 per cent reduction had been reached.

The agencies were given discretionary power to make the 10 per cent cut at the outset. Either way, they were required to turn back to the Treasury at least 10 per cent of their payroll funds.

A further provision of the compromise was that eight per cent of the overall saving had to be made in actual payroll expenditures. The remaining two per cent might come from personnel funds other than those earmarked for salaries. The latter category would include funds for travel, automobiles, stationery, telephones, and supplies and materials.

The housing limitation was left at 50,000, as the Senate desired.

Revised Bill Approved

On Aug. 16, this report was taken to the House where it was promptly approved by roll-call vote, 292 to 80. Before final passage, the House voted on a roll call, 169 to 206, against another Phillips motion to recommit. The Californian wanted the chamber to return the bill to conference again, with instructions to the conferees to insist still further upon the House's 5,000-unit limitation on housing.

The Senate approved the conference report the same day by voice vote.

After waiting the full time allowed him for action on the bill, President Truman signed the Independent Offices appropriation late Aug. 31, 1951. It became Public Law 137.

Interior Department

HR 3790 — P.L. 136

Summary — A $511,841,816 Interior Department Appropriation Bill was sent by Congress to President Truman on Aug. 20, 1951. The President signed it Aug. 31 and it became Public Law 136. Budget estimates for the Department amounted to $559,286,000, but Congress reduced this amount almost 10 per cent.

As originally passed by the House on May 2, the bill carried $496,764,500, but the Senate, when it approved the measure July 13, upped the total to $518,065,353. The appropriation that became law was, thus, approximately a "split - the - difference" compromise.

Some significant cuts were made by the two chambers in funds for public power and irrigation projects and for construction of transmission lines. In addition, new restrictions were placed on the Bureau of Reclamation's power to build transmission lines that would duplicate lines of private utilities which have "wheeling" agreements to transmit power from government dams. No such duplicating lines would be permitted in fiscal 1952 unless construction contracts previously had been arranged, or unless the Secretary of Interior found private utilities were "unwilling or unable" to fulfill transmission contracts. Moreover, both the House and Senate committees, in their reports on the bill, recommended that Interior not spend such funds as were appropriated for the Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations to build transmission lines if contracts could be entered into with private companies to move the power.

The Administration's ban on the start of new reclamation projects was upheld by both the House and Senate, despite efforts of Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) to overcome the prohibition.

Two Conferences Necessary

In accordance with similar reductions written into other appropriation bills, Interior's expenditures for personal services were reduced by 10 per cent and Interior was, in addition, prohibited from filling more than 25 per cent of its personnel vacancies occurring during the year until a 10 per cent reduction in force had been achieved. Two conferences between the House and Senate were required before the personnel compromise was worked out.

The first conference attempted to write in only the 10 per cent reduction in personal services which had originated in the Senate Appropriations Committee and to throw out the controversial Jensen amendment limiting the filling of vacancies to 25 per cent. But the House refused on a roll-call vote, 189 to 170, to accept the budget reductions alone, without the Jensen amendment.

The second conference added the ban on vacancy filling, as a means of requiring the 10 per cent personnel reduction, but retained the complementary 10 percent reduction in payroll funds themselves.

This compromise was finally accepted by the House Aug. 17 on voice vote. The Senate approved it Aug. 20, and the bill went to President Truman, who signed it 11 days later.

Provisions — The following is a breakdown of the final appropriation:

Office of the Secretary	
Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act	$ 158,670
Southeastern Power Administration	518,500
Southwestern Power Administration	4,630,712
Commission of Fine Arts	20,000
Bonneville Power Administration	72,868,439
Bureau of Land Management	8,422,605
Bureau of Indian Affairs	66,869,512
Bureau of Reclamation	229,123,522
Geological Survey	21,300,000
Bureau of Mines	23,412,856
National Park Service	27,646,564
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,077,555
Office of Territories	39,812,970
Administration, Dept. of Interior	2,154,911
Virgin Islands Corporation	2,725,000
TOTAL	$511,841,816

(For other provisions of the bill, as finally approved see CONFERENCE section of this story, below.)

HOUSE

Committee Report

The House Appropriations Committee reported the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1952 (HR 3790) on April 20. It recommended $520,031,500 for the Department, against budget estimates amounting to $559,286,000. The proposed appropriation was $39,254,500, or about seven per cent, under the estimates, and $58,654,325 below the Interior Department's appropriation for the previous year, fiscal 1951.

In its report, the Committee took note of the fact that there was a reduction in the 1952 budget estimates, but went on to point out that it had felt constrained, nevertheless, to make further reductions "in keeping with the current national financial situation and the need for economy in government spending."

Public power agencies and the Bureau of Reclamation bore the brunt of the Committee cuts. However, large reductions also were made in proposed budgets of the Office of Territories and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

For the Southeastern Power Administration, for which $4,300,000 was requested, the Committee granted $3,675,000; for the Southwestern Power Administration $5,200,000 was granted, as against budget estimates of $5,400,000; and for the Bonneville Power Administration, $72,750,000 was recommended in lieu of a proposed $75,000,000. The SEPA was denied authority, as a result of its cutback, to construct transmission lines in the Savannah River Basin. The Office of Territories, which sought $47,600,000, was granted $39,620,000. For the Bureau of Reclamation $233,575,000 was recommended against a proposed budget of $252,075,000.

Criticize Power Line "Start"

The Committee also declared that the Commissioner of Reclamation, Michael W. Straus, proceeded with surveys incident to the start of construction of a proposed transmission line between the Bureau's Central Valley Project in California and the Bonneville Power System in the Pacific Northwest, despite the "clearly expressed intent of Congress" in the General Appropriation Act for 1951 that no such surveys should be begun.

The Secretary of Interior was requested by the Committee to "investigate all facts surrounding this situation and to report promptly his findings thereon together with a report on disciplinary action taken by him." The Committee then went on to add another, more specific, prohibition against the start of any kind of work on the project, even of a preliminary nature.

The Committee gave its full endorsement to the Administration's ban on the start of new reclamation projects, and said not only had no money been appropriated for new projects, but also no provision had been made for new features of existing projects.

These legislative provisions were inserted:

1. Require at least 75 per cent of the federally financed road construction in Alaska to be let to private contractors.

2. Prohibit further payment of the 25 per cent salary "differential" to

native employees of the Interior Department in American territories and possessions.

3. Authorize the establishment of a continuing fund of $50,000 from power receipts in the southeastern power area, to be available to defray only emergency expenses and those necessary under unusual circumstances to insure continuity of electric service and continuous operation of government facilities in the area — and specifically not to be available for rental of transmission or related facilities as regular operations, or for purchase of electric power and energy to firm up the government's system. (The Interior Department had sought a continuing fund of $200,000 for SEPA.)

4. Rescind all Interior's unused contract authority as of June 30, 1951.

Floor Action

The House began consideration of the Interior Department bill on April 23. Debate continued intermittently for a week, during which a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats put across numerous amendments aimed primarily at reducing funds for public power projects and transmission lines.

A total of $23,267,000 was cut from the Committee-recommended appropriation of $520,031,500 leaving an appropriation for the Department of $496,764,500. The floor cuts, with the Committee's reductions, resulted in the greatest reduction by the House in any of the departmental money bills it had considered at that point in the year.

More than two dozen amendments were offered while the House acted in Committee of the Whole. Most were approved. Nearly a dozen of the more controversial amendments were subsequently put to another, ratifying vote.

First, while acting in Committee of the Whole, the House decided by a standing vote of 135 to 72 to eliminate the entire $3.4 million recommended for the Southeastern Power Administration to continue construction of the transmission line from Buggs Island Dam to Langley Field, Virginia.

SWPA Funds Reduced

Then, despite the pleas of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), the House trimmed $550,000 from funds recommended for Southwestern Power Administration transmission lines. Oren Harris (D Ark.) proposed the reduction, which was agreed to on a 149-87 teller vote. Rayburn took the floor to plead that there was room for both public and private power. When the Speaker concluded, Dewey Short (R Mo.) offered an amendment eliminating all except $988,750 of the proposed SWPA funds. He withdrew the proposal — "after talking with Mr. Rayburn," he told the House. But he later won approval on a voice vote of a prohibition against SWPA projects in western Missouri.

Next, the House carved $5.5 million from the Bonneville Power Administration's request for transmission lines funds, though it did so against the pleas of the entire Pacific Northwest delegation. Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.) proposed the slash which was accepted on a teller vote, 110 to 91.

Then the House went on to approve an amendment by John Taber (R N.Y.) which cut $10,190,000 from the Bureau of Reclamation's total appropriation. Taber proposed to limit the cut to funds for power projects and transmission lines, but agreed to a modifying proviso by Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.) which spread the reduction over funds for the Bureau's irrigation projects as well. The Lovre modification was accepted by the House on a 102-91 standing vote, and Taber's modified amendment, was approved, also by a standing vote, 112 to 110.

An amendment by Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) cut $1 million from the Bureau's appropriation for preliminary investigations and surveys of proposed transmission lines and other projects.

Added from the floor by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) was a further public power restriction, to prohibit the Bureau from starting construction of transmission lines in areas where they would duplicate facilities of private utilities having so-called "wheeling agreements" to transmit government-generated power. It was agreed to by a standing vote of 109 to 91.

Add Jensen Amendment

Besides approving the money reductions, the House also adopted by teller vote, 168 to 146, an amendment by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) which prohibited the filling of more than 25 per cent of the Department's personnel vacancies in 1952, except by transfer from within the agency. Specifically exempted were certain personnel in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service.

The House also approved an amendment, this one by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), to prohibit the use of funds for publicity or propaganda designed to defeat or support legislation pending before Congress.

Just prior to final passage, the amendments reducing funds for public power, transmission lines and reclamation projects, plus the Jensen personnel rider, were put to separate, roll-call tests. All were ratified, and by sizable majorities. (For voting, see page 166.)

Final Passage

On May 2, the House passed the Interior Appropriation Bill by voice vote, and sent it to the Senate. As it left the House, the measure carried $496,764,500 to run the Department in fiscal 1952.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) — Cut $3.4 million from Southeasten Power Administration. Standing vote, 135 to 72. Roll-call vote, 248 to 149.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) — Cut $550,000 from Southwestern Power Administration. Teller vote, 149 to 87.

Dewey Short (R Mo.) — Prohibit SEPA construction projects in western Missouri. Voice. Roll call, 247 to 152.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) — Cut $5.5 million from Bonneville Power Administration. Teller, 110 to 91. Roll call, 225 to 167.

Tom Pickett (D Tex.) — Eliminate $800,000 from funds for Bureau of Land Management. Voice. Roll call, 249 to 148.

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) — Cut $1 million from Bureau of Reclamation survey funds. Standing, 78 to 52. Late ratified by voice vote.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Prevent purchase of new cars by Interior Department except those needed as replacements. Voice.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Reduce from $100 to $50-a-day pay for experts called in by Indian Bureau. Voice.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Cut $10,190,000 from Bureau of Reclamation funds for construction of power and transmission lines. Divison, 112 to 110, roll call, 237 to 160, after modification by Harold O. Lovre amendment as follows:

Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.) — Remove limits on application of cuts only to power and transmission lines, making it apply to all Bureau projects, including irrigation. Division, 102 to 91.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Prevent use of funds for construction of transmission lines where private utilities have agreements to transmit government - generated power. Division, 114 to 78. Roll call, 226 to 165.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Reduce Bureau of Reclamation's funds for operation and maintenance by $291,000. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Cut $1 million from funds earmarked for surveys and investigation by Geological Survey. Voice.

Rees — Reduce daily pay of consultants hired by Bureau from $100 to $50 a day. Standing, 55 to 50.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — Reduce $171,000 from scientific studies of Fish and Wildlife Service. Teller 117 to 84.

Williams — Cut $365,000 from funds for Office of Secretary of the Interior. Standing, 59 to 46.

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) — Remove ban on 25 per cent cost-of-living payments to Alaskan natives and permanent residents who are government employees. Voice.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis) — Prohibit use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress. Voice.

Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit filling of more than 25 per cent of Interior vacancies in 1952. Teller, 168 to 146. Roll call, 224 to 169.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William S. Hill (R Colo.)—Prevent a cut in any reclamation project which is 50 per cent completed by July 1, 1952. Voice.

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) — Cut SEPA funds down to $123,000. Voice.

Rees (R Kan.) — Cut daily pay of Bonneville experts from $100 to $50. Standing, 64 to 59

Truman Hits Keating Rider

On June 11, President Truman wrote to Chairman Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), of the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, and appealed for restoration by the Senate of funds cut by the House from appropriations for power projects and transmission lines and, particularly, for elimination of the House - approved Keating rider, aimed at preventing dual government - private transmission lines. The Keating amendment, said the President, would cripple operation of public power projects "for the national defense and in the public interest."

Keating promptly responded with a defense of his amendment and said he was disappointed "that the President has seen fit to oppose this effort to reduce non-essential, non-defense spending."

SENATE

Committee Report

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Interior Department Appropriation Bill to the Senate on July 3, after adding $23,317,807 to the House appropriation of $496,764,500 to raise the total recommended allotment for the Department to $520,082,307. This approximated the recommendations of the House Appropriations Committee. The Senate Committee proposed to restore many of the House-cut items, particularly in the field of public power, but in some cases it made reductions below the House allowances.

The bill reported by the Senate Committee made the following major changes in the House bill:

The Jensen amendment, forbidding the filling of more than 25 per cent of the Department's personnel vacancies in fiscal 1952, was deleted. In its place, the Committee wrote in a flat 10 per cent reduction in funds for personal services. The Committee wrote in a new section, detailing the cash reductions for each agency under this amendment. Personnel engaged in operation and maintenance of power and irrigation projects, power transmission lines, hospitals and schools for Indians, the Alaska Railroad, and the national parks, were excluded from the reduction.

The sum of $342,020 was restored of the $3.4 million cut by the House from the SEPA appropriation for transmission lines construction, and the new appropriation was earmarked for the North and South Carolina areas. (The Interior Department had asked for restoration of $652,500. Added by the Committee was a stipulation that SEPA was not to use the money for the N.C.-S.C. project if "wheeling" agreements could be worked out with private utilities for transmission of the power.

Emergency Fund Provision

The $50,000 continuing fund for the SEPA, with its uses confined to "emergency expenses" only, was approved with the addition of another proviso extending the "emergency" spending limitation also to the continuing funds of the Southwestern Power Administration.

The House's ban on SWPA projects in western Missouri was endorsed by the Senate Committee since, the Committee said, it believed private utilities in the area could perform the needed services. In line with this ban, the Committee then cut out $1,060,000 earmarked for the SWPA to use in western Missouri.

The $5.5 million cut from the BPA's construction funds was restored, making the total Senate Committee recommendation for construction $67.5 million, as compared with the House-approved total of $62 million.

The Committee recommended that the Bureau of Reclamation budget be increased $12,897,247 over the amount approved by the House, and approved the ban against preliminary work of any kind on the interconnection between CVP and BPA. It also upheld the ban on new reclamation projects of any kind.

The Keating amendment, preventing dual government-private power transmission lines in areas where government - private utility "wheeling" agreements exist, was revised by the Committee to permit the Bureau to build lines for which construction funds already had been appropriated, or for which contracts had been entered into, or where private utilities were "unable or unwilling" to carry out "wheeling agrements."

Oppose Pay Ceiling Cut

The $100 - a - day pay ceiling for individual consultants hired by the Bureau of Reclamation was restored in lieu of the House's $50-a-day rate.

The House's requirement that 75 per cent of the road construction in Alaska be let to private contractors was increased by the Committee to 80 per cent.

The House rescission of all the Department's unused contract authority was amended by the Committee to permit extension of the authorizations until June 30, 1952, at which time they would be rescinded if not obligated.

The Smith amendment banning government publicity or propaganda in connection with any pending legislation was amended in line with the proposal by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) limiting information specialists, previously added to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (see page 118). This amendment required a 25 per cent reduction in all public relations personnel.

The anti-chauffeur amendment, by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), also added to the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, was written into the Interior bill by the Committee. It placed an outright ban on the employment of civilian chauffeurs for government-owned passenger cars, other than buses and ambulances.

One other amendment previously written into the Independent Offices bill was put into the Interior bill. This one, by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) established a new ratio of personnel employees to employees in other activities, at 1 to 115.

The number of new passenger autos authorized for purchase in fiscal 1952 was cut by about 10 per cent and earmarked for replacement only.

Floor Action

The Senate began debate on the Interior bill on July 5. After a week of intermittent action, the bill was passed July 13 by a roll-call vote, 64 to 4. All Committee amendments were adopted, though some caused considerable floor debate. (For voting, see page 176.)

However, a series of amendments from the floor was adopted which, in the end, cut $2,016,954 from the Committee-recommended appropriation, principally from funds for the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Some funds were added to the Indian Bureau's allotment for health, education and welfare services.

The Senate rejected an addition sought by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) who wanted to set aside the Administration ban on new reclamation projects during the defense emergency and add $12,026,000 for the start of eight specific developments in fiscal 1952.

All the eight new reclamation projects Hayden proposed were requested, he said, by the Bureau of Reclamation but denied by the Bureau of the Budget, and thus never were presented to Congress. The projects were: Solano project in California; Palisades project in Idaho; Weber Basin in Utah; Yakima, Kennewick division, in Washington; Riverton-Muddy Ridge canal and laterals in Wyoming; Lower Marias in Montana; Sargent unit in Nebraska; and Jamestown unit in North Dakota.

Loses on Roll Call

This amendment, consideration of which continued intermittently for several days, finally was defeated July 12 by a roll-call vote, 30 to 45.

Also defeated on roll-call votes July 12 were two attempts to cut funds earmarked for construction by Reclamation — principally for expansion of existing projects. The first attempt was made by Douglas, who offered an amendment to cut these funds by $16,274,000. It was defeated by roll-call vote, 19 to 57. The second attempt, by Ferguson, who proposed a reduction of $10,535,450, was defeated by roll call 26 to 47.

An amendment by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), to earmark an indefinite amount of the Reclamation Bureau's construction funds for starting new transmission lines from existing power projects in western Minnesota and northwest Iowa, also was defeated July 12 by a roll-call vote, 15 to 55.

When the Committee-sponsored amendment restricting the uses of the SWPA's $300,000 continuing fund, was debated, Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the restriction, by limiting the fund to "emergency" purposes and prohibiting its use for the purchase of power or the leasing of transmission lines, would destroy the "workability" of SWPA's existing arrangements with public and private utilities. But Pat McCarran (D Nev.) argued that the issue was not between public and private power, but but whether federal funds could be used for specific items without Congressional approval.

Before the Committee amendment was voted on, Hayden made a point of order against it as legislation in an appropriation bill. The point of order first was sustained, but the ruling later was rescinded. McCarran then questioned whether the amendment was germane. The Senate voted, 42 to 30, that it was germane. Then came the ballot on whether to uphold the Committee amendment. On another roll call, the Senate voted, 39 to 29, to do so.

Construction Funds Increased

Kerr promptly offered an amendment to increase the Southwestern Power Administration's construction funds by $500,000, with the money earmarked for the purchase of electric power and energy and for the leasing of transmission lines. This was approved by voice vote. But, the next day, Kerr again raised the issue and asked the Senate to accept a modification of his amdnement which had the effect of adding only half as much, $250,000, to the construction funds. This the Senate agreed to by voice vote.

Another of the Committee's amendments which was debated at length was the appropriation of $342,020 for the SEPA to construct transmission lines in North and South Carolina provided it could not make "wheeling" agreements with private utilities to do the job. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), for whose state the construction was proposed in part, said the private contracts and agreements were ready to be signed if the appropriation were defeated. However, the Committee amendment making the money available anyway was adopted by voice vote July 9.

Also adopted was the Committee-modified Keating amendment aimed at restricting the Bureau of Reclamation's authority to construct transmission lines of its own in areas where it had "wheeling" agreements with private utilities. Before adoption, however, the Senate was presented with an amendment by Francis Case (R S.D.) to apply the terms of the modified Keating amendment to the Southeastern, Southwestern and Bonneville Power Administrations. The Case proposal was defeated by voice vote after it was pointed out that language already had been placed in the bill to accomplish objectives similar to those of the Keating amendment in the cases of the three public power agencies.

Final Passage

Final passage of the bill on July 13 was by roll-call vote, 64 to 4. As it went to conference, the bill would have appropriated $518,065,353 to operate the Interior Department in fiscal 1952.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Increase funds for construction for Southwestern Power Administration by $500,000 for purchase of electric power and lease of transmission lines. Voice vote.

Kerr — Modify above amendment to increase construction funds for SWPA for purchase of electric power

and lease of transmission lines by $250,000 instead of $500,000. Voice.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) — Increase funds of Bureau of Indian Affairs for health, education and welfare services by $144,750. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce construction funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs by $1,683,104. Roll call, 40 to 35.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Reduce personal services on construction fund of Bureau of Indian Affairs by $352,-067. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.)— Transfer $191,000 from Bureau of Reclamation's operation and maintenance funds for All American Canal in Arizona and California to construction funds for this Canal. Voice.

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — Authorize Secretary of Interior to determine whether private companies are "unable or unwilling" to provide service under the Keating amendment. Voice.

Ferguson — Reduce funds for conservation of mineral resources by Bureau of Mines by $728,600 and reduce amount of such funds for personal services by $192,600. Voice.

Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) — Bar construction or repair funds for Tongue River Indian Reservation electric line but authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into reimburseable contract with the Tongue River Electric Co-operative, Inc., with respect to maintenance, operation and subsequent transfer of ownership of line. Voice.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — When general fund in Treasury has been fully reimbursed, place in Treasury as miscellaneous receipts funds from Oregon-California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road land grants now being used to pay debt. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Limit budget for supplies and materials, equipment, and lands and structures during last quarter of fiscal 1952 to average quarterly amount obligated during first three quarters of fiscal year. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)— Provide for continuing payments to Grand Coulee School District, Wash., from construction and rehabilitation funds of Bureau of Reclamation. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Apply terms of modified Keating amendment to Southwestern, Southeastern and Bonneville Dam Power Administration. Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)— Earmark an indefinite amount of the Reclamation construction fund for starting new transmission lines in western Minnesota and northwest Iowa. Roll call, 15 to 55.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce management of land and resources fund for Bureau of Land Management by $238,304 and reduce personal service for same item by $39,404. Roll call, 24 to 51.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce construction funds for Bureau of Reclamation by $16,274,000. Roll call, 19 to 57.

Ferguson — Reduce construction funds for Bureau of Reclamation by $10,535,450. Roll call, 26 to 47.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Grant an appropriation of $12,026,000 for eight new reclamation projects. Roll call, 30 to 45.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Bar funds or authorization for construction of any project unless declared essential to national security by Secretary of Defense or unless project is under way and failure to complete would cause U.S. interests to suffer. Roll call, 12 to 52.

CONFERENCE

First Report

Conferees appointed from the House were: Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio), W. F. Norrell (D Ark.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Foster Furcolo (D Mass.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.).

From the Senate: Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Dennis Chavez (D N. Mex.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), and Milton R. Young (R N. D.).

Within two weeks this group had ironed out the major points of difference between the House and Senate bills and on July 30 submitted a report. Here are the major compromises:

A total appropriation of $511,841,-816 was aproved, instead of the House's $496,764,500 and the Senate's $518,065,353.

The Southeastern Power Administration was granted $318,500 for construction and acquisition of a transmission line from the Clarks Hill dam to Greenwood, S.C. — the Buggs Island-Kinston, N.C. line was deleted.

Establishment of the $50,000 continuing fund for SEPA was aprpoved, and its uses were confined to "emergency" expenses only; likewise the use of SWPA's continuing fund for purchase of electric power and rental of transmission facilities from private utilities, was restricted to the amounts approved by Congress each year. The amount for fiscal 1952 was set at $250,000.

Also $3,375,000 was appropriated for the SWPA for construction, of which $250,000 was earmarked for the purchase of electric power and rental of lines, and $810,600 for the continuation of the western Missouri project previously stricken out by both the House and Senate. The conferees stipulated that the money for the Missouri project was to be used only if SWPA could not obtain a "wheeling" agreement with private utilities to transmit government power in the area.

Funds for Bonneville

For construction by the Bonneville Power Administration, $67,500,000 was appropriated, as proposed by the Senate.

It was required that 88 per cent of the BPA and Bureau of Reclamation construction be let to private contractors.

The sum of $202,767,725 was appropriated for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Keating amendment was retained as amended in the Senate—with the Bureau of Reclamation denied the right to build power lines in areas where it had "wheeling" agreements with private companies except where contracts had been entered into for their construction, or where the Secretary of Interior found private utilities "unable or unwilling" to carry out their transmission contracts.

A final payment of $282,275 by the Bureau to the Grand Coulee School District in Washington was authorized to discharge the last federal responsibilities in connection with facilities built to meet needs of dependents of the Bureau and its contractor employees at the time the Grand Coulee Dam was built.

A sum of $191,000 was earmarked for operation and maintenance of the

All American Canal during continued construction.

The start of any surveys or other kind of work on the proposed interconnection between CVP in California and BPA in Washington and Oregon was specifically denied. The conference report instructed the Secretary of Interior to submit "immediately" a "full and complete" report on the continuation of a preliminary survey of the interconnection, even while the House and Senate were categorically denying the project in their reports on the 1952 Interior bill. The conferees demanded "disciplinary" action within the Bureau.

Daily pay of consultants hired by the Bureau was left at the $100-a-day level.

Eighty per cent of the construction work on Alaskan roads was required to be let to private contractors as the Senate proposed.

Unobligated Contract Authority

Contract authority, unobligated as of June 30, 1952, would be rescinded, as the Senate proposed.

Provision was made for purchase of about five per cent fewer automobiles and the majority was earmarked for replacement only.

The plan for cutting off 25 per cent of Interior's information and public relations personnel, as proposed by the Senate was retained, and the House ban on government propaganda to influence legislation before Congress was removed.

The Senate ban on civilian chauffeurs was retained except that its application was limited to operation in the District of Columbia and the Secretary and Undersecretary of Interior were each allowed to have a driver.

The ratio of employees in personnel work to those engaged in regular activities was set at 1 to 110, instead of 1 to 115, as proposed in the Senate.

Stricken out was the provision limiting the Department's expenditures in the last quarter of fiscal 1952 to the average quarterly amounts of such expenditures during the preceding three quarters of the year. But the Director of the Budget Bureau was authorized to invoke the provision if he thought it necessary to prevent excessive last quarter purchases.

The Jensen amendment limiting the filling of Interior's personnel vacancies was stricken and in its stead was written the Senate amendment reducing budget estimates for personal services in the Department by an average of 10 per cent. The Senate's itemized account of these reductions was eliminated, but the conferees estimated that the limitations it imposed trimmed $13,841,606 from the personal services budgets.

In the conference report, Reps. Jensen and Fenton stated that they did not concur in the conferees' action on the last point.

House Rejects Report

On July 31, the conference compromise was submitted to the House for final action. But for the third time in a week the chamber made it clear it would not agree to discard altogether the Jenson plan for reducing government employees. Upon motion by Jensen, the House voted by roll call, 189 to 170, to recommit the bill with instructions to the conferees to insist upon the Jensen proposal. Similar action already had been taken by the House on the Labor-FSA and Independent Offices funds bills.

Thus, the bill was returned to conference for a second time. The conferees were not changed for the new consultations.

Second Report

On Aug. 16, agreement had been reached, and the second conference report was submitted.

The compromise on the personnel amendments was essentially an amalgamation of the two proposals and was identical, except on technical details, to the personnel reduction compromise written into preceding and succeeding appropriation bills during the year.

Under its terms, Interior was prohibited from filling more than 25 per cent of its personnel vacancies until it had reduced the personnel on its payrolls — as of July 1, 1951 — by 10 per cent, except that it was given the choice of making a 10 per cent cut at the outset. Excluded from the reduction were personnel engaged in health, safety, law enforcement, operation and maintenance work, soil and moisture conservation and forestry activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel not directly connected with the operation of any such specific activity.

The specific cash reductions in budget estimates for personal services, amounting to some $13.8 billion, was retained, as proposed in the original conference report. Retention of limitations on expenditures for personal services simply complemented the new amendment requiring reductions in personnel.

Compromise Accepted

This new version of the Jensen amendment was acceptable to the House. On Aug. 17, the House agreed to the conference report by voice vote, as well as to two other conference reports on appropriation bills into which the compromise proposal also had be written.

On Aug. 20, the Senate, likewise by voice vote, accepted the Interior conference report.

On Aug. 31, President Truman approved HR 3790 without comment and it became Public Law 136.

Labor — FSA

HR 3709—P.L. 134

Summary — One of the first regular appropriation bills of the year to be acted on was HR 3709, providing funds for the Labor Department, the Federal Security Agency and four related independent offices. It received final Congressional action Aug. 20 and was signed into law the next day.

The measure provided $2,513,013,294; the President had requested $2,744,253,760. The four independent offices in addition to Labor and FSA covered by the appropriation were: The National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Railroad Retirement Board.

Congress tied two "strings" to the appropriation. By the first it imposed enforced savings totaling $1,009,024 on the personal services budgets of the agencies. The actual spendable appropriation in the bill thus totaled $2,512,004,270. The savings were earmarked for return to the Treasury.

For each agency here are the amounts (1) appropriated and (2) spendable after the enforced reductions:

	Appropriated	Spendable
Labor Dept.	$ 222,791,955	$ 222,504,944
FSA	1,715,218,973	1,715,027,843
NLRB	8,233,959	7,885,418
NMB	1,138,247	1,092,243
RRB	562,534,409	562,534,409
FMCS	3,095,750	2,959,413
Total	2,513,013,294	2,512,004,270

By the second "string" Congress curbed the filling of agency vacancies. The saving from this was not estimated.

The appropriation originally approved by the House totaled $2,641,206,661, while the Senate had reduced this figure to $2,527,994,250. The final appropriation was less than either sum because the House-Senate conferees chose between the two versions on each item according to which was the lower.

While action on the bill came comparatively early in the session in both the House and Senate, a final compromise was delayed by disagreement among conferees on plans to reduce the number of Federal employees. The House plan, by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), sought to reduce expenses by prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of all personnel vacancies in the agencies in fiscal 1952, while the Senate plan, sponsored by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) merely cut appropriations for personal services (i. e. payrolls, offices supplies, etc.) by 10 per cent.

The conferees first accepted the Ferguson plan with considerable modifications. But the House refused to agree to the report, sending it back to a second conference by a roll-call vote of 222 to 169 (see page 172). After a month of efforts to reconcile the plans, the conferees worked out a formula, thence applied to all succeeding appropriation bills, which prohibited the filling of more than 25 per cent of the fiscal 1952 personnel vacancies until a 10 per cent reduction in force had been made.

This plan, and the conference report in which it was contained, was accepted by the House Aug. 17 and the Senate Aug. 20, both by voice votes.

Provisions — The following is a breakdown of the appropriations in the Labor-FSA bill.

Department of Labor	
Office of Secretary	$ 3,903,758
Bureau of Apprenticeship	2,600,000
Bureau of Employment Security	169,576,919
Bureau of Employees Compensation	31,887,816
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,444,177
Women's Bureau	379,285
Wage and Hour Division	8,000,000
(Labor Dept. Total)	(222,791,955)
Federal Security Agency	
American Printing House for the Blind	115,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	390,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,300,000
Freedman's Hospital	2,631,500
Howard University	3,767,000
Office of Education	140,000,967
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	22,175,620
Public Health Service	346,610,408
St. Elizabeths Hospital	2,271,500
Social Security Administration	1,188,709,000
Office of Administrator	3,247,978
(FSA Total)	(1,715,218,973)
National Labor Relations Board	8,233,959
National Mediation Board	1,138,247
Railroad Retirement Board	*562,534,409
Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service	3,095,750
	2,513,013,294

*Estimate

From the above figures, which were total appropriations, a special section of the bill required the following amounts to be saved by each agency from items earmarked for personal services and turned back to the Treasury:

Department of Labor	$ 287,011
Federal Security Agency	191,130
National Labor Relations Board	348,541
National Mediation Board	46,004
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	136,337
Total enforced savings	1,009,024
TOTAL appropriation after above reductions	2,512,004,270

For other provisions see CONFERENCE section of this story.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee completed its action April 13 on the bill (HR 3709) to make regular appropriations in fiscal 1952 for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency and four related independent offices—the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Railroad Retirement Board.

For all these agencies the Committee recommended a total appropriation of $2,642,279,961. This was a reduction of $89,973,799 below budget estimates of $2,732,253,760. But the recommendation represented a net increase of $255,087,897 above 1951 appropriations.

A major part of this increase was the result of a Committee-approved bookkeeping change in the method of making appropriations to the railroad retirement trust fund. This increased the total funds in the bill by $174,995,076.

The remainder of the increase over 1951 appropriations for the agencies was accounted for principally by a stepping up of the program of emergency school aid to defense areas and the federal-aid hospital construction program. The appropriations for these two items—administered by the Federal Security Agency—were $103 million and $175 million, respectively. This was about $120 million more than was appropriated for the two programs combined in 1951.

Pointing out that it had reduced budget requests by about three per cent, the Committee noted in its report that it was "next to impossible" to show substantially larger savings because it had no control over some of the heavier allotments. Most of these are governed by basic statutes over which the Appropriations Committee, once Congress has put the law on the books, has no authority.

Four such items taken together—public assistance, emergency school aid, hospital construction and employment security grants—accounted for $1.665 billion, or 82 per cent of the total appropriation in the bill, and control over all these appropriations was beyond the Committee, it explained.

Floor Action

The House took up the bill April 18, and passed it the same day after a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats forced through floor amendments cutting $1,073,300 from the Committee recommendation.

Among the amendments was the one by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), to force a 25 per cent cutback in agency employees during 1952. Offered subsequently to a number of other appropriation bills, the Jensen rider was first brought to the floor in connection with the Labor-FSA bill.

The Jensen amendment was accepted by voice vote in the Committee of the Whole. Later a roll-call vote was demanded, and the personnel-reduction plan was ratified 208 to 145 (see page 172).

Among other amendments adopted was one by John Bell Williams (D Miss.) that reduced the money intended for FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing's office by a total of $229,000. Williams argued the reduction would "cut down his propaganda for socialized medicine."

A parliamentary skirmish was touched off by the Committee-recommended change in the method of making appropriations to the Railroad Retirement Board's trust fund. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) raised a point of order against the language which had the effect of placing the appropriation on an annual "indefinite" basis instead of the previous "definite" basis. He was sustained by the speaker. Then Christopher C. McGrath (D N.Y.) promptly reintroduced the provision as a floor amendment and it was adopted on standing vote, 119 to 5. No further objection was raised by Flood.

The House passed the bill by voice vote. As it then went to the Senate it called for an appropriation of $2,641,206,661.

Following is a resume of all action on amendments:

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce by $110,000 funds provided for U. S. Public Health Service. Voice vote.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Reduce by $137,000 the amount allotted for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance. Standing vote, 95-78.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Cut $229,000 from funds for salaries of the Office of Administrator, FSA. Standing, 101-63.

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) — Cut $200,000 from FSA's appropriation for administration of surplus property disposal. Standing, 104-74.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — Reduce funds of National Labor Relations Board by $300,000. Standing, 116-60.

Christopher C. McGrath (D N.Y.) — Provide for monthly payments of taxes to Railroad Retirement Board trust funds instead of present system of annual appropriations. Standing 119 to 5.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Cut $97,300 from funds of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Voice.

Rees (R Kan.) — Reduce from $75 to $50 a day the rate of pay for FMC's personnel. Voice.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Bar use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not already authorized by Congress. Standing, 144-92.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Permit agencies covered by bill to fill only 25 per cent of vacancies that occur in 1952. Standing, 144-100. Later reaffirmed by roll-call vote 208 to 145.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) — Increase by $75 million funds provided for grants for hospital construction. Voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Amend Furcolo amendment to increase hospital funds by $20 million. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee issued its first appropriations report of the year when it sent the House-passed Labor-FSA measure to the Senate floor June 6, with a recommended total of $2,528,338,831. This was a $112,867,530 decrease in the House total.

In addition to paring millions from the House appropriation, the Senate Committee tossed out the House's Jensen amendment to limit hiring of Federal personnel in fiscal 1952. Instead it added a provision cutting five per cent off all allowances for personal services. This had the effect not only of reducing payroll funds, but also of reducing allowances for equipping offices with such items as stationery, telephone service, supplies, etc. The substitute plan was framed by Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), and specifically exempted hospital personnel.

The Committee also threw out the House provision for an annual indefinite appropriation to the railroad retirement fund, and provided instead for continued use of the definite payment plan.

GOP Policy Committee Approves

The Senate Republican Policy Committee, headed by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) met June 6, shortly after the Appropriations Committee submitted its report on the Labor-FSA bill, and decided to back Cordon's method of attempting to cut down payrolls of the agencies. It was indicated that Cordon's formula would be applied to all subsequent appropriation bills. But Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) served notice at the meeting that he thought the reduction should be instead a 10 per cent one.

Floor Action

The Senate took up the bill June 7, and promptly added numerous economy amendments. Debate lasted a week. Passage, by voice vote, came finally on June 14. Amendment after amendment to reduce funds in the bill was brought to the floor and numerous roll-call votes were taken on the more controversial ones. Some efforts were made to hold down the size of the reductions, but they were not successful; some other efforts to make greater reductions also failed.

Major victory of the economy bloc came June 12 when the Senate approved by a 58 to 24 roll call a rider sponsored by Ferguson raising to 10 per cent the Committee-approved reduction in personal service items. Like Cordon's plan, Ferguson's also specifically exempting hospital personnel. The saving in budget estimates for personal services was set by Ferguson at $4,492,071. (All roll calls on page 174).

(Later the same day Ferguson got the Senate to agree to recommit the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 3880), which had just been reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, with instructions to make a 10 per cent cut in its personnel items, too. Ferguson, who said the Committee action would save time when the bill reached the floor, made it clear that he intended to try to add his job-cutting rider to every appropriation bill as it came before the Senate.)

Ferguson also sponsored an amendment barring the use of any of the appropriation for employment of chauffeurs for government autos. It was adopted by voice vote June 12.

Before approving Ferguson's 10 per cent reduction plan, the Senate voted down on a 28-54 roll call attempt by George W. Malone (R Nev.) to force a 15 per cent personnel slash.

Cordon, who had worked out the five per cent reduction plan in the Appropriations Committee, took the floor to oppose Ferguson's 10 per cent cut. He said a five per cent reduction was enough. On the other hand, Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, opposed his own Committee which had approved the Cordon plan, and spoke in support of Ferguson. "Let's cut these non-military bills as much as we can," he urged.

Both Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N.Y.) and Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) tried to exempt from the personnel reduction a variety of public health activities including heart disease and cancer research. On June 12, the Senate voted against Lehman's proposal, 38 to 42. And on June 14, the Senate voted down Neely, 31 to 50.

Though Ferguson scored highest among the economy advocates, he had a runner-up in Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) The Illinoisan came closest to a major success on June 13 when the Senate barely defeated, 35 to 36, his proposal to cut leave benefits of Labor-FSA employees to 20 days a year and to reduce sick time to 12 days.

He also made a move to place government leave privileges on a graduated basis—with the present 26 days reserved for employees who have been with the government 15 years or more—but he lost on this also, 14 to 56. And when Douglas sought to

have the Senate direct the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to bring in a bill by June 25 to fix leave at 20 and 12 days, respectively, his motion was declared out of order.

Also June 13 Douglas presented amendments to reduce funds for maternal and child welfare benefits, and payments to school districts in crowded defense areas. They were defeated, 17 to 61, and 25 to 53, in that order.

The Illinois Democrat had better luck with two other amendments June 12. The first of these fixed the ratio of employees in personnel offices at 1 to every 115 workers and was adopted by voice vote. Another, reducing by 50 per cent the number of new automobiles the two agencies may purchase next year, likewise was adopted by voice vote.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) won adoption of an amendment permitting states to open welfare relief rolls to public inspection without requiring the forfeit of federal matching funds as a penalty. Jenner's home state had opened its rolls to the public and had been threatened with the loss of federal assistance in its relief program, since federal funds are granted under a stipulation that recipients of assistance must not be disclosed to the public. (Indiana subsequently was cut off from federal relief aid as of July 31. Then legislation was introduced and approved to amend the federal law to permit open rolls. (See page 192).

After trimming the measure to a total appropriation of $2,527,994,250, the Senate passed it June 14 by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Williams (R Del.)—Cut $250,136 from payroll funds for Office of Secretary of Labor. Voice vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)—Cut $94,445 from payroll funds of Office of Solicitor, Department of Labor. Roll-call vote, 47 to 29.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)—Reduce payroll funds by 10 per cent, at saving of estimated $4,492,071. Roll-call, 58 to 24.

Ferguson—Bar use of funds for civilian chauffeurs of government autos. Voice.

Douglas—Prohibit replacement of more than 50 per cent of the agencies' automobiles in fiscal 1952. Voice.

Douglas—Bar funds for more personnel officers than exceed the ratio of 1 to 115 other workers. Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)—Authorize U. S. Surgeon General to lease a portion of the present site of National Institutes of Health for construction of rental facilities. Voice.

Chavez—Require the District of Columbia to pay to Freedmen's Hospital, upon Surgeon General's request, estimated amounts for care of patients. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.)—Permit states to open relief rolls to public inspection without forfeiting federal matching funds for assistance payments. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.)—Modify Douglas amendment (reducing funds for Office of Solicitor of Labor Department by $94,445—see above) to make reduction $669,445. Rejected on point of order.

Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N.Y.)—Exempt hospitals, medical care and health research from Ferguson 10 per cent personnel reduction rider. Roll-call vote, 38 to 42.

George W. Malone (R Nev.)—Amend Ferguson personnel reduction amendment to make it a 15 per cent cut. Roll call, 28 to 54.

Douglas—Reduce by approximately $1.79 million funds for vocational education and eliminate restrictions against use of such funds in distributive occupations. Voice vote.

Douglas—Reduce by $3 million funds for grants to states for maternal and child welfare. Roll-call vote, 17 to 61.

Douglas—Reduce by $9 million funds for payments to school districts in defense areas. Roll call, 25 to 53.

Douglas—Bar funds for more than 20 days' annual and 12 days' sick leave. Roll call, 35 to 36.

Douglas—Reduce sick and annual leave by graduated amounts. Roll call, 14 to 56.

Douglas—Direct Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to report legislation reducing annual leave to 20 days and sick leave to 12 days. Rejected on point of order.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.)—Exempt certain health activities from Ferguson personnel cuts. Roll call, 31 to 50.

CONFERENCE

As the Labor-FSA bill went from the Senate June 14 to conference with the House, it contained $2,527,994,250 to run the agencies in fiscal 1952. This was $113,212,411 less than the amount approved by the House and $344,581 under the sum recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Here is the distribution of the appropriation as it was passed by each Chamber:

	House	Senate
Labor Department	$ 223,506,500	$ 223,192,020
Federal Security Agency	1,792,550,861	1,729,799,865
National Labor Relations Board	8,000,000	8,233,959
National Mediation Board	1,150,000	1,138,247
Railroad Retirement Board	613,000,000	562,534,409
Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service	2,999,000	3,095,750

Those appointed to the committee to reconcile the House and Senate versions were:

Reps. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), E. H. Hedrick (D W.Va.), Christopher McGrath (D N.Y.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), George B. Schwabe R Okla.), and Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.).

Sens. Dennis Chavez (D N.Mex.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.).

First Conference Report

This group reported a compromise version of the bill July 11. The Labor-FSA measure thus was the first regular money bill of the year to emerge from conference.

The total appropriation in the conference bill was $2,512,004,270 below the amount appropriated by either House or Senate. This resulted because the conferees chose between the House and Senate appropriations on each item according to which figure was lower.

As it was sent to the floors of the respective chambers, the measure lacked the controversial Jensen amendment. The conferees decided instead to accept the Ferguson amendment in principle, though they greatly minimized the effect of it. Appropriations for personal services in a number of agencies were reduced by

a total of $1,009,024, (see provisions section for breakdown) instead of the approximate $4.5 million originally sought by the Michigan Senator. The conferees thus spelled out just how much the specified agencies had to return to the Treasury in savings from their personal service appropriation.

Other decisions of the conferees were:

1. Sen. Jenner's amendment, providing no state could be denied welfare funds for opening its relief rolls to public inspection, was thrown out. (It later was approved in different form, as part of the tax increase bill).
2. Rep. Smith's anti - government propaganda amendment, banning the agencies from engaging in publicity or propaganda not previously authorized by Congress, was accepted.
3. The compensation was set at $50 per diem for temporary arbitrators, conciliators and mediators employed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, instead of the previous $75 a day rate.
4. Sen. Chavez's amendment requiring the District of Columbia. to pay Freedman's Hospital in advance for the care of D.C. patients.
5. Sen. Ferguson's amendment prohibiting the employment of civilian chauffeurs for government - owned motor vehicles, was thrown out.
6. Sen. Douglas' amendment reducing by 50 per cent the number of automobiles authorized for purchase as replacements only was accepted.
7. Also accepted was the Douglas amendment cutting down the employees engaged in personnel work, with the modification that the new ratio of personnel employees to persons engaged in other work should be 1 to 105, instead of 1 to 115, as Douglas originally wanted.

House Rejects Report

This conference report went to the House July 12. There it was promptly rejected on a roll - call vote, 222 to 169. The House objected to the omission of the Jensen amendment from the conference report. The motion to recommit, offered by Jensen himself, carried special instructions to the conferees to insist upon terms of his amendment.

Second Conference Version

The House named a new conference committee whose members were Reps. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), John J. Rooney, (D N.Y.), Christopher McGrath (D N.Y.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) and George B. Schwabe (R Okla.).

The Senate conferees were the same as before.

It was a month before an acceptable compromise was worked out by the joint group. On Aug. 16, they made their report. The result was an amalgamation of the Jensen - Ferguson amendments that required the agencies to fill no more than 25 per cent of their vacancies until a 10 per cent reduction in personnel had been achieved. The agencies also were given the choice of making a 10 per cent reduction at the outset. Exempted from the cutbacks were personnel of the U.S. Public Health Service, educational institutions, personnel engaged in law enforcement, and personnel at St. Elizabeth's and Freedmen's Hospitals.

The additional overall reduction of $1,009,024 in appropriations for personal services was retained in the bill, as originally written for the first conference report. All other provisions of the first conference report also were left intact.

The House and Senate quickly accepted the report, both on voice votes. House action came on Aug. 17. The Senate acted Aug. 20. This sent the measure to the White House, where President Truman signed it Aug. 31, 1951, without comment. The bill became Public Law 134.

Defense Department

HR 5054—P.L. 179

Summary — The first session of the 82nd Congress produced a record "peacetime" defense funds bill. As it became law Oct. 18, 1951, the Department of Defense Appropriation Bill totaled $56,939,568,030. Money provided in the measure financed the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Resources Board and the National Security Council. Most of the funds were earmarked for use in the 1952 fiscal year but the spending would extend into fiscal 1953.

Budget requests for the military totaled $57,605,014,390 but the House Appropriations Committee Aug. 6 trimmed the measure somewhat and recommended $56,062,405,890. The House accepted the money recommendations of its Committee and passed the measure Aug. 9 on a 348-2 roll - call vote. (For voting see page 168.) However it first refused to limit the number of American ground troops for Europe.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in an unusual move, jumped the figure above budget requests and Sept. 7 recommended a total of $61,131,544,720. Most of the increase was in a $5 billion national emergency fund for air power expansion.

The Senate, after four days of debate, passed the bill on a roll - call vote of 79-0 Sept. 13. (See page 179.) As it was sent to conference, the measure totaled $59,508,009,630.

Conferees agreed Oct. 4 on a compromise figure of $56,939,568,030. The House accepted the conference report by voice vote Oct. 5; Senate approval followed Oct. 12 by voice vote. The bill was signed by President Truman Oct. 18.

Provisions — The bill provided a total of $56,939,568,030 for the Department of Defense and was distributed as follows:

Department of the Air Force	$20,642,785,000
Department of the Army	19,888,032,030
Department of the Navy	15,877,891,000
Secretary of Defense	529,100,000
National Security Resources Board	1,600,000
National Security Council	160,000
	$56,939,568,030

(For general provisions of the bill, see CONFERENCE section, below.)

The President's Requests

President Truman submitted to Congress April 30 a detailed version of his January military budget, calling for the appropriation of $60,679,414,690 in funds for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1952.

The President's January budget message to the legislators had included only a lump - sum defense estimate amounting to $62.5 billion. His April 30 amplification broke down the proposed appropriation in this manner:

$56,179,414,690 in new obligational authority (permission for the military to incur obligations requiring future payment)

$1,424,839,700 to liquidate prior authorizations

$4,500,000,000 for a large military public works program (to be recommended soon for authorization, the President said.)

Subsequently, Congress authorized a military construction program and appropriated $4,146,407,108 to finance it in the Second Supplemental appropriation Bill of 1952. (See page 162.)

The actual budget requests submitted by the Department of Defense, with which the House and Senate worked, totaled $57,605,014,390.

HOUSE

Committee

The Appropriations Committee reported the bill Aug. 6, recommending a total of $56,062,405,890. This amount did not include costs of the Korean war or construction or acquisition of bases and installations through the U.S. and the world.

The Committee said, however, the funds would support a 3.5 million-man force and provide for rapid expansion of the armed forces and defense industry.

More than half the amount approved — about 65 per cent — was earmarked for planes, ships, tanks and other military "hardware." Largest reductions were made in civilian personnel, production and procurement funds.

Of the total granted for the Department, the Army would receive $20,125,574,665, a cut of $685,321,500; the Navy, $15,552,143,225, a cut of $194,272,000; the Air Force $19,854,-128,000, a cut of $647,015,000; the office of the Secretary of Defense $528,-800,000, a cut of $16,000,000; and the Independent Agencies (the National Security Council and National Security Resources Board) would receive $1,760,000, no cut at all.

Floor Action

After refusing to limit the number of American troops for Europe, the House Aug. 9 passed HR 5054 on a 348-2 roll-call vote.

There were Republican complaints of "waste and extravagance" in the Defense Department, but no changes were made on the floor in the money recommendations of the Appropriations Committee. As it was sent to the Senate, the bill carried a total of $56,-062,405,890 — a reduction of $1,542,-608,500 below budget requests.

Rejected on an 84-131 standing vote was the troops - for - Europe limitation sponsored by Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., (R N.Y.). The amendment would have barred funds for financing more than six divisions of American ground troops to be sent to Western Europe. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) accused Coudert of substituting his judgment for that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) said the amendment would not really mean anything since the Army, under Tables of Organization, could put from 20,000 to 500,000 men in a division.

The House accepted on a standing vote, 81-71, an amendment by James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) to cut off retirement pay of military men who leave the service for reasons other than age or disability. Van Zandt estimated it would save $1 million annually.

Release of Reservists

Also accepted, on a standing vote of 122 to 102, was an amendment requiring the release from active duty of volunteer or inactive reservists who have served for 12 months since June 26, 1950, and who served 12 months or more in World War II. The amendment, sponsored by Van Zandt, called for their release by Nov. 30, 1951.

George H. Mahon (D Tex.) opened debate on the huge money bill Aug. 8 with the warning that there was "only a minimum hope" that differences with Russia can be solved short of war. "Trends from cold to hot war, from little wars to big wars, do not have a tendency to reverse themselves short of an all-out explosion," he stated. Mahon, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which handled the bill, urged Congress to provide enough funds to "exert the maximum force for peace."

Another member of the Appropriations Committee, Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) cited the bill as only a "downpayment on tragic errors in judgment made at the conference tables of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam." He added that "able, courageous and honest leadership in America in recent years would have made this enormous bill unnecessary."

House passage of its $56,062,405,500 version came on a 348-2 roll-call vote Aug. 9. Voting against passage were Fred Marshall (D Minn.) and Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.). John Phillips (R Calif.) voted "present."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.)—Bar retirement pay funds to officers or enlisted personnel who retire from service before reaching mandatory retirement age or before they are disabled. Standing vote, 81-71.

Van Zandt — Require by Nov. 30, 1951, release from active duty of volunteer or inactive reservists who have served 12 months since June 26, 1950, and who served 12 months or more during World War II by barring funds for payments to such members. Standing, 122-102.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Reduce from $25 million to $10 million amount received from sale of scrap or salvage materials available for transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military supplies, equipment and material. Voice.

George H. Mahon (D Tex.) — Correct report of Appropriations Committee to provide $100 million for construction of aircraft and related procurement. Voice

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) — Rephrase section requiring commissary sales prices to include all direct costs of maintenance, operation, management, etc. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) —Limit funds for financing American ground troops in Western Europe to no more than six divisions. Standing vote 84-131.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.) — Bar funds for payments under any contract for construction, equipment, or supplies exceeding $10,000 unless contractor furnishes a performance bond to the U.S. Withdrawn by Ford after a point of order was raised by Mahon.

SENATE

Committee

More money for the military was proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee which Sept. 7 recommended a total for the bill of $61,-131,544,720. The amount was $5,069,-138,830 above House figures. The largest single addition was $5 billion added to the national emergency fund for air power expansion. Plans would be subject to approval of the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Senate group recommended $20,038,220,495 for the Army $15,553,-386,225 for the Navy and $20,001,585,-000 for the Air Force.

The group also proposed discarding the 70 - combat group Air Force limit and fixing a floor of "not less than 95 wings." Deleted from the bill was the House provision barring retired pay of military men who leave the service for reasons other than age or disability. Another House pro-

vision requiring the release from active duty of volunteer and inactive reservists who served 12 months in World War II and 12 months since June 26, 1950 also was marked by the Committee for deletion. Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg warned the Committee during hearings Aug. 27 that the House rider could disrupt the whole program of releasing reservists.

A new provision was added designed to penalize any government contractor who "offers any gratuity, gift or entertainment to any officer or employee of the government."

Floor Action

The Senate passed the bill Sept. 13 on a roll-call vote, 79-0, appropriating $59,508,009,630 for the military. (For votes, see page 179.)

Senate leaders had predicted fast action but the Senate spent four days in debate. Opening the debate Sept. 10 Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) emphasized that the total amount appropriated would not be spent during the current fiscal year and therefore would not have the inflationary effect that might be expected to result from such an appropriation.

O'Mahoney also referred to "fantastic" new weapons. An unspecified amount for the development of such weapons was provided in the bill but the Senator did not spell out the nature of the weapons.

Before final passage of the bill, an economy fight was led by Paul H. Douglas, (D Ill.). But the major cut came when the Senate accepted by voice vote Sept. 13 an amendment by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) reducing the total appropriations by 2.5 per cent.

A block of four amendments sponsored by Douglas was rejected Sept. 12 and 13. The amendments would have effected total reductions of $183,294,000.

O'Mahoney said the Douglas proposals would cut down the guns and ammunition for the U.S. troops fighting in Korea. Douglas denied this and emphasized that the amendments were aimed at 10 per cent reductions in funds providing tools and machinery for private industry in expediting defense production.

"Flight Pay" Funds

Douglas then won acceptance, 49-31, of an amendment to bar funds for payment of flight pay for personnel whose assigned duties did not involve either actual combat missions or more than four flight hours a month.

Other Douglas amendments accepted by the Senate Sept. 13 were to reduce Research and Development funds scattered throughout the bill by $70 million and limit funds for the travel allowance of the Defense Department to amount of expenses actually incurred.

One of the items which produced heated argument and prolonged debate concerned a House amendment which the Senate Committee deleted from the bill. The section stricken was an amendment by Rep. Van Zandt barring funds to pay volunteer or inactive reservists who served 12 months in World War II and who have served 12 months since June 26, 1950. O'Mahoney said some sort of compromise for releasing reservists who served 12 months in World War II would be worked out in conference.

The Senate Sept. 12 voted to reduce by 30,000 the number of civilian employees for the Defense Department. The Department had requested 540,000 and the Senate Committee trimmed this to 530,000. By accepting an amendment by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), the Senate set the figure at 500,000.

The Senate also voted that the 500,000 limit would include part - time employees and consultants as well as permanent employees. Sponsor of this amendment was Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.).

Payroll Slash

In a more pointed attack on civilian staffs, Douglas won acceptance of an amendment to reduce by five per cent the civilian payrolls of the Department of the Army in Washington, D. C.

The creation of a watchdog committee to keep check on military expenditures was proposed by Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). Objections were raised to the proposal as several Senators said that such a check would duplicate the work of the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee, headed by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.). Thye replied he did not mean to infringe on the Johnson Subcommittee but that it watched performance results while his proposed group would watch dollar results. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order made by Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

Accepting an amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), the Senate limited the funds in the bill to two years. Holland stated it was implied in the language of the bill that some of the funds were for a period of longer than two years. The Constitution, the Senator said, prohibits Congress from making military appropriations for more than a two-year period.

Two recommittal motions were rejected by the Senate. The first, offered by Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), would have sent the bill back to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to reduce the total to $55 billion. This was defeated, 29-49.

The second, made by William Langer (R N.D.), would have instructed the Committee to reduce the total to $56 billion. This was rejected, 29-51.

In appropriating the huge amount the Senate granted more money than the military requested. Budget requests totaled $57,707,314,390. As the measure was passed by the Senate Sept. 13, 79-0, it carried $59,508,009,630.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)—Amend Committee amendment to limit to 15 authorized temporary positions in grades GS-17 and GS-18 during fiscal 1952. Voice vote.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Bar payment for training by educational institutions of employees below grade GS-5. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.)—Eliminate from 10 Commitee amendments any authority for expenditures after two years. Voice.

Byrd — Include in the definition of full time graded civilian employees, part time employees and consultants. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)—Limit number of civilian military employees to 500,000. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by five per cent the payroll funds for civilian employees of the Army in Washington. Voice.

Douglas — Bar funds for payments of flight pay for personnel whose assigned duties do not involve either actual combat missions or more than 20 hours of flight a month. Roll call, 49-31.

Douglas — Reduce by $70,000,000 Research and Development funds. Voice.

Douglas — Limit funds for travel allowance of Department of Defense to amount of expenses actually incurred. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) — Reduce by 2.5 per cent the total appropriation for the Department. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by $46,644,000 the funds for construction of aircraft and related procurement, Department of Navy. Standing vote.

Douglas — Reduce by $10.5 million, ships and facilities funds. Navy. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Limit number of civilian military employees to 491,000. Withdrawn by Dirksen.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) — Establish a "watchdog" committee to check military expenditures. Ruled out on point of order.

Douglas — Reduce by $15,200,000 the ordnance and facilities fund of the Navy. Voice.

Douglas — Reduce by $110,950,000 the aircraft and related procurement funds of the Air Force. Voice.

Douglas — Reduce by $200,000,000 various overhead expenses of Department of Defense. Ruled out on point of order.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Reduce total appropriations by 50 per cent. Ruled out on point of order.

Langer — Reduce total appropriations by 40 per cent. Ruled out on point of order.

Langer — Reduce total appropriations by 30 per cent. Voice.

Langer — Reduce total appropriations by 20 per cent. Voice.

Langer — Add $5 billion each for: Highways, telephone service, educational loans — all voice. Add $5 billion each for: check on public health and construction of storage elevators —ruled out on points of order.

CONFERENCE

Conferees agreed Oct. 4 on a compromise figure of $56,939,568,030. The $5 billion national emergency fund for air power expansion was reduced to $1 billion. The conference committee said in its report that the expansion program had not yet fully crystallized and budget estimates were insufficient. Of the $1 billion granted, two-thirds was earmarked for the Air Force, one-third for the Navy air arm. (For breakdown of funds by services, see Provisions section, above.)

The provision relating to the release of reservists was modified to provide for the discharge of enlisted members who served 12 months in World War II and 16 months since June 26, 1950. The measure also contained provisions limiting the number of full-time graded civilian employees to 500,000 and prohibited gratuities to government officers or employees by contractors.

A Senate provision reducing the total appropriation by 2.5 per cent was deleted by the conferees.

Conference decisions barred funds for payment of flight pay to personnel whose actual assigned duties did not involve operational or training flights. Payment also was barred to educational institutions for training of employees below the grade GS-5. Retirement pay was barred to commissioned members of the service who voluntarily retired unless retirement was due to physical disability incurred in duty, to achieving retirement age or sanctioned by the Secretary of Defense in the interests of the service or to avoid individual hardship cases.

The House approved the conference report by voice vote Oct. 5, the Senate by voice vote Oct. 12. The President signed the bill into law Oct. 18. It became Public Law 179.

Mutual Security

HR 5684 — P.L. 249

Summary—The Mutual Security Appropriation Bill provided $7,328,903,976 in new funds to operate the foreign military and economic aid program, plus $816,727,306 in re-appropriated funds.

There was little debate on the measure in either Chamber; Congress completed action on the bill in 10 days. The House Appropriations Committee Oct. 10, 1951, recommended $7,482,527,790 — almost the full amount requested. The House defeated repeated Republican attempts to cut funds from the measure and approved the amount recommended by its Committee. Also approved were funds previously appropriated but not yet spent.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the total by $274,126,390 and on Oct. 16 recommended $7,208,401,400. It added $100 million for aid to Spain. The Senate passed the bill as it was recommended by its Committee on a roll-call vote, 57-13, Oct. 18. It also re-appropriated the unexpended balance.

Conferees agreed on a compromise figure of $7,328,903,976 and approved the Senate provision adding funds for Spain. President Truman had requested $7,527,527,790.

The conference report was approved in both the House and Senate Oct. 20 by voice vote. The President signed the bill into law Oct. 30.

Provisions — The Mutual Security Appropriation Bill provided a total of $7,328,903,976 for foreign aid plus $816,727,306 in re-appropriated funds.

The distribution of funds in the bill:

	Military	Economic
Europe	$4,818,852,457	$1,022,000,000
Near East, Africa	396,250,000	160,000,000
Asia, Pacific	535,250,000	237,155,866
American Republics	38,150,000	21,245,653
TOTAL	$5,788,502,457	$1,440,401,519

Aid to Spain, totaling $100 million, was for military, economic and technical assistance.

Background — The Mutual Security appropriation for fiscal 1952 financed the new Mutual Security Program, which rolled into one package U. S. economic and military aid abroad.

The Economic "Marshall Plan" aid first was undertaken in 1948, after Gen. George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, outlined in 1947 a proposal for American help to Europe. This aid program was renewed in 1949 and again in 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 334, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 204.)

Military aid first was granted in 1949 under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act. It was set up to implement the North Atlantic Treaty, under which Western Nations agreed to band together for mutual defense. In 1950, the military aid program was renewed for another year. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 351, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 220.)

In 1951 Congress merged the military and economic aid programs. (For Congressional authorization of Mutual Security Program, see page 204.)

HOUSE

Committee

Stating that "Russia's apparent intentions are the destruction of the free world", the House Appropriations Committee Oct. 10 recommended almost the whole amount the President had requested for foreign aid. Recommendations totaled $7,482,527,790 — only $45 million below Mr. Truman's request. The Committee recommended against a $45 million fund for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

The Committee's rcommendations were:

	Military	Economic
Europe	$5,072,476,271	$1,022,000,000
Near East, Africa	396,250,000	160,000,000
Asia and Pacific	535,250,000	237,155,866
American Republics	38,150,000	21,245,653

The Committee also favored re-appropriating $816,727,306 in funds previously appropriated for foreign aid but not spent. Thus as the bill went before the House, it called for a total of $8,299,255,096 for aid to other nations.

Floor Action

After defeating Republican-backed attempts to cut some funds, the House passed the bill Oct. 11 on a 222-99 roll-call vote. As it was sent to the Senate, the measure's total was $8,299,255,096 — the amount recommended by the House Committee. This included $7,482,527,790 for the Mutual Security Program and $816,727,306 in foreign aid money previously appropriated but not yet spent.

Distribution of funds in the House-passed bill was the same as that of the Committee's.

In opening debate, J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) floor manager for the bill, said it was "for the safety of America," adding that Russia is "attacking on a world front" and "we must be prepared to meet aggression wherever it raises its ugly head." He asked the House not to reduce the funds.

John Taber (R N.Y.) however, called for deep cuts, without specifying where they should be made.

The first reduction attempt came in an amendment by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), to take out the carry-over money for Europe aid. It was rejected on a standing vote 61-81, with Democrats virtually solid in opposition.

Similar defeats were handed to fund cut proposals by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) and Edward H. Rees (R Kan.).

After another amendment by Curtis was rejected, Curtis warned the House it was voting "a blank check" and would wind up as a "rubber stamp Congress."

In the 222-99 roll-call vote on final passage, Democrats supported the program 152-18. Republicans were more evenly divided but opposed the bill, 69 to 81. The lone Independent member voted for the bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) — Earmark $10 million of the European aid fund to promote transfer of surplus manpower. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Cut $566,253,233 from funds for military aid for Europe. This was all in carry-over funds (previously appropriated but not spent). Standing vote, 61-81.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Cut $300 million from the carry - over funds. Standing, 105-134.

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) — Cut $20 million from funds for administration of European aid. Standing, 105-131.

Curtis — Cut $1,383,000 from European economic and technical aid carry-over funds. Standing, 103-172.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Cut $32,681,500 from funds for India and Pakistan. Standing, 87-111.

William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.) — Earmark $200 million for military aid to Spain. Ruled out on point of order.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee stripped $274,126,390 from foreign aid funds and Oct. 16 recommended a total of $7,208,401,400. The Committee's cut represented a five per cent across - the - board reduction in both military and ecomonic aid. The group also recommended re-appropriation of the unexpended balance of $816,727,306 and added $100 million for military, economic and technical aid to Spain.

An attempt to earmark part of the military aid funds for specific use of Spain was ruled out on a point of order in the House. At that time, Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) said Spain would benefit from the $450 million of unallocated funds. The Senate Committee thus gave Spain special status, as none of the other recipient countries were mentioned by name in the bill.

The Committee also added a provision barring any aid to countries of which dependent areas failed, in the opinion of the President, to comply with any treaty to which the dependent area was a party with the United States. This was designed to prevent discrimination against U. S. business interests in French Morocco.

The Committee's distribution of funds was:

	Military	Economic
Europe	$4,818,852,457	$970,900,000
Near East, Africa	376,437,500	152,000,000
Asia, Pacific	508,487,500	225,298,073
American Republics	36,242,500	20,183,370
Military, Economic and Technical Aid to Spain		100,000,000

Floor Action

The Senate Oct. 18 passed the bill on a 57-13 roll-call vote after approving all cuts recommended by its Committee. No amendments were proposed on the floor and as it went to conference, the measure carried the amount recommended by the Committee — $7,208,401,400 plus $816,727,306 in previously appropriated funds.

However, in debate Democrats generally opposed and Republicans supported the Committee proposals for reduction. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) opened the discussion, saying the Appropiations Committee was "arrogant and foolhardy" in recommending cuts.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) joined in criticizing the cuts. Holland said the reduction would break faith with other anti-Communist nations.

Defending the money reduction, William F. Knowland (R Calif.) called it "very modest" and said Americans have done far more than their share in the mutual defense program.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) said "We are not turning our back on General Eisenhower nor our allies. We are trying to avoid a deficit. . ."

In the roll call on passage, Democrats favored the bill 40-1 and Re-

publicans by 17-12. The only Democrat opposed was Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)

CONFERENCE

Conferees agreed on Oct. 19 on a compromise figure of $7,328,903,976 for foreign aid. It included $5,788,502,457 for military aid, $1,440,401,519 for economic aid and an additional $100,000,000 for aid to Spain.

The compromise was $120,502,576 above the amount voted by the Senate and $153,623,814 below the House figure. Actually the conferees accepted the Senate appropriation for military aid to Europe, adopted all other House-approved figures and added the amount for Spain.

Eliminated by conferees was a Senate provision forbidding any aid to recipient countries which violate U. S. treaty rights.

Distribution of the funds:

	Military	Economic
Europe	$4,818,852,457	$1,022,000,000
Near East, Africa	396,250,000	160,000,000
Asia, Pacific	535,250,000	237,155,866
American Republics	38,150,000	21,245,653
Military, Economic and Technical Aid to Spain		100,000,000

The House and Senate both approved the conference report Oct. 20 by voice votes. The measure was signed by President Truman Oct. 30 and became Public Law 249.

Treasury--Post Office

HR 3282 — P.L. 111

Summary—The Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1952 (HR 3282) Aug. 9, 1951, was sent by Congress to the White House, where President Truman signed it Aug. 11. It became Public Law 111, the first regular departmental appropriation of the 82nd Congress to go into the statute books. Even so, it did not become law until about six weeks after fiscal 1952 had begun. (The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill—see Almanac, p. 137 — was the first annual money measure of the year to become law, but dealt principally with revenue of the District only).

The Treasury-Post Office bill appropriated $2,928,398,000 for the two Departments, as against the President's request for $2,958,425,000. The Treasury Department was given $587,598,000 for operations in fiscal 1952, and the Post Office Department $2,340,800,000. Most of the latter funds, however, were reimbursible from postal revenue which, it was estimated, would total about $1,839,500,000 in fiscal 1952, leaving an estimated postal deficit of $521,374,000 to be financed from general federal revenue. The Post Office Department has operated under a deficit of about this amount for several years.

In addition to its regular annual appropriations, the Treasury Department also was given administration as usual of a large amount of permanent indefinite appropriations and expenditures from certain trust funds which are not a charge against general revenue. Funds of this kind are not carried in the Treasury appropriation bill. The largest permanent appropriation in fiscal 1952, as in other years, was "Interest on the Public Debt," estimated at $5,800,000,000 for 1952. From the trust funds administered by the Treasury — the largest of which are the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Unemployment Trust Funds — expenditures totaling $5,619,937,490 were authorized. These are not charged against general revenue.

Treasury and Post Office were the only two Departments of the government which totally escaped both the year's personnel reduction riders, that of Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and that of Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.). Jensen did not seek to apply his rider, designed to limit the filling of job vacancies to 25 per cent. In the Senate, Ferguson did attach his amendment, reducing by 10 per cent the budget estimates for personal services of several agencies in the Treasury Department. But the House-Senate conference which ironed out differences in the two versions of the bill eliminated the Ferguson cuts. Afterwards, both the House—on Aug. 8—and the Senate—on Aug. 9—accepted the conference report on the bill and sent it to the White House.

It was signed by President Truman Aug. 11 without comment.

Provisions

A breakdown of the final appropriation for the two departments:

Treasury Department	
Office of the Secretary	$ 2,471,000
Bureau of Accounts	13,425,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	50,000,000
Office of the Treasurer	21,100,000
Bureau of Customs	37,500,000
Bureau of Internal Revenue	253,008,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,100,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	3,250,000
Secret Service Division	3,597,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,600,000
U. S. Coast Guard	196,547,000
Treasury Department Total	$587,598,000
Post Office Department	
General Administration	$ 20,300,000
Postal Operations	1,850,000,000
Transport of Mails	465,000,000
Claims	5,500,000
Post Office Total	$2,340,800,000
Total Treasury-Post Office	$2,928,398,000

(For general provisions, see "CONFERENCE" section of this story).

HOUSE

Committee Report

The House Appropriations Committee reported the Treasury-Post Office Departments Appropriations Bill for 1952 (which included also authorization for the Export-Import Bank of Washington to spend corporate funds for administrative purposes) to the House on March 16. It was the first action of the year on a regular appropriation bill. The Committee recommended a total cash appropriation for the two Departments amounting to $2,835,308,700. This was $88,021,800 more than the appropriation for the agencies in fiscal 1951, but it was $36,525,000 less than the 1952 budget estimates.

Omitted was the usual outlay for operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In its report, the Committee said it deferred action on the RFC budget program until Congress acted upon then-pending reorganization of the lending corporation. (See page 339.) The only government corporation provided for in the bill was the Export-Import Bank of Washington, which was authorized to spend $950,000 of its funds for estimated administrative costs in 1952.

For the Treasury Department's regular operations, a total of $586,100,000 was recommended, an amount that was $11,151,000 below the budget estimates. The principal decreases recommended by the Committee were $2.9 million in funds for the Bureau of the Public Debt; $800,000 in the Bureau of Customs; $3.5 million in the Bureau of Internal Revenue; $800,000 in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and $1 million for construction and improvements by the U.S. Coast Guard.

In addition to its regular appropriations, the Treasury was provided with a number of permanent indefinite appropriations and the authority to make expenditures from certain trust funds not chargeable against general revenue.

Public Debt Interest

The largest permanent appropriation was — as usual — for interest

on the public debt, which was estimated at $5.8 billion for fiscal 1952, an increase of about $175 million over 1951. The total of the permanent appropriation was estimated at $5,823,962,482, including not only interest on the public debt but also such items as $16 million for customs refunds and drawbacks, $2 million for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury, and $4.9 million for interest on uninvested trust funds.

From the trust funds administered by the Treasury Department — the largest of which are the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Unemployment Trust Fund — the Treasury was authorized to make expenditures totaling $5,619,937,490 in fiscal 1952. These expenditures are never charged against general revenue since those persons for whom expenditures are made are also those from whom the funds are collected.

For the Post Office Department, a total appropriation of $2,335,500,000 was recommended. Of this, an estimated $1,839,500,000 was to be derived from postal revenues, leaving the postal deficit for 1952 at about $521 million — or about the same amount it was in fiscal 1951. The recommended appropriation was $25,374,000 below estimates, most which was taken by the Committee from the estimate for postal operations. Despite the recommended cut, the Committee said in its report that the appropriation would be 3.7 per cent more than the $1,793,000,000 available for postal operations in fiscal 1951. The Committee said that since the Department had estimated the volume of mail and special services in 1952 would also increase by 3.7 per cent, the recommended additional appropriation should be sufficient to meet costs.

Legislative Provisions

Legislative provisions recommended by the Committee included a limitation of 17,500 on the number of motor vehicles that the Department might own and operate. The Committee stated that the purpose of the limitation was not to curtail postal service in any way, but was intended to force the Department to get rid of obsolete and worn-out equipment as rapidly as possible.

The only other legislative provision prohibited the Post Office from transporting mail by helicopters, if it were more costly to do so than to use other available and equally satisfactory routes or means.

The later provision drew a dissent in the Committee report from Rep. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.). He said the amendment was legislative in nature and was therefore "improper procedure" on an appropriation bill. It "poses a possible threat to our total national interest in time of conflict to employ the use of a legislative rider to an appropriation bill in order to alter the purpose and intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act under the name of economies which are disputable."

Floor Action

The House took up the Treasury-Post Office funds bill on March 21 and passed it, by voice vote, the same day.

Reductions effected through floor amendments reduced the total appropriation for the two Departments by another $2,773,000, in addition to the $36,525,000 from budget estimates recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. (The Committee-recommended cuts were approved in full.) All floor reductions were taken from Treasury funds, and were concentrated on agencies which already had been cut by the Committee, such as the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Bureau of Customs.

Thus, as the measure was sent to the Senate, it carried $2,918,827,000.

Though the economies written into the bill were not notably large, a bloc of Republicans and Southern Democrats scored a temporary victory in a drive to more sharply trim the bill. While the House was acting tentatively on floor amendments in Committee of the whole, the coalition made tentative cuts in the bill totaling $24,773,000. This included a single, $22 million cut in postal operation funds. But Administration forces managed a last-minute comeback that defeated the postal economy amendment on a separate vote, and restored the full amount of the cut on a narrow, roll-call ballot, 136 to 138.

The only other major floor action resulted in defeat for the Committee-proposed ban on the use of helicopters for mail delivery service. Robert Crosser (D Ohio), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, offered an amendment in Committee of the Whole to delete the so-called helicopter provision and it passed on a standing vote, 71 to 34. A separate vote was demanded later on the Crosser amendment and it was then ratified, also by division, 147 to 56.

As the bill went to the Senate, it carried a total of $2,918,827,000—$583,327,000 for the Treasury and $2,335,500,000 for the Post Office.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Cut $248,000 from salary funds of Office of Secretary of Treasury. Standing vote, 111 to 48.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Reduce by $200,000 funds for Treasury's Bureau of Accounts. Standing, 107 to 54.

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) — Cut $450,000 from Division of Disbursement, Treasury. Standing, 112 to 67.

Gerald R. Ford Jr., (R Mich.)—Cut $1 million from Bureau of Public Debt. Standing, 92 to 38.

Ed Gossett (D Tex.) — Cut $675,000 from Bureau of Customs. Standing, 118 to 70.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.)—Cut $200,000 from Bureau of Mint. Standing 86 to 39.

Crosser (D Ohio) — Delete provision denying Postmaster General authority to use funds for transportation of mail over more costly routes. Standing, 71 to 34. (Later ratified by separate standing vote, 147 to 56).

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) — Cut $22 million from Post Office operational funds. Agreed to on standing vote, 79-57, but later rejected on roll-call vote, 136-138.

Wigglesworth — Cut $3 million from Bureau of Internal Revenue funds. Voice.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Reduce P. O. funds for transportation of mails by $30,800,000. Standing, 63 to 67.

George H. Fallon (D Md.) — Add $75,000 to funds for Bureau of Narcotics. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Treasury-Post Office measure on July 19. More generous than the House, it recommended the addition of a total of $18,867,647 to the appropriation, raising the sum to $2,937,694,647. However, this left the funds still $20,730,353 short of budget requests.

Of the additional money, $9,967,647 was for the Treasury and $8,900,000 for the Post Office. Recommended appropriations totaled $593,294,647 and $2,344,400,000 for the two Departments.

Most of Treasury's additional funds were for personal services required in activities where the workload had been expanded because of defense activities, the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, or the collecting of revenue. For example, restoration of $3 million of the House cut in funds for the Bureau of Internal Revenue was recommended, as was $2,993,704 for the Bureau of the Public Debt.; $1,124,700 for the Bureau of Customs; $725,000 for the Bureau of Accounts, and $665,800 for the Bureau of the Mint.

The Senate Committee's recommendations for several Treasury activities, though they were greater than the House appropriations, nevertheless reflected five per cent reductions in budget estimates for personal services. Such reductions were meted out to the Office of the Secretary, Bureau of the Public Debt, Office of the Treasurer, and Bureau of the Mint.

The $8.9 million in additional funds for the Post Office Department were recommended principally for postal operations and transportation of the mails. With two exceptions, major activities of the Post Office Department escaped application of a personal services reduction. The exceptions were the Postal Inspection Service and the Bureau of Accounts, the personnel of both of which were to be reduced 10 per cent under budget estimates (instead of the five per cent applied to Treasury activities.)

Under general provisions, the Committee added a section reducing public information staffs of the two Departments by 25 per cent. Also added was an amendment cutting out three of the seven civilian chauffeurs serving Treasury officials.

Floor Action

Consideration of the Treasury-Post Office measure was begun by the Senate July 20. After a week of debate, interrupted frequently for the chamber to act on other matters, the bill was passed July 27 by voice vote.

Cut from the bill by floor amendments was a total of $16,176,303, all from the Post Office appropriation. Of this, $16 million was trimmed from transportation of the mails and the remaining $176,303 was cut from general administration funds. In addition, annual leave for postal employees was increased.

During the first day of debate on the bill, the Senate adopted the Committee's recommendations, which had the effect of increasing funds for the Departments over the House appropriations. However, it rejected by a roll-call vote of 28 to 30, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to reduce funds for postal operations by $36.1 million. Douglas criticized the Post Office Department for inefficiency and reluctance to adopt labor saving devices. He contended the reduction he proposed was justified in view of the then pending increase in postal rates (see page 318) which, he argued, would decrease the volume of mail flowing through the Department's hands.

Reduction Proposals

On July 27, the day the bill finally passed, several reduction amendments were offered — principally by Douglas and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — and most of them were adopted.

One was the Douglas amendment cutting $16 million from funds for transporation of the mails. This was passed on a roll-call vote of 35 to 33. Another Douglas amendment, increasing annual leave for postal employees from 15 to 20 days (placing it on a par with leave then proposed for employees of other federal agencies, (see page 118), was adopted by voice vote, after it was modified, as proposed by Frank Carlson (R Kan.), to extend the increased leave privileges to temporary as well as permanent postal employees. The Douglas proposal was first ruled out of order on the ground that it was not germane. But Douglas then entered a motion to suspend chamber rules which motion was adopted on a 63-0 roll-call vote. His leave amendment then was passed by voice vote.

Also accepted by the Senate were two amendments by Ferguson. The first, passed on a 43-23 roll call, increased to 10 per cent the Committee-proposed cut in budget estimates for personal services in all agencies of the Treasury Department except the Bureaus of Customs, Internal Revenue and Narcotics, and the U. S. Coast Guard and Secret Service. Then the Senate adopted the other Ferguson amendment by voice vote. It eliminated all funds for Treasury and Post Office chauffeurs, except for the Secretaries of the two Departments.

As passed on voice vote and sent to conference from the Senate, the bill carried a total of $2,921,518,344 to run the two Departments in fiscal 1952. Of this amount, $2,328,223,697 was for the Post Office Department and $593,294,647 was for the Treasury Department.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce funds for transporation of mails by Office Department by $36,100,000. Roll-call vote, 28-30.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Reduce funds for general administration of the Post Office by $176,303 and limit funds for personal services to $17,-105,765. Roll call, 38-29.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce appropriations for Treasury personal services by 10 per cent below budget estimates but exempt Customs, Internal Revenue and Narcotics Bureaus and Secret Service and Coast Guard. Roll call, 43-23.

Ferguson — Bar funds for payment to civilian employees as chauffeurs unless such appropriation is specifically authorized but exempt the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General. Voice.

Douglas — Increase annual leave of Post Office Department workers from 15 to 20 days (as modified by Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) amendment which extended leave changes to temporary employees.) Douglas amendment first was ruled out on point of order but then passed by voice vote after Senate agreed on roll call, 63-0, to Douglas motion to suspend rules.

MOTION ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Motion to suspend rules and consider postal employees annual leave amendment (see above). Roll-call vote, 63-0.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce funds for Postal operations of Post Office Department by $36,100,000. Roll-call vote, 28-30.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce funds for general administration for Post Office by $1,076,606 and limit amount for personal services to $16,-205,462. Roll call, 29-33.

MOTION REJECTED

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Motion to reconsider vote by which committee amendment providing $1,852,000,-000 for postal operations was approved. Voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The House-Senate conference appointed to iron out differences in the bill had as its members the following:

From the House: J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), Otto E. Passman (D La.), Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.) and Earl Wilson (R Ind.).

From the Senate: Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

This group produced its compromise version of the bill on Aug. 2, 1951.

Principal Features

The principal features of the conference report were these:

Total appropriation agreed upon was $2,928,398,000, of which the Treasury's share was $587,598,000 and the Post Office's $2,340,800,000. The total was more than either the House or the Senate had approved. This came about because on most all items the conferees arrived at a figure that approximately split the difference between the amount approved by the House which was usually lower, and the amount approved by the Senate, which was generally the higher of the two; and because the conferees restored $15 million of the $16 million cut by the Senate from the funds for transporatation of the mails.

The Senate's 10 per cent cut in funds for personal services for certain Treasury and Post Office agencies was removed.

The Senate increase in annual leave for postal employees was removed from the bill, inasmuch as legislation equalizing leave privileges for postal and other federal employees was then before the Senate.

The Senate prohibition against the employment of civilian chauffeurs by the two Departments, except for the Secretaries, was amended to prevent the hiring of only those employees whose "primary" duty would consist of acting as chauffeur.

The Senate 25 per cent cutback in information personnel was retained.

The House provision putting a ceiling of 17,500 on the number of vehicles the Post Office might own was accepted.

This conference report was accepted by both chambers. The House adopted it by voice vote on Aug. 8, and the Senate took like action Aug. 9.

President Truman signed the measure Aug. 11. It was the first regular money bill of the year — excluding the bill appropriating District of Columbia funds to be placed on the statute books by the White House.

District of Columbia Funds

HR 4329 — P.L. 106

Summary — The first regular appropriation bill to become law in the 82nd Congress was the measure financing operations of the District of Columbia in fiscal 1952. Passed by the House on June 7 and by the Senate on July 30, it was finally enacted by Congress in conference form on Aug. 1. President Truman signed it Aug. 3. One year — minus one day — before, on Aug. 4, 1950, the fiscal 1951 "omnibus" appropriation bill, which financed all arms of the government in a single package, had been passed by both House and Senate and had been sent to conference. With only the D.C. money bill for fiscal 1952 out of the way by that date in 1951, the Congress was further behind on appropriations than it ever was known to have been before.

Provisions — As it became law, the bill carried a budget appropriation of $138,216,150 to run the capital city of Washington in fiscal 1952, plus a contribution of $11.4 million to the city government from the federal treasury.

Background — While less than 10 per cent of the district's funds normally is derived from the federal revenue, the D. C. appropriation bill must go through Congress each year in the same manner prescribed for appropriations for the national departments and other agencies. The District, under present law, cannot spend its own money without Congressional approval. Customarily, the federal treasury compensates the city of Washington for water provided the national establishment and for such other factors as reduction in city taxes as the federal and foreign governments acquire additional holdings of non-taxable property. The present maximum authorized contribution is $12 million a year.

HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee reported the D. C. appropriation bill (HR 4329) on June 5. It recommended a 1952 budget of $137,776,375 from the District's own general revenue fund, plus a flat $12 million contribution from the federal government. Budget requests had totaled $152,513,150, including the $12 million federal contribution. While it made no changes in the federal revenue item, the Committee had lopped off $2,179,360 from the amount of city money the District desired to spend. Most of the reductions were in funds for expansion of personnel and administrative facilities.

The House promptly took up the bill June 6, and passed the measure by voice vote June 7.

One amendment was adopted before final passage on June 7. It cut the federal contribution from $12 million to $10.8 million. The amendment, by Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), was agreed to by a voice vote.

After that the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the D.C. money measure July 25, after raising the House approved budget (from District revenue) by a net amount of $630,915, and restoring the $1.2 million cut by the House from the federal contribution. The Committee added funds to pay for fluoridation of Washington water and to increase payments to non-profit private hospitals for care of the indigent. The recommended appropriation, as it went to the floor, was $138,407,290.

The Senate took up the bill on the floor July 30. It was passed the same day by voice vote without amendment.

CONFERENCE

The conference committee readied its report on the bill within 24 hours. The report called for an appropriation of $138,216,150, plus a total federal contribution of $11.4 million. The conferees also accepted the Senate recommendations on Washington water fluoridation and for greater charity payments for indigents in private hospitals.

The compromise version was put before the House July 31, but final action was postponed a day, until Aug. 1, when it was agreed to without dissent by both the House and Senate. Votes in both instances were by voice.

Final Congressional action sent the bill to President Truman, who signed it on Aug. 3. It became Public Law 106.

Army Civil Functions

HR 4386—P.L. 203

Summary — The last regular money bill to become law in 1951 was the Department of the Army, Civil Functions, Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1952 (HR 4386), which provided a total of $597,262,713 for civil works (administered by the Corps of Engineers) in the areas of flood control and rivers and harbors improvements, and also for the Panama Canal Zone government and for cemeterial expenses of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

In addition, a trust fund appropriation (not a charge against general revenue) was provided for the U. S. Soldiers Home in Washington, D.C. The civil works appropriation, totaling $581,217,713, was by far the greatest part of the bill.

Budget estimates for all purposes covered by the bill totaled $662,437,843. Appropriations in fiscal 1951 had totaled $645,565,350.

The House originally passed the bill June 13, allowing $514,427,400. This represented a cut of about 20 per cent — one of the largest made by the House on any regular appropriation bill during the year — in budget estimates, which at that point totaled only $640,637,843. New projects were banned flatly.

After the measure reached the Senate, and while closed hearings were being held by the Senate Appropriations Committee, one of the most disastrous floods in modern history of the Mississippi River struck the Midwest. Damage was estimated in the billions. Congress was urged to take action to relieve the suffering and damage, and to prevent recurrences. President Truman sent supplemental estimates to the Senate Commitee, asking for an additional $21.8 million for specific flood control projects in the Midwest. And the Committee opened its hearings to witnesses from the Midwest and other areas who pleaded for these and other flood control funds.

As a result, the Senate Committee reported — and the Senate approved on Aug. 15 — a greatly increased appropriation totaling $638,578,213. The ban on new projects was lifted to permit initiation and continuation of several flood control works and a group of projects with hydro - electric output potential.

A House - Senate conference commitee produced the compromise total appropriation of $598,262,713 and agreed to modify the House's outright ban on new projects to permit funds for a limited number — 10 in all — including works in the flood-stricken areas and three multiple - purpose dams with facilities for hydro-electric energy output.

Provisions — Following is a breakdown of the appropriation:

For Corps of Engineers civil works:	
Flood Control, general fund	316,544,100
Flood Control, general emergency fund	10,000,000
Flood Control, Mississippi River & Tributaries	60,500,000
Flood Control, emergency fund for the Mississippi and Tributaries	500,000
Flood Control, Sacramento River, California	1,000,000
Total flood control	388,544,100
Rivers and Harbors, maintenance and improvement	192,657,613
Federal Water Mains, maintenance and operation	16,000
Total for Engineers' civil works	581,217,713
Quartermaster Corps, Cemeterial expenses	4,450,000
U.S. Soldiers Home	*(3,366,000)
The Panama Canal	11,595,000
Grand Total Army Department civil functions	597,262,713

*Trust fund appropriation, not a charge against general revenue.

For other provisions, see CONFERENCE section, below.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee reported the Army Civil Functions Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1952 (HR 4386) on June 8.

Recommended by the Committee was a total appropriation of $514,427,400. The budget estimates had been $640,637,843. The Committee's reduction, $126,210,433, or about 20 per cent of the budget, was one of the largest it recommended during the year in any regular appropriation measure.

Specifically, the Committee proposed $498,382,400 for the work of the Corps of Engineers, divided as follows: Rivers and harbors improvements, $162,860,500, and flood control projects, $335,509,900. For the Panama Canal, $11,595,000 was recommended, and $4,450,000 was provided for the cemeterial expenses of the Army Quartermaster Corps. For the U.S. Soldiers Home, the use of $3,366,000 in trust funds for maintenance and operation was authorized.

The proposed reductions principally were divided between rivers and harbors improvements, cut $57,618,343 below estimates, and flood control projects, reduced $60,355,100. The Panama Canal appropriation was $298,000 below budget estimates and the Quartermaster Corps was to get $550,000 less than it sought for its cemeterial expenses.

The big reduction in funds for Army civil functions — the total was $120,182,250 below the amount appropriated for the same purpose in fiscal 1951 — was predicated on three major factors, said the Committee in its report: It did not feel that any new project should be started at a time when the nation "is straining every effort to provide the necessary funds for its security and perhaps survival;" reductions were recommended for existing projects where new features, which had already been budgeted, might be eliminated without interfering with the "orderly completion of features presently under construction;" all funds requested for planning and surveying were eliminated, with a view, said the Committee, to forcing the Corps of Engineers to effect "greater economies and (to produce) a better integrated national program."

Approach Criticized

On the latter point, the Committee said it believed the Corps "might well consider" a revision of its approach to the development of the country's natural resources, based on better coordination with similar activities of other agencies of the government. Reference was made to President Truman's statement at the time he signed the Civil Functions Authorization Act of 1950 (HR 5472, P.L. 516, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 607), in which he said there were inadequacies of the Corps' present plans for development of American natural resources.

Specifically denied among the estimates for rivers and harbors improvements were: the Lake Worth Inlet, Florida, project; The Dalles Dam, Oregon; the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, Washington; Old Hickory Lock and Dam, and Cheatham Lock and Dam, both in Tennessee. Denied also were these flood control projects: Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebraska, and the Dexter Re - regulating Dam, Oregon.

For the Panama Canal, an all-purpose appropriation, covering both costs of operating the canal and providing civil government in the U. S. Zone, was made to the Canal Zone government, in keeping with the reorganization of that government in

the 81st Congress. Cuts were proposed in budget estimates for civil defense in the Zone, for rehabilitation of storage facilities and Gorgas Memorial Hospital in the Zone, and for the Zone government's low-cost housing operations.

Floor Action

The House took up the Civil Functions bill June 13, and passed it the same day by voice vote, after upholding the bill as it came from the Appropriations Committee.

Repeated efforts, numbering 16 in all, were made by Congressmen to add or restore funds for projects in their districts. All were rejected.

Written into the bill, however, was the amendment by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) designed to prohibit the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occuring in fiscal 1952 in the agencies covered by the bill, with the exception of seasonal and casual workers, employees paid from trust funds and employees of the Canal Zone government. The Jensen amendment was first rejected in the Committee of the Whole—first by division vote, 80-92, and then again on a teller vote, 89-92. After action in Committee of the Whole was concluded, John Taber (R N.Y.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the Appropriations Committee to incorporate the Jensen amendment. This the House agreed to by roll-call vote, 170-165. (For voting, see page 170.)

With the Jensen amendment added, the House then passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the Senate carrying a total of $514,427,400.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) — Rename the Buggs Island Dam in North Carolina in honor of Rep. John H. Kerr (D N.C.). Voice vote.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occurring in the agencies under the bill in fiscal 1952, with certain exceptions. Rejected by division vote, 80-92, and by teller, 89-92, but incorporated into the bill after House voted by roll-call, 170-165, to recommit with instructions on a motion by John Taber (R N.Y.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) — Provide $3,300,000 for bank stabilization works on the Arkansas river. Voice.

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Provide $5 million to start the Tennessee - Tombigbee inland waterway. Division, 23-95.

Ernest Greenwood (D N.Y.)—$228,000 for channel dredging at the Fire Island Inlet, N.Y. Division, 30-92.

John C. Butler (R N.Y.) — $305,000 for deepening Buffalo, N.Y., harbor. Division, 24-62.

Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) — $900,000 to dig silt out of the Schuylkill river. Voice.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) — $1.4 million for flood control work on Licking river section of Covington, Ky., project. Voice.

Norrell — $265,000 for Hardin flood control drain at Pine Bluff, Ark. Voice.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) — $34,500 in planning funds for the Wellsville, N.Y., flood control project. Division, 27-47.

Robert L. Ramsay (D W.Va.)—$75,000 for planning funds for Wheeling, W.Va., flood control project. Voice.

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) — $6,475,000 for flood control work at Tyrone, Pa. Voice.

William G. Bray (R Ind.) — $300,000 for construction of flood control project at Vincennes, Ind. Voice.

Lansdale G. Sasscer (D Md.)—$25,000 for planning and survey work to control floods on Anacostia River at Bladensburg, Md. Voice.

James S. Golden (R Ky.) — $1.5 million for construction of flood wall at Barbourville, Ky. Voice.

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) — $900,000 for continuing work on Jamez Canyon Reservoir, N. M. Division, 17-61.

Sid Simpson (R Ill.) — $2,976,000 for flood control work at Beardstown, Ill. Voice.

Rankin — $1 million for planning funds for the Corps of Army Engineers. Division, 23-95.

SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee was in the midst of executive hearings on the Army Civil Functions money measure during the period when the disastrous summer flood of 1951 struck the Midwest. The extent of the damage, reaching into the billions, aroused Executive and Congressional concern.

President Truman quickly sent new budget estimates totaling $21.8 million for repairing damage to flood protection devices and preventing recurrence of the same disaster. He also urged the group to restore House cuts in flood control funds. The President said the $21.8 million was for the following projects: Tuttle Creek and Toronto Dams in Kansas; Oolegah Dam, in Oklahoma, bank stabilization on the Arkansas River; and levee work on the Mississippi.

Hearings

The Committee opened its hearings to midwest delegations who came to Washington to appeal for funds to relieve the suffering in their area and to start the work of rehabilitation.

On July 27, Brig Gen. C. H. Corpenning, assistant chief of the Army Corps of Engineers, asked the Committee to approve $3.6 million for flood control work along the Mississippi River in southern Illinois. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and Rep. Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) asked for funds to continue the levee - building program begun several years ago. Mayor George E. Ring of Beardston, Ill., and Rep. Sid Simpson (R Ill.) appealed for support of a proposed new $3 million flood wall for Beardston.

The Senate group was asked to grant at least $5.1 million for the planning and construction of the Tennessee - Tombigbee Interwaterway project. The request came from Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.).

Georgia members of the House asked the Committee to restore a House cut of $900,000 for the construction of Buford Dam on the Chattahoochie River. Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), spokesman for the group, called it "absolutely essential."

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) July 30 requested the restoration of a House cut of $1,657,000 for flood control and navigation in Pennsylvania. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) sought $225,000 to remove dredged material from the Rouge River. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) asked for $418,000 for remedial work on the sewage system at Clinton, Iowa.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) asked approval of a $5.7 mil-

lion nation-wide flood control survey. The House had denied funds for such a survey. Humphrey said it was "false economy."

Gov. Edward F. Arn of Kansas appealed to the group to help his flood - stricken state but made no specific requests. Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) asked in a letter that the group approve $5 million for completion of Tuttle Creek, Milford and Perry projects in Kansas.

Committee Report

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill Aug. 10. Apparently as a consequence of the Midwest floods the Committee recommended restoring nearly all the funds cut from the civil functions budget estimates by the House.

In addition, the Committee recommended approval of the entire amount of President Truman's $21,800,000 supplemental estimates for various rivers and harbors and flood control projects designed to provide new and further protection for the areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois.

As it went to the Senate floor, the measure carried a recommended appropriation of $637,278.213. This was $122,805,813 more than the amount approved by the House. The Senate-recommended sum was only $8,287,-137 under the amount appropriated for Army civil functions in fiscal 1951.

For rivers and harbors improvements $213,932,613 was recommended, and for flood control $407,-211,600. Both funds included allotments totaling $3,765,000 for project planning, and $5 million for surveys and examinations, which the House had specifically denied. Likewise, the expanded appropriation included the full amount of the budget estimate, $20,770,000, for work on seven projects under continuing contracts, those for construction of large multi - purpose dams where units of work were not programmed for a single fiscal year. The Senate Committee said it felt too many large claims would be lodged against the government for contractors' losses and completed work would be left subject to deterioration, if funds were not provided for finishing budgeted contracts

All rivers and harbors and flood control projects specifically denied by the House were restored by the Committee, namely: Lake Worth Inlet, Florida, The Dalles Dam, Oregon, Cheatham Lock and Dam, and Old Hickory Lock and Dam, both in Tennessee, and Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, Washington; and Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebraska, and the Dexter Re-regulating Dam, in Oregon.

Restored to the bill by the Committee also was $73,000 of the House's reduction in Panama Canal funds. The additional money was provided for the Canal Zone government's low-cost housing operations.

Stricken from the bill were the general provisions for renaming the Buggs Island Reservoir, in Virginia and North Carolina, for Rep. John H. Kerr (D N.C.), and the Jensen amendment prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occurring in the agencies in fiscal 1952.

Floor Action

The Senate began consideration of the Army civil functions measure on Aug. 14, and passed it Aug 15 on a roll-call vote, 59-10. (For voting, see page 178.)

In the House all floor amendments had been directed at increasing the appropriation, but the Senate amendments primarily sought to slash the Committee - recommended funds. None of the reduction bids was successful. On the other hand, floor amendments were approved that added $1,300,000 to the bill.

One of these, by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), increased flood control funds by $300.000 for water-conservation and utilization facilities at the Lavon Reservoir in Texas. This was approved by voice vote. Another, by Herbert H Lehman (D N.Y.), provided $1 million for engineering and economic investigations pending authorized construction of projects for development and utilization of Niagara River waters allocated to the United States under a U.S. - Canada treaty.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) won acceptance on a voice vote for his amendment to reduce the agencies' information and public relations staffs by 25 per cent.

The unsuccessful economy drives were led by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.). Douglas' efforts were all aimed at reducing the rivers and harbors appropriation, which he labeled a "pork barrel." He first attempted to reduce the funds for rivers and harbors improvements by $50,300,500, losing on a roll-call vote, 28-48. Then he proposed to cut $21,393,262 from the funds. This was defeated barely, 38-38. He finally attempted to reduce the fund by $3 million, but the Senate rejected the proposal by voice vote.

Moves to Recommit

Ferguson proposed to recommit the bill with instructions to the Appropriations Committee to reduce the funds, but this was defeated. His first recommittal motion carried instructions for reducing rivers and harbors and flood control funds by $50 million apiece. Before the vote, he modified the motion to instruct the Committee to cut $50 million from the total appropriation for these purposes, but this lost on roll-call, 28-48.

Again, Ferguson moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to trim the total appropriation to 90 per cent of the budget estimates. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) proposed, and Ferguson accepted, a modification of the motion which had the effect of including non-budgeted items, as well as those for which there had been budget estimates, in the reduction. This motion was defeated by roll-call, 32-39.

Unsuccessful also were several amendments to increase flood control funds for certain projects. Tom Connally (D Tex.) and Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) both requested funds for flood control in their states, but, given assurance by Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the projects would be carefully considered when the next supplemental appropriation was acted upon, Connally and McFarland withdrew their amendments.

John J. Williams (R Del.) also proposed, unsuccessfully, that the Senate suspend the rules and adopt a legislative change barring all funds for construction of any project unless the Secretary of Defense declared the project was essential to the national security or unless the Director of the Budget declared the suspension of partially completed projects would result in unnecessary loss to the government. The Williams amendment was defeated on a roll-call vote, 24-44. Williams made the unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules after McKellar raised a point of order.

An attempt by Edward Martin (R Pa.) to increase river and harbors funds by $20 million to provide for deepening the Delaware River channel from Philadelphia to Trenton was ruled out on a point of order made by McKellar.

After its 59-10 passage on a Senate roll-call, the bill was sent to a House - Senate conference committee, carrying a total of $638,578,213.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) — Increase flood control funds by $300,000 for water conservation and utilization facilities at the Lavon Reservoir in Texas. Voice vote.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Provide $1 million for engineering and economic investigations, pending authorization for construction of projects for development and utilization of Niagara River waters, allocated to the U.S. under the ratified treaty between the U.S. and Canada. Voice.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Reduce payroll funds for information and publicity personnel by 25 per cent. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce the rivers and harbors fund by $50 million. Roll-call vote, 28-48.

Douglas — Reduce the rivers and harbors fund by $21,393,262. Roll-call, 38-38.

Douglas — Reduce rivers and harbors funds by $3 million. Voice.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) — Reduce flood control funds by $1.5 million to bar construction of Oolegah Dam in Oklahoma. Standing.

CONFERENCE

Conferees appointed from the House were: Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), John H. Kerr (D N.C.), Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) and Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.)

Appointed from the Senate were: Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.) Guy Cordon (R Ore.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

This group produced a report on Oct. 16, in the midst of the Congressional heat to adjourn. House Republican members of the conference, Davis and Ford, refused to sign the report. While they did not outline their disagreement in detail, they planned and attempted to recommit the bill when the conference report reached the House floor.

Major provisions of the House - Senate compromise:

A total appropriation of $598,262,713 was agreed upon, divided as follows: $388,544,100 for all flood control projects; $192,657,613 for rivers and harbors improvements; $4,450,000 for the cemeterial expenses of the Army Quartermaster Corps (this was not in disagreement, since the same amount had been approved by both House and Senate); $11,595,000 for the Panama Canal Government.

The House ban on the start of new projects was modified somewhat to provide that with the exception of 10 flood control projects, including three dams with facilities for hydroelectrical production, for which funds were appropriated in the bill, no new or resumed work could be begun where funds had not been allocated for construction in fiscal 1951.

The three multiple - purpose projects, having facilities for production of hydroelectric power, were The Dalles Lock and Dam, Oregon, Old Hickory Lock and Dam, Tennessee, and Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebraska. Others were projects at Pine Bluff, Ark., Pueblo, Colo., Vincennes, Ind., Hutchinson Kan., Aitkin, Minn., Quinby Creek, Va. and Clinton, Iowa.

The name of the Buggs Island Dam in Virginia and North Carolina was changed to the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, as proposed by the House.

$300,000 was provided for construction of water conservation and utilization facilities at Lavon Reservoir in Texas as proposed by the Senate.

The provision for $1 million for Niagara power development as proposed by the Senate was deleted.

The $73,000 for housing operations of the Canal Zone government was deleted.

New funds for surveys were left at $800,000 and were confined to investigations underway — the New England - New York survey and the Arkansas - White - Red River Basin survey.

New funds appropriated for planning were trimmed to $1.5 million with $1 million for flood control and $500,000 for rivers and harbors.

Planning on other new projects, or continuation of planning on old projects (with three exceptions) were forbidden, unless the President certified such work as necessary to the defense effort under criteria established in connection with the allocation of funds in the previous year. Unobligated balances available to the Corps of Engineers from previous appropriations were allocated to continuation of planning on these three projects: Tuttle Creek Dam, Toronto Reservoir and Strawn Reservoir, all in Kansas.

The cut in information personnel to 75 per cent of the fiscal 1952 budget estimates was accepted, with the added modification that the provision not apply to the Panama Canal Company.

House Accepts

The House accepted the conference report on Oct. 17 on a standing vote of 143 to 77.

But the chamber first defeated, on a standing vote, 81-138, a motion by Davis to recommit the bill. Davis objected to the conference's approval of a large portion of the Senate's increases. He said the Midwest flood situation had been used as a "psychological weapon" to increase funds for many projects.

Senate Agrees

The Senate accepted the report Oct. 1 by voice vote, with no opposition.

President Truman promptly signed HR 4386 on Oct. 24, and it became Public Law 203.

War-Death Payments

H J Res. 340 — P.L. 169

Both the Senate and the House passed a joint resolution Oct. 4 granting the Veterans Administration an appropriation of $5 million to pay death benefits to families of servicemen killed during the Korean war. It was signed by the President Oct. 11.

The appropriation originally had been contained in the First Supplemental Appropriation Bill (HR 5212) which became Public Law 253. However Carl Gray, head of the VA, told Congress the money was urgently needed and Members agreed to appropriate the funds in a separate resolution.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended the measure Oct. 3 and the House passed it by voice vote Oct. 4. The Senate also passed it by voice vote Oct. 4. There was no debate in either chamber.

The measure became Public Law 169.

Disaster Relief

H J RES 292 — P. L. 80

Summary — Congressional action on an emergency resolution providing $25 million in flood relief funds was completed swiftly under the spur of disastrous mid-summer floods in the Midwest. The amount granted was $10 million more than the President requested.

There was little debate on the measure but in both the House and Senate Members took time to criticize Congress for failing to provide adequate flood control protection in the past.

Provisions — The joint resolution provided $25 million for disaster relief. The money was to be used by state and local governments to alleviate suffering and damages resulting from the 1951 floods in the Midwest. The funds were to be expended in accordance with Public Law 875, 81st Congress, which provided for federal assistance in cases of "major disaster." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 177.)

HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee recommended the resolution carrying $15 million for flood relief July 16 and sent it to the House.

Later that day, the House approved the resolution by voice vote but first raised the amount of flood relief funds to $25 million. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) sponsored the amendment which increased the amount, and it was accepted by voice vote. Rejected by voice vote was an amendment by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) to earmark $2 million of the funds for the Army Engineers for channel maintenance and flood control on the Missouri River and its tributaries from Sioux City, Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo.

Several Members criticized Congress for failing to provide adequate flood protection in the past. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) said that Congress practically had halted flood control progress "under the hammer of the cry of pork barrel . . ." Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) called for a "reconsideration of the policy" Congress had followed in declining to consider "new projects."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) — Increase funds for flood relief from $15 million to $25 million. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Earmark $2 million for Army Engineers for channel maintenance and flood control of Missouri River and its tributaries from Sioux City, Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo. voice vote.

SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee proposed an amendment reducing the relief funds by $10 million. It recommended a total of $15 million July 17, cutting the resolution back to the total the President requested.

The Senate refused, on a standing vote the same day to accept the Committee's amendment and, by voice vote, approved the resolution carrying $25 million.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the Missouri Valley flood was an expensive answer to critics who called flood control projects "pork barrel" legislation. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), agreeing with McClellan, said that when he supported flood control projects he had been criticized for "playing politics."

Senate approval sent the flood relief resolution to the White House where it was signed July 18. It became Public Law 80.

Flood Relief Funds

H J RES 341 — P. L. 202

Summary — After disastrous floods swept the Missouri Valley, the 82nd Congress in 1951 voted $113,440,000 for the area in flood relief funds and loan authorizations. The program was less comprehensive and the total much less than was sought. The appropriation — $53,440,000 — was made in a joint resolution (H J Res 341) which also authorized an additional $60 million in Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

The President Aug. 20 asked Congress for a $400 million emergency appropriation for rehabilitation of the flood - damaged Valley area. He also recommended a system of flood insurance and an indemnity program. The House Appropriations Committee recommended a total of $113,440,000 and advised against the indemnity and insurance programs. The House upheld its Committee and the Senate passed the resolution Oct. 17, without changes.

In both chambers, attempts to include an indemnity program were ruled out on points of order.

President Truman signed the resolution Oct. 24. It became Public Law 202.

Provisions — The joint resolution provided a total of $113,440,000 for relief in the areas of the Midwest that were flooded in July, 1951. However, only $53,440,000 of this amount was in new cash appropriations; $60 million was an increase in limitation for RFC loans. The money was distributed as follows:

$5 million for direct relief.

$18,440,000 for the Department of Agriculture for repair of farm land.

$30 million for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, for repair of farm homes and facilities.

An increase from $40 million to $100 million in the limitation on the RFC Disaster loans for rehabilitation of business and home owners and an extension from 10 to 20 years of the time limit fixed by law on loans for acquisition or construction of housing.

President's Request

In a special message to Congress Aug. 20, President Truman requested a $400 million additional emergency appropriation for rehabilitation of the flood-damaged area. The President recommended a system under which the government would reinsure private insurance companies. He also recommended an indemnity program, which, he said, should be on a sliding scale.

The program outlined in the President's requests contained five points:

Indemnify flood victims for a part of their loss on real and personal property

Make and guarantee loans on liberal terms for building homes and businesses to replace those destroyed.

Help farmers rehabilitate their lands and buildings through on-farm assistance and disaster loans

Permit loans to enable state and local governments to participate in rehabilitation activities

Provide funds to establish a national system of flood disaster insurance.

HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee Oct. 3 recommended against both the President's insurance and indemnification programs. The Committee said in its report that such programs would set a new national policy and should be further examined.

A total of $113,440,000 was recommended by the Committee. Of this amount, $53,440,000 was in direct cash appropriations while the remainder would be provided by an increase from $40 million to $100 million in the limitation on RFC disaster loans for rehabilitation of businesses and homes. It also would extend from 10 to 20 years the time limit on loans for acquisition or construction of housing.

The House by voice vote Oct. 4, approved the resolution as it was recommended by its Committee.

Before the measure was passed, two amendments were ruled out on points of order. Richard Bolling (D. Mo.), offered a substitute which generally followed the President's request. It included programs for indemnification, guaranteed and insured loans and flood insurance. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) offered the other amendment which would have established a Federal Flood Claims Commission to provide for direct grants of from $300 to $3,000 to people in the flooded areas.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Richard Bolling (D Mo.) — Substitute a resolution to grant the President's requests, including indemnification, insurance, and loan programs. Ruled out on point of order by W. F. Norrell (D Ark.)

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) — Establish a commission to provide for direct grants to persons in flooded areas. Ruled out on point of order by Norrell.

SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill Oct. 16 without amendment.

The Senate passed the measure Oct. 17 by voice vote. Two amendments were offered but were ruled out on points of order. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.) offered one to authorize indemnification for loss up to a $20,000 maximum in an individual case and not to exceed 80 per cent of the replacement cost of the property. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) offered the other, to increase by $3 million funds for disaster relief. The money would have been available for public assistance by states to families affected by the 1951 floods.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.) — Authorize indemnification for loss up to a $20,000 maximum in an individual case and not to exceed 80 per cent of the replacement cost of the property. Ruled out on point of order by Francis Case (R S.D.)

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) — Increase by $3 million funds for disaster relief. Ruled out on point of order by Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.)

As it was sent to the White House, H J Res 341 thus carried the $113,440,000 in flood relief funds and loan authority as recommended by the House Committee.

The President signed the joint resolution Oct. 24. It became Public Law 202.

Omnibus Fund Plan

Summary — Proposals to return to the single-package method of appropriating funds for each fiscal year ran into stiff opposition from the House and Senate Appropriations Committee and never received floor action during the first session of the 82nd Congress.

Early in the session the House Appropriations Committee flatly rejected a plan to use the omnibus appropriation system during the 1951 session. Although a resolution providing for a consolidated appropriation bill was introduced in the Senate and reported favorably by the Rules Committee, the measure was not acted on by the Senate. Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee voiced strong opposition to the measure.

Background — The single-package method of making government appropriations was employed by early Congresses but appropriations began to be divided in 1794 when Congress passed two general acts — one financing the government, the other financing the military. But 1880, 13 separate annual appropriations were enacted and in subsequent years it took from 10 to 20 bills each year to finance the government.

In 1950, Congress returned to the omnibus approach (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 113) but the plan was abandoned in 1951 and appropriations for the government were handled in separate bills.

HOUSE

Against the wishes of its chairman, Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), the House Appropriations Jan. 29 voted 31-18 to abandon the omnibus procedure. The motion for abandonment was made by Albert Thomas (D Tex.). Cannon, who put across the omnibus idea in the House in 1950, said 18 Republicans and 13 Democrats joined to defeat him, while two Republicans and 15 other Democrats supported him.

The chairman laid the blame for his defeat at the feet of the Democratic as well as the Republican leadership. He charged that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) and House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) had joined with House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., (R Mass.) in opposition to the consolidated bill. Cannon called the upset a "revolt against economy."

SENATE

While the Senate Appropriations Committee itself took no action on the omnibus appropriations issue, several of its members spoke out against the one-package plan.

Major backing for the omnibus method came from Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who with 47 other Senators sponsored a resolution (S Con Res 27) calling for a consolidated general appropriations bill.

Their proposal was sent to the Senate Rule Committee which after holding hearings filed a favorable report on the Byrd resolution Sept. 28.

A dissenting report by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), chairman of the Rules group, was filed with the Committee recommendation. Hayden said the plan, tried in 1951, was "bulky, unmanageable and impracticable" and encouraged blanket reduction or percentage cuts by Congress and opened the way to legislative riders.

In his report, Hayden stated that the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), and all nine subcommittee chairmen were opposed to the plan.

The Byrd resolution did not receive flood action during the first session.

State - Justice - Commerce

HR 4740 — P.L. 188

Summary — Among the last appropriation bills of the year to become law was the measure (HR 4740) financing the State, Justice and Commerce Departments and the Judiciary for fiscal 1952.

Sent to the White House on Oct. 12, it was signed into law by President Truman Oct. 22, nearly four months after fiscal 1952 had begun. It became Public Law 188. The measure provided a total appropriation of $1,042,867,887 (budget estimates were $1,258,296,141) for the four branches of the government in fiscal 1952.

In the House, which passed the bill July 26, an appropriation of $1,045,940,115 was voted, while the Senate, which passed the bill Aug. 24, approved a total of $1,045,452,863. The conference committee took the lower of the House and Senate figures, wherever there was a substantial difference.

Of the total approved, the State Department received $228,104,861, Justice $181,602,000, Commerce $607,242,911, and the Judiciary $25,918,115.

Congress' overall reduction in the budget estimates for these agencies amounted to about 18 per cent. State and Commerce were dealt the severest cuts, of about 19 and 22 per cent, respectively. Justice and the Judiciary were cut about two per cent each.

To State and Commerce, also, was applied the compromise personnel reduction amendment, sponsored by Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occurring in fiscal 1952, until a 10 per cent reduction in personnel force was achieved. Also written in to supplement the Jensen amendment was a Senate-sponsored 10 per cent cut in budget estimates for personal services.

Justice, with the exception of general administrative personnel, and Judiciary were excluded from the application of these amendments, and some agencies of both State and Commerce also were exempted, such as the Foreign Service and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

As in earlier appropriation bills, the Senate struck out the Jensen amendment, and inserted instead a 10 per cent cut in budget estimates for personal services. However, the conference committee revised the Jensen amendment and restored it to the bill, and at the same time left intact the reduction in personal services budgets.

The House completed action on the conference report Oct. 11 and the Senate accepted it Oct. 12.

The President signed it Oct. 22 without comment.

Provisions

State Department	**$228,104,861**
Salaries and Expenses	74,200,000
Representation Allowances	675,000
Acquisition of Buildings Abroad	7,500,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,900,000
Contributions to International Organizations	30,297,861
Missions to International Organizations	1,400,000
International Contingenices	2,500,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico	12,930,000
American Sections, International Commissions	702,000
International Information and Educational Activities	85,000,000
Philippine Rehabilitation	3,000,000
Justice Department	**181,602,000**
Salaries and Expenses, General Adminisration	2,285,000
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	9,032,000
Salaries and Expenses, Anti-Trust Division	3,200,000
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals	12,990,000
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	1,000,000
Salaries and Expenses, Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry	725,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	90,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	36,400,000
Federal Prison System	25,970,000
Office of Alien Property	*(3,600,000)
Commerce Department	**607,242,911**
Office of the Secretary	1,734,530
Bureau of the Census	13,700,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	155,074,562
Civil Aeronautics Board	3,625,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	12,200,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	10,341,180
Patent Office	11,500,000
Bureau of Public Roads	360,125,000
National Bureau of Standards	13,442,639
Weather Bureau	25,500,000
Judiciary	**25,918,115**
Supreme Court	1,238,250
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	194,500
Customs Court	433,165
Court of Claims	588,900
Other Courts and Services	23,463,300
TOTAL	1,042,867,887

*Figure for Office of Alien Property not included in the Justice Department total.

(For other provisions, see CONFERENCE section of this story, below.)

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee July 10 reported the State, Justice and Commerce and Judiciary Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1952 (HR 4740). Leaders repeatedly had postponed bringing the bill to the House floor in fear of a promised Republican attempt to pass a rider ousting Dean Acheson as Secretary of State.

After the new fiscal year began, Administration leaders decided against further delay. But as the bill was reported, John Phillips (R Calif.) a member of the Appropriations Committee, said he would offer on the floor a so-called "get-Acheson amendment" to deny government policy-making posts to anyone who, during the previous five years, had been connected with a legal or business firm that had dealings with a foreign government. (Acheson's law firm had.)

Recommended for the four branches by the Committee was an appropriation totaling $1,051,715,115 as against budget estimates totaling $1,258,296,141. This was a cut of $206,581,026, or about 16 per cent, and was among the highest cuts, percentagewise, proposed by the Committee in any of the year's regular departmental money bills.

Biggest cuts recommended were in State and Commerce Department funds. These were, respectively, from a requested $283,686,476 to $231,432,000 and from $763,763,925 to $612,698,000. The State Department reduction was about 18 per cent under its budget, and Commerce was cut about 20 per cent.

On the other hand, the Justice Department, for which $181,667,000 was recommended against estimates amounting to $184,356,000, was cut only about 1.5 per cent; and the federal Judiciary, for which $25,918,115 was recommended against a budget of $26,489,740 was cut only a little more than two per cent. Both Justice and the Judiciary were to receive increases over their fiscal 1951 funds. Most of the Justice Department increase was for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the additional funds for the Judiciary were earmarked to pay for newly - created federal judgeships.

In its report, the Committee pointed to its overall 16 per cent cut in the budget estimates. "This reduction is especially significant," the Committee wrote, "in view of the numerous agencies in the bill which are performing necessary services directly related to national defense which could not be reduced."

State Department

The Committee cited the dangers

inherent in restricting the State Department's essential activities in an era of world tension, but it then proceeded to administer a scolding, and make item-by-item cuts in the Department's functions and activities. The Committee contended that sufficient funds had been permitted for essentials, and that allowance had been made for improvement of quality, rather than quantity, of operations.

Most severely cut was the Department's International Information and Educational Activities, the feature function of which is the Voice of America. A budget of $115 million had been proposed for the various activities but the Committee trimmed it by $30 million, leaving $85 million for fiscal 1952 operations, after noting that the Department had placed what it called "undue emphasis" on certain activities and included others on its program "the value of which is extremely questionable." Tight restrictions were applied to funds for salaries and expenses of the directional and managements staffs of the information program. The Committee said these staffs had been enlarged beyond the scope of the estimates previously presented to Congress, and without "prior consultation with . . . the Appropriations Committee and even contrary to the specific instructions" of the Committee.

In addition, disappointment was expressed by the Committee over the progress made in reducing this government's contributions to international organizations. A cut of $1,384,476 was made in the budget estimates of $30,684,476 for this purpose, leaving $29,300,000. Further reductions and withdrawals, where benefits were light or activities were duplicated, were recommended.

Further, the Committee alleged there was carelessness in the handling of State Department travel funds. It urged that Foreign Service personnel be held longer at their posts and required to adjust transfer travel to home leaves in the interest of economy. A provision that would have permitted Foreign Service personnel to travel on ships of other than United States registry was killed.

The only item untouched in the Department's budget was the Philippine Rehabilitation Program, for which $3 million to liquidate previous contract authority was provided.

Justice Department

Among the biggest cuts in Justice's budget was $500,000 trimmed from the Anti-Trust Division, leaving $3.2 million for the unit.

It also trimmed $500,000 from the $1.5 million requested for fees and expenses of witnesses, saying past experience showed the request was inflated. An appropriation of $90 million was recommended for the FBI; this was a reduction of $665,000 in budget estimates, but an increase of $20,728,000 over the 1951 appropriation. The increase was in accord with the "Bureau's need for discharging its many official responsibilities and confidential investigation commitments in the security field," wrote the Committee.

Commerce Department

Brunt of the 20 per cent cut in the Commerce budget was borne by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads. But it was admitted that some of these cuts might be considered in a "phony" category. For example, $325 million was allowed for the federal-aid highway construction program administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, a cut of $95 million in the budget estimate. The Committee said it expected materials shortages would reduce the amount of road work during fiscal 1952, but it admitted that the Bureau had legal authority to take on any obligations up to $500 million a year, and if the roads should be built, Congress would be obliged to furnish the funds. Similarly, $15 million was cut from the $30 million requested to liquidate contract authority previously granted the federal-aid airport program run by the CAA. The full $30 million, of course, already had been committed and the money would have to be appropriated sooner or later, it was acknowledged. A total of $35,840,000 was allowed the federal-aid airport program.

In another category of cuts, however, the Committee trimmed $17,150,000 from the CAA's program for establishing air navigation facilities, leaving $20 million for the program. A budget item of $600,000 for the CAA to start a research program for testing and improving jet transports for government and commercial use was deleted entirely. The Committee declared the plane manufacturers and commercial airlines, and not the federal government, should finance such development.

Judiciary

This appropriation, for the expenses of all federal courts including the salaries and expenses of judges, provided funds for an additional judgeship for the first circuit of Hawaii, one for the new district court of Guam and two for the northern district of Illinois, and additional personnel to assist these judges, as well as an additional law clerk for Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court.

For all four branches, requests for additional automobiles were denied and reductions of varying degree were made in allowances for car replacements.

State Department Reacts

Hardly had the committee reported to the House when Deputy Undersecretary of State Carlisle H. Humelsine wrote to Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee which handled the money measure, and presented his estimate of the effects of the "get Acheson amendment" proposed to be introduced by Phillips.

Humelsine reported that the Phillips proposal would cut off the pay of some 50 to 75 top officials of the State Department, including many prominent Republicans.

Floor Action

The House began debate on the bill July 23. Final passage came July 26, after an acrimonious four-day debate that centered on two big issues: funds for the Voice of America and the Republican drive to tack on a rider cutting off the pay of Secretary Acheson. The total appropriation after passage, was $5,775,000 less than the Committee recommended.

Off-the-Floor Action

The Republican's "get Acheson" strategy occupied the GOP both on and off the House floor after debate began on the appropriation bill, the proposed vehicle for the amendment. Phillips was the nominal author of the amendment but before he brought it up on the floor, it was rewritten considerably and officially adopted by the House GOP membership. The first rewriting was done by Phillips himself, after the State Department attacked its broad application and revealed it would hit many high officials. Phillips denied the Department's contentions but nevertheless rewrote it to "narrow" its effect so that it would deny pay only "to the head of any executive department" who had been affiliated within the previous five years with a firm that represented a foreign government.

On July 24, a House GOP Policy Committee met to scrutinize the anti-Acheson proposal. The group recommended that the rider be changed to provide that the salary of any official, otherwise banned by the amendment, might be paid if his nomination were "submitted or resubmitted" for Senate confirmation. On July 25, this version was presented to the House Republican membership, which

promptly approved it by a vote of 71 to 33.

And In The Chamber

With these activities in progress backstage, Republican debaters in the House had been laying down a two-day barrage against the Voice of America. They denounced it as "fuzzy-headed," mismanaged and ineffectual, and, in short, "a $100 million flop." Sharing in the criticism were the other programs of the Department's International Information and Educational Activities and the man who headed them, Edward A. Barrett, Assistant Secretary in charge of Public Affairs.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) called the VOA the "Voice of Acheson" and classified Barrett as "part and parcel of this fuzzy-minded, timid cabal" in the State Department. Brown agreed that the VOA should not be abolished but added, "I can see no way to improve the product so long as it remains in the hands of the present Administration."

He advocated a slash in the Voice's funds, in the meantime. The Ohioan particularly criticized a statement by Barrett that a little land reform in some countries might be worth 20 divisions of troops in preventing Communist seizures of power there. But John W. McCormack (D Mass.), House Majority Leader, answered by pointing to Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur as one of the many advocates of Asian land reform.

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) criticized the VOA for sending "picture books overseas showing well - fed and well-clothed Americans." From what he heard, said Dondero, "the people of Europe and Asia are getting tired of such infantile attempts at propaganda."

Calls Program "Flop"

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) accused the VOA of having failed to meet its responsibility of encouraging people in Russian - dominated areas. Complaints from Poland, he said, were that VOA programs were filled with detailed reports about American internal affairs incomprehensible to the Poles and that international affairs were presented in a way often "irritating and offensive." Also, Wigglesworth asserted, there was exaggerated praise of German achievements and of the Tito regime in Yugoslavia.

John Taber (R N.Y.), termed the whole VOA program "a flop." William S. Hill (R Colo.) asked why the Voice, with its large permanent staff, had found it necessary to pay $443,-926 to outside free lance writers in fiscal 1951. Among the latter group were, he said, several broadcasters of the Columbia Broadcasting System, including Charles Collingwood, William Downs, Griffing Bancroft and Eric Sevareid.

"In hiring these men," Hill stated, "the State Department, to put it mildly, has placed itself in a highly dubious position. As political commentators, they frequently have occasion to pass judgment and express opinions regarding the same State Department that is making cash payments to them." Hill said CBS "has the reputation of being a strong supporter of the Truman Administration and of socialistic tendencies generally."

On July 25, the day after Hill leveled his attack on these four, Assistant Secretary Barrett wrote to Rep. Rooney in defense of the men and called the attack "a gross injustice." Barrett stated that the commentators deserve "very sincere thanks from the nation."

Prince H. Preston Jr., (D Ga.) challenged the Republicans to offer an amendment to "wipe out" the Voice. He suggested that some of the GOP speeches on the subject had been written by the Republican National Committee and expressed doubt some Republicans were stating their own opinions.

"Oust Acheson" Drive

The Republicans, having readied the Phillips amendment for presentation to the House, trained their guns on the Secretary July 26.

It was the method of ousting him, rather than the objective itself, that became the main issue before the House and provoked one of the most heated debates of the session.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) said Acheson had caused "irreparable damage to the United States." Referring to a Polish loan which Acheson's law firm supported after the war (Poland was its client at the time), Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) said it was Acheson who was responsible for "setting up the police state of Poland." George H. Bender (R Ohio) blamed the Secretary for "all the casualties in Korea."

For the Democrats, Rooney led the defense. "If you want to get Acheson out of office," Rooney advised, "do it the honest way. Do it the way the Constitution prescribed. Do it with your head held high. Do not grovel in the slum of irresponsible flouting of the law. Impeachment is the proper course if you feel the present Secretary of State unfit for the office he holds . . ."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.), House Minority Leader, protested, angrily making a point of order that the New Yorker was violating House rules by reflecting on the integrity of Republican members. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) said he could hardly agree that Rooney's remarks were "quite proper" and upheld Martin's point of order.

In defense of the State Department, Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) accused its Republican critics of having "no guts."

Decision on "Ouster"

Finally the Phillips amendment came up for a decision. The proposal, as approved by the Republican conference (requiring resubmission of Acheson's nomination to the Senate if his pay was to continue), was ruled out of order. It was then revised, leaving out the renomination provision, to simply forbid payment of the Secretary's pay.

This provision was then defeated on a standing vote, 81 - 171.

The Republicans suffered another setback when the House refused to slash funds for the State Department's information services, including the VOA. The latter action was taken on amendment by Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio) to cut $15 million from the funds. The House turned it down on a standing vote, 137 - 167. Later Clevenger offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Appropriations Committee to make the $15 million cut, but again he was defeated, this time on a roll - call vote, 142-245. (For voting, see page 168.)

When the battle was over, however, funds for the State Department had been reduced by $5,057,000 in addition to the $52,254,476 in Committee cuts which the House had also approved. Among floor cuts was a $2.3 million reduction in funds for American contributions to international organizations, offered by James C. Davis (D Ga.), and approved by roll-call vote, 117-102, Subsequently adopted was a parallel amendment, by John Bell Williams (D Miss.), which provided that American contributions to any international organization should not exceed one-third of the estimated total annual cost of the or-

ganization. This amendment was challenged on a point of order, but was sustained and then accepted on standing vote, 155-137.

In addition, $100,000 was trimmed from the Justice appropriation, and $600,000 from Commerce. No changes were made in the appropriation for the Judiciary.

The amendment added by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) to most other regular appropriation bills of the year was written into the measure. With the exception of the Justice Department, the Judiciary and the Civil Aeronautics Board, it prevented the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occurring in the agencies in fiscal 1952. Smith (R Wis.) was defeated, however,when he attempted to add his amendment cutting domestic information staffs by 25 per cent.

As the bill went to the Senate, the total appropriation was $1,045,940,115, divided among the four agencies as follows:

State Department — $226,357,000
Justice Department — $181,567,000
Commerce Department — $612,098,000
Judiciary — $25,918,115.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Karl Stefan (R Neb.) — Reduce funds for salaries and administrative expenses of the Department of State by $2,500,000. Teller vote, 126-102.

Stefan — Reduce fund for representation allowances of State by $175,000. Voice vote.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce U. S. contributions to International Organizations by $2,300,000. Teller vote, 117-92.

Stefan — Reduce salaries and expenses fund of the Immigration and Naturalization Services by $100,000. Voice.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) — Reduce salaries and expenses fund of the Bureau of the Census by $600,000. Teller, 81 - 73.

Stefan — Reduce funds for international contingencies of Department of State by $100,000. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Provide that U. S. contributions to international organizations should not exceed one-third estimated total annual cost. Sustained on point of order, then accepted on standing vote, 155-137.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Limit filling of personnel vacancies to 25 per cent but exempt Justice Department, the Judiciary, and the Civil Aeronautics Board from limitation. Standing, 142 - 127.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Karl Stefan (R Neb.) — Reduce funds for Tuna Fish Commission by $20,000. Voice vote.

Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) — Increase U. S. contributions to international organizations by $997,861 to cover obligations incurred from Jan. 1 to June 30. Voice.

Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio) — Reduce funds for Voice of America by $15,000,000. Standing, 136-167.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Withhold the salary of the head of any executive department who, within a period of five years preceding his appointment, was a partner in or a member of a professional firm which derived any part of its income from or acting for a foreign government, or who, acting as an individual derived income from such representation. Standing, 81 - 171.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) — Withhold funds to the State, Justice and Commerce Departments for full-time chauffeurs for official limousines. Standing, 97 - 121.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) —Reduce by 25 per cent the budgeted amounts for the Domestic Information Services. Standing, 154-154.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported on Aug. 21 its version of the State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary Appropriation Bill, with a recommended appropriation of $1,022,882,263. This was $23,057,852 short of the sum approved by the House and $235,413,878 or about 18.7 per cent under budget estimates.

Principally responsible for the overall reduction was the Senate Committee's decision to strike out the House's Jensen amendment prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies occurring in the agencies under the bill in fiscal 1952, and to propose substituting a 10 per cent reduction in budget estimates for most personal services in the State and Commerce Departments. The Justice Department and the Judiciary were exempted from this cut, though their general budgets were reduced and they were warned not to exceed their budgeted amounts for personal services.

In the case of State, the 10 per cent reduction was not applied to Americans in the Foreign Service, since, the Committee said, "it might seriously affect the ability of the Department to carry out the foreign affairs of the United States." In Commerce, the reduction was applied only to personnel engaged by the CAA in administrative activities and not to persons operating facilities.

State Department

The total amount recommended for the State Department was $205,877,838 a reduction of $20,479.162 below the House figure and $77,808,638 below the budget estimates. The largest reduction was in the Department's International Information and Educational Activities (including the VOA) which the Committee cut $22 million under the House appropriation of $85 million (budget estimate: $115 million). Contributions to International Organizations were increased from the House's $27 million figure to $30,297,861, the amount requested. The Committee struck out the House language, flatly prohibiting American payment of more than one - third of the total annual cost of any international organization, and inserted a provision requiring the State Department to get approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees before it committed the American government to a contribution larger than one-third of the organization's budget.

Justice Department

The House appropriation of $181,567,000 for Justice was approved in full by the Senate Committee. However, funds for operating the Office of Alien Property (not derived from Treasury revenue but from enemy property vested in the Attorney General under the Trading with the Enemy Act) were cut from the $3.6 million recommended by the House to $3 million. The Committee noted that the Office had a total of 187 attorneys and said this was "entirely" too many.

Commerce Department

The Committee recommended an appropriation of $609,500,560, a decrease of $2,597,440 from the House

bill and $154,263,365 under the budget estimate.

The $20 million approved by the House for the CAA to establish air navigation facilities was raised to $25 million.

The House - approved $15 million for liquidation of contract authority under the federal-aid airport program was cut by the Committee to $10 million (the CAA "volunteered" a reduction in these contract liquidation funds from $15 million to $11.8 million, noted the Committee in its report). A fund of $597,500 was restored to the bill for the CAA to proceed with development of jet - transport aircraft (the requested $600,000 was deleted by the House). The House reduction in budget estimates for the federal-aid highway program (from $420 million to $325 million) was approved.

Judiciary

An appropriation of $25,936,865 was recommended, an increase of $18,750 over the House bill. The increase was made to provide funds to equip a library for the new United States court about to be completed in the District of Columbia.

General Provisions

Recommended for insertion in the bill were the following general provisions, also included in several previous appropriation bills, which:

Required the ratio of employees engaged in personnel work to those in other regular activities to be 1 to 115.

Banned the employment by any of the agencies of full - time chauffeurs in the District of Columbia except for automobiles assigned to the Secretary of State and Commerce, the Attorney General and for operation by the FBI. The Foreign Service was limited to the employment of not more than 500 full-time chauffeurs in countries outside the U. S.

Public information staffs of the various agencies were reduced to 75 per cent of their 1952 budget, except in the cases of disseminators of information necessary for enforcement of law by the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the promotion of safety of human life by the CAA and the Weather Bureau, scientific experimentation by the National Bureau of Standards and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Floor Action

The Senate took up the bill Aug. 22, and passed it by voice vote Aug. 24.

As in the House, the main issue of controversy during the Senate debate was the State Department's International Information and Educational Activities — Voice of America program.

Before final action on the bill, a total of $22,570,600 was added through floor amendments, the greatest portion of which — $22 million — went to the international information program. The latter amount was added under an amendment by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), which was approved on roll-call, 52-16. It restored the full amount cut from the program by the Committee. In other amendments affecting the program, all offered by Mundt and approved by voice votes, the Senate increased the sum, within the total appropriation, earmarked for "exchange of persons" from $5 million recommended by the Senate Committee to $10 million, as requested in the budget estimates; and raised the limitation on funds for personal services to $33,200,000.

The other $570,600 added to the bill was for the Justice Department — restoring the $500,000 cut by the House from the Anti - Trust Division, and $70,600 of the $113,000 cut from the Department's general administration funds. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) sponsored both these additions. He said the general administration addition would be used to put into effect the National Youth Correction Act approved by the 81st Congress.

During the three days of debate, the VOA received both praise and criticism. Mundt described the Voice as "the only overseas campaign we have to keep this country out of war — most of our other overseas programs are designed to help win a war if we get into it."

Benton Sees "Dividends"

William Benton (D Conn.) said "money invested in this area now, in the coming critical year, in my judgment will pay dividends not only in the present but for many, many decades." Benton proposed to restore the full budget estimate ($115 million) for the information and educational activities, and he offered an amendment to this effect; however, he later withdrew it in favor of Mundt's amendment restoring the Senate Committee cut.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.), however, supported the $63 million budget proposed by the Committee. McCarran, who headed the Appropriations Subcommittee that drafted the recommendations on the bill, said $63 million "would allow necessary things to be done but will suffice . . . to prevent frivolous and ill-conceived projects to go forward."

While the Senate made only additions to the bill, it nevertheless was confronted with numerous amendments to make reductions in various appropriations. But all were rejected.

Four reduction amendments were offered by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). All were rejected. The Illinoisan tried to cut the funds for salaries and expenses of the State Department by $4,487,777, but this was rejected on voice vote. Then, Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) attempted to cut the salaries and expenses fund by $207,115, but his amendment also was rejected on a roll-call vote, 28-45. (For voting, See Page 178.)

Thereafter, Douglas tried to cut $2 million from funds provided for the State Department to acquire buildings abroad (the House provided $8 million, the Senate $7 million for this purpose). The Senate rejected the amendment on a 36-36 roll call, when Vice President Alben W. Barkley broke the tie with a negative vote.

In another amendment, Douglas tried to reduce by $175,000 the State Department's "representation allowances," the funds used to establish and maintain relationships with foreign officials. The Senate rejected this too, 25 - 40. Douglas' last effort was an amendment to cut by $25 million the funds for federal highways. It was rejected by voice vote.

As the bill went to conference the total appropriation was $1,045,452,863, divided:

State Department—$227,877,838.
Justice Department—$182,137,600.
Commerce Department — $609,500,560.
Judiciary — $25,936,865.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Pat McCarran (D Nev.)—Increase from $144,000 to $147,500 limitation on expenditures for personal services in the care of building and ground funds for the Supreme Court. Voice vote.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Exempt employees of the Foreign Service of the U. S. from ratio limitation imposed on employees engaged in personnel work. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) — Increase by $22 million funds for International Information and Educational Activities of the State Department. Roll call, 52-16.

Mundt — Provide $10 million of the International Information and Educational Activities fund for the exchange of persons. Voice.

Mundt — Amend Mundt amendment increasing funds for International Information and Educational Activities by raising limitation on funds for personal services to $33,-200,000. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Increase by $70,600 funds for general administration of the Justice Department. Voice.

Kefauver — Increase by $500,000 funds for the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.

McCarran — Increase by $1,270,290 the limitation on funds for personal services of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by $4,487,777 salaries and expenses fund of the State Department. Standing vote.

Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) — Reduce by $207,115 salaries and expenses funds of the State Department, and bar funds for compensation of Division of Liaison employees. Roll-call vote, 28 - 45.

Douglas — Reduce by $2 million funds for acquisition by State Department of buildings abroad. Roll call, 36-36.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Increase by $52 million funds for the International Information and Educational Activities of the State Department. Withdrawn by Benton.

Douglas— Reduce by $175,000 funds for representation allowance of the State Department. Roll call, 25-40.

Douglas — Reduce by $25 million funds for federal aid for highways. Voice vote.

CONFERENCE

Appointed to the conference committee from the House were: John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), Prince H. Preston, Jr., (D Ga.), Fred Marshall (D Minn.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio), John Taber (R N.Y.) and Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa).

From the Senate were appointed: Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.).

It was six weeks before the conference was able to reach an agreement On Oct. 10, a report was issued, containing the following major compromises:

A total appropriation of $1,042,867,-887 (less than the amount voted by either House or Senate) was approved. (The conferees generally accepted the lower figure, wherever there was a difference between House and Senate appropriations.) For the State Department, $228,104,861 was approved; Justice received $181,602,-000; Commerce, $607,242,911; and the Judiciary, $25,918,115.

The $30,297,861 approved by the Senate for contributions to international organizations was accepted. House conferees, however, would not accept the Senate's revision of the House provision limiting American contributions to international organizations to one - third of the organization's budget, but said they would ask for a separate vote of the House.

No "Voice" Cut

A sum of $34 million was earmarked for personal services for the State Department's International Information and Educational Activities (within the total appropriation of $85 million) instead of the $33.2 million proposed by the Senate. Also, $6.5 million was provided, within the total appropriation, for the "exchange of persons" program, instead of $10 million proposed by the Senate. The VOA, one of the "activities," was alloted the full amount of its budget estimate, $25,164,655.

$3.2 million was appropriated for the Justice Department's Anti - Trust Division, instead of the $3.7 million proposed by the Senate.

$22.5 million was appropriated for the CAA to establish air navigation facilities, instead of the $20 million proposed by the House and $25 million by the Senate.

A total appropriation of $28.7 million was appropriated for the federal-aid airport program, as proposed by the Senate, with $10 million provided for liquidation of prior contract authority, also as proposed by the Senate.

The Senate appropriation of $597,-500 for the CAA to develop jet - transport aircraft was removed.

Retain Jensen Rider

The House's Jensen amendment, prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of the vacancies in the agencies in fiscal 1952, was restored with the added limitation that it was to apply only until the total number of personnel had been reduced 10 per cent below budget estimates for 1952. Excluded from its application were the following: Offices or positions required to be filled by appointment of the President, the Department of Justice (except general administration personnel), the FBI, the Judiciary, the CAA, operational personnel of the Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Public Roads, the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, Americans in the Foreign Service, and employees in Civil Service grades CPC 1 and 2.

Where the Senate had made 10 per cent reductions in budget estimates for personal services (see Senate Committee section), these were allowed to stand, with only an occasional modification, as a supplement to the revised Jensen amendment.

The Senate amendment establishing a new ratio for employees in personnel work compared to other employees of 1 to 115 was accepted, but with the added proviso that under "unusual requirements" the President might approve a ratio of 1 to 85. The Foreign Service was excluded.

The Senate limitation on employment of chauffeurs was modified to permit the continued employment in the District of Columbia of half the number on the payrolls of the four agencies as of July 1, 1951.

The Senate amendment reducing the number of persons engaged in information and public relations activities was stricken.

Republicans Disagree

Republican conferees of both the House and Senate disagreed with conference action in striking out the amendment reducing public relations staffs. The Senate members signed the conference report with the notation that they would move for a new conference on this point.

Chambers Accept Report

The House took up the report first, on Oct. 11, and passed it by voice vote, after first accepting by roll-call vote, 200 - 126, the Senate revision of the amendment with respect to American contributions to international organizations.

The Senate likewise accepted the compromise, on Oct. 12, approving the report by roll-call vote, 31-27.

Before final passage, however, Ferguson urged the Senate to vote against acceptance and to recommit the bill with instructions to the conferees to restore the limitation on information and publicity activities. Ferguson said that most other appropriation bills had carried such a limitation and the State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary bill should not be excepted. But Blair Moody (D Mich.) said publicity staffs should not be cut at a time when "there is so much controversy about the foreign policy of the U.S."

President Truman signed the measure Oct. 22, and it became Public Law 188.

Stop-Gap Bills

HJ RES 277 — P.L. 70

Summary — Congress began fiscal 1952 without having completed action on a single regular departmental appropriation bill. In order to insure operation of government agencies beyond the June 30 expiration date of the fiscal 1951 appropriations, Congress passed an emergency resolution (H J Res 277) granting funds for the month of July, but stipulating a reduced spending rate. It completed action on the resolution June 30, the day before the start of the fiscal year.

Congress later granted three extensions of the resolution.

The House Appropriations Committee reported the resolution June 26. The House passed it June 28 by voice vote after defeating, on close roll-call votes, Republican attempts to block the measure. The Senate Appropriations Committee June 29 added amendments which generally reduced spending rates for both the regular government agencies and foreign aid programs. Despite a letter from President Truman criticizing the cut in foreign aid spending rates, the Senate June 30 accepted its Committee's changes. It passed the measure by voice vote.

Provisions — The emergency resolution granted temporary appropriations on the following basis:

For agencies whose appropriation bills at that time had been acted on by the House and Senate, the spending ceiling would be set by the lower amount passed. For those whose bills had been acted on by the House only, the House figure would set the rate. In no case, however, would spending exceed 1952 budget estimates.

If appropriation bills had received no action, the expenditure rate would be governed by that of the first quarter of fiscal 1951, except that the Department of Defense was granted expenditures 50 per cent over the last quarter of fiscal 1951.

Spending for mutual defense assistance, China area aid, ECA, International Development, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was based on that of the last quarter. However ECA was limited to $145 million and the International Development program was limited to $2.5 million.

Purchase of automobiles was barred unless specifically authorized in the appropriation bills for 1952.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee June 26 approved the resolution (H J Res 277) providing temporary appropriations for July 1.

The resoution provided that if the regular appropriation bill had passed the House, the rate of spending for the agencies was set at the figure carried in the House bill or the figure appearing in the 1952 budget estimate, whichever was lower. If regular appropriation bills had not received action, the rate of spending in the last quarter of fiscal 1951 would set the ceiling.

Exception was made for the Office of Defense Mobilization. The bill permitted the ODM to spend at the rate it did in June, 1951.

Spending ceilings for mutual defense assistance, ECA, China area aid, the International Development program and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs were set at the rate of expenditure during the last quarter of fiscal 1951.

Floor Action

The emergency resolution was passed by the House June 28 despite repeated Republican attempts to defeat the measure.

The funds bill reached the floor under the "closed rule" procedure which barred amendments by individual lawmakers. Republicans failed by only a slim margin — on a 196-192 roll-call vote — to open the resolution to amendments. Four Democrats joined the 188 Republicans who voted against the closed rule procedure. One Independent and 195 Democrats supported the rule.

The rule struck a direct blow at Republicans who had hoped to offer amendments denying operating funds — even in an emergency measure — to the State Department in an attempt to force the resignation of Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Republicans also protested that the resolution did not permit operation of limitations approved by either the House or the Senate. The limitations referred to were the Jensen - Ferguson - Douglas amendments to restrict the filling of vacancies, personnel and government annual leave. The closed rule stymied plans of Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) to clamp these restrictions on the stop-gap money and plans of Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) to offer an amendment to eliminate the State Department from the emergency measure.

Rpublicans were unsuccessful, too, in their attempt to block consideration of the emergency legislation. The move was defeated on a 195-191 roll-call vote.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), terming the resolution a "menace," offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to cut most items, except the Department of Defense, by 10 per cent and reduce foreign aid funds one-third. House Democrats defeated the motion by only 10 votes on a 190-200 roll-call vote. Only one Republican, Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) voted against recommital while three Democrats, Burr P. Harrison (D Va.), W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.), and John Bell Williams (D Miss.) joined Republicans supporting the motion.

Passage of the resolution by the House was by voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended the resolution June 20 with amendments which generally reduced rates of spending.

The Senate group's version provided that if appropriation bills had not been acted on by the House, the spending rate would be determined by expenditures in the first, rather than the last quarter of fiscal 1951. The amendment meant a cut in the rate of appropriations since expenditures reached a peak in the last few months of fiscal 1951. The Committee exempted the Department of Defense from this rule, recommending for it a top spending rate 50 per cent over the last quarter.

The Committee also proposed to take account of new mutual defense projects started since the first quarter which required additional funds. It recommended adjustments by limiting July outlays to one third of the first quarter's total or one third of the quarter in which they were initiated. These provisions covered such activities as mutual defense assistance, ECA, China area aid, the International Development program and the Inter-American Affairs program.

A new section was added prohibiting the purchase of automobiles unless such purchase was authorized in 1952 appropriation act.

Floor Action

The Senate passed the resolution June 29 by voice vote after accepting an amendment of a technical nature by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.).

CONFERENCE

The conference report, filed June 30, recommended allowing military and defense programs to continue the last quarter (fiscal 1951) spending rate but put expenditures for other governmental activities on the basis of the first quarter.

Spending for mutual defense assistance, China area aid, ECA, International Development program, and Inter - American Affairs was based on the fourth quarter under Conference recommendations, but limitations of $2.5 million for the International Development program and $145 million for ECA were set. Funds reappropriated for ECA were available only for purposes of the India Food Emergency Aid Act.

Final Action

Meeting in unusual Saturday sessions to beat the fiscal year deadline, the House and Senate June 30 accepted the conference report. Passage in the House was on a 256-12 roll - call vote. The Senate, with only seven Members present, agreed to it by voice vote.

The resolution was signed by President Truman July 1 and became Public Law 70. The President June 30, in a letter to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, had protested the Senate Committee's proposed limits on foreign aid funds.

Conferees agreed on a compromise in a hurried session June 30. Generally, spending ceilings for foreign aid were eased but those for the regular government agencies were set at the lower Senate rate. The House accepted the report June 30 on a 256-12 roll-call vote; the Senate agreed by voice vote the same day. For voting, see page 170.)

The resolution was signed by the President July 1 and became P.L. 70.

Extended Three Times

The resolution was extended three times by Congress before action was completed on all the appropriation bills. The bills granting extensions were:

H J Res 302, granting temporary funds through Aug. 31. Passed by House and Senate on voice vote July 30. Signed July 31, P.L. 97.

H J Res 320, granting temporary funds through Sept. 30. Passed by House and Senate on voice vote Aug. 21. Signed Aug. 29, P.L. 132.

H J Res 335, granting temporary funds through Oct. 31. Passed by House on voice vote Sept. 27. Passed Senate by voice vote Sept. 28. Signed Sept. 28, P.L. 156.

D. C. Supplemental

HJ RES 207 — P.L. 11

Congress completed action March 22 on a $21,250 supplemental appropriation for the District of Columbia. The money was for salaries and expenses of the D. C. Office of the Rent Control Administrator, from Jan. 31 to March 31, 1951, and was to be paid from D.C. revenues.

The measure also repealed the limitation on payment of $34,000 for employees' terminal leave. The limitation was part of the First Supplemental Appropriation for 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, P.130) The House Appropriations Committee recommended unfreezing the leave funds in lieu of an appropriation to cover rent control operations during the April 1-June 30 period. (Rent control money beyond June 30, 1951, was provided in the regular District of Columbia appropriation for fiscal 1952.)

There was no debate on the measure in either chamber and action was completed swiftly. The House Appropriations Committee recommended the $21,250 March 19 and the House approved by voice vote the same day. On March 22 the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended the bill without amendment and the same day the Senate, by voice vote, passed and sent it to the White House.

It was signed by President Truman March 24 and became Public Law 11.

Labor Supplemental

H J RES 311—P.L. 113

Summary — A Supplemental Appropriation (H J Res 311) for the Department of Labor provided $950,000 to carry out an amendment to the Agricultural Workers section of the Agriculture Act of 1949. The amendment, passed earlier in the 82nd Congress' first session (see page 95), was the so-called "wetback" bill for the immigration of Mexican farm laborers.

The House Appropriations Committee Aug. 9 recommended a total of $950,000 and the House passed the measure the same day by voice vote without amendment. The Senate passed the bill Aug. 10 by voice vote. The House Aug. 13 agreed to a minor Senate change and the joint resolution was signed by the President Aug. 16.

Provisions — The joint resolution provided a total of $950,000 for the Department of Labor to be used by the Secretary of Labor to recruit and place Mexican farm laborers. The law required that employers reimburse the government in amounts up to $15 a worker to cover the costs of transportation, and subsistence while traveling and at reception centers. Of the $950,000 granted, $750,000 was earmarked for a working fund to be reimbursed by such payments. The remaining $200,000 was for administrative expenses, including operation of migration, recruitment centers in Mexico, reception centers in the U. S. and costs of medical examinations for the workers.

HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee Aug. 9 recommended a supplemental appropriation of $950,000 for the Department of Labor. Of this amount $750,000 was for a working fund and the remaining $200,000 was for administrative expenses.

The House approved the resolution by voice vote Aug. 9. There was no debate on the measure and it was sent to the Senate without amendment.

SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug 10 recommended the measure without amendment. Later that day it was taken up in the Senate, where an amendment by Tom Connally (D Tex.) was approved by voice vote. The amendment authorized the Secretary of Labor to appoint Mexican nationals for service in Mexico. Connally modified his amendment to limit it to a period of 120 days.

The bill was passed by the Senate Aug. 10 by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Tom Connally D Tex.) — Authorize the Secretary of Labor to appoint Mexican nationals for service in Mexico for a period not to exceed 120 days. Voice vote.

House Agreement

The House agreed to the Senate amendment, by voice vote Aug. 13. The measure was signed by President Truman Aug. 16 and became Public Law 113.

Legislative

HR 4496 — P.L. 168

Summary — Both House and Senate on Oct. 4, 1951, completed action on the Legislative Appropriation Bill (HR 4496) which provided $73,805,507 for the legislative branch — including Congress — during fiscal 1952.

The House Appropriations Committee June 18 recommended $60,335,370 for the legislative branch but the total did not include funds for the Senate. The House permits the Senate to set its own allowance.

The House accepted the money recommendations of its Committee but added an amendment exempting the Digest of Public General Bills from a publication limitation imposed on the Legislative Reference Service. It passed the measure by voice vote June 19.

The Senate Appropriations Committee added Senate funds and recommended increases in other funds over House figures. It reported the bill Sept. 12, recommending a total appropriation of $73,767,651. The Senate accepted two amendments adding $52,856 to the total. It passed the $73,820,507 bill by voice vote Sept. 14.

Conferees agreed Oct. 1 on a compromise at $73,805,507, which the House and Senate both accepted by voice votes Oct. 4. President Truman signed the bill Oct. 11.

Provisions — The bill provided $73,805,507 for the legislative branch in fiscal 1952. Of this, the largest share went to finance Congress. The Senate received $12,395,605; the House of Representatives almost twice as much — $22,822,109. The distribution:

House of Representatives	$22,822,109
Senate	12,395,605
Government Printing Office	21,900,000
Library of Congress	8,695,160
Architect of the Capitol	7,501,868
Miscellaneous Agencies	490,765
	$73,805,507

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee June 18 recommended $60,335,370 for the legislative branch. This did not include funds for the Senate. As a courtesy, the House, which originates appropriation bills, leaves to the Senate the determination of its own allowance.

The Committee figure was a reduction of $8,617,950 from budget requests. The group spared the House from most of the cuts. Of the cut, $5,073,300 was taken from Government Printing Office, $2,480,000 from Architect of the Capitol and $982,920 from Library of Congress funds.

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.), in a minority report, demanded an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of conditions of the House Folding Room with regard to shortage of publications and assignment of personnel. An investigation by the General Accounting Office in 1950 revealed that 30 employees who were charged to the payroll of the folding room did not actually work there.

The largest single fund — $22,791,925 — went to finance the House of Representatives. Other recommendations were: Government Printing Office, $21,900,000; Library of Congress, $8,455,280; Architect of the Capitol, $6,717,400; and miscellaneous agencies, $470,765.

Floor Action

The House considered the appropriation bill June 19 and passed it by voice vote without making any changes

in the money recommendations of its Committee. It did accept by voice vote an amendment, by Ken Regan (D Tex.), to exempt the Digest of Public General Bills from a publication limitation imposed on the Legislative Reference Service.

There was little debate on the measure and as it was sent to the Senate, it carried $60,335,370 for the legislative branch.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ken Regan (D Tex.) — Exempt Digest of Public General Bills from publication limitation imposed on Legislative Reference Service. Voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended an increase of $13,432,281 above House figures. Most of the increase — $12,342,749 — was earmarked for the Senate. Other increases included $784,408 more for the Architect of the Capitol, $245,880 for the Library of Congress and $30,184 for the House of Representatives.

As it was reported to the Senate Sept. 12, the Committee recommendation totaled $73,767,651.

Floor Action

Before the Senate passed the bill Sept. 14, it accepted two amendments, both by Allen J. Ellender (D La.), adding $52,856.

One amendment added $50,000 to Senate committee employee funds. Ellender said that the additional funds would permit the Appropriations Committee to expand its staff and possibly establish a new "watchdog unit" to check on government spending. The other amendment added $2,856 to provide for an additional engineer for the Joint Senate and House Recording Committee.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) to bar funds for payment of chauffeurs except for the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and the attending physician of the Capitol. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) also was unsuccessful when he proposed barring funds to pay Senate barbers who supply free haircuts and shaves for Senators.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Increase by $50,000 funds for Senate committee employees. Voice vote.

Ellender — Increase by $2,856 funds for joint recording facilities. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Bar funds for payment of chauffeurs except for Vice President, Speaker of the House and attending physician of the Capitol. Standing vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Bar funds for Senate barbers unless fees are charged to cover costs of such services. Voice.

Senate passage of the measure Sept. 14 was by voice vote. As it was sent to conference, the bill provided $73,820,507 for the legislative branch.

CONFERENCE

Conferees agreed Oct. 1 on a compromise figure of $73,805,507 for the legislative branch. The House-Senate group accepted Senate figures in most cases. Of the total, $12,395,605 was for the Senate and $22,822,109 for the House of Representatives.

Both the House and Senate accepted the conference report Oct. 4. Agreement in both Houses was by voice vote.

The appropriation bill was signed by President Truman Oct. 11 and became Public Law 168.

Legislative Supplemental

HJ RES 267 — P.L. 49

Both the House and Senate completed action in one day, June 11, on a supplemental appropriation for the Legislative Branch which provided an additional $150,000 for fiscal 1951. The money was for Senate investigations.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended the full amount requested — $150,000 — June 11 and the House passed the measure by voice vote the same day. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended it without change and the Senate, by voice vote, sent it to the White House. The President signed the bill June 15 and it became Public Law 49.

Legislative Deficiency Funds

H J Res 195 — P.L. 7

Both the House and Senate March 12 gave quick passage — by voice votes — to the 82nd Congress' first deficiency appropriation measure (H J Res 195), providing $831,155 in funds for cash-short operations of Congress itself.

The measure was the first money bill of any kind drawing completed action from the 82nd Congress. It was introduced by Rep. Christopher C. McGrath (D N. Y.) the same day it was passed by both houses. President Truman signed it into law on March 19.

Funds provided by H J Res 195 were:

$25, 000 for payments of $12,500 to widows of the late Sen. Virgil M. Chapman (D Ky.) and Rep. John B. Sullivan (D Mo.).

$16,155 for salaries and operations of the Senate's Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper office.

$400,000 for Senate inquiries and investigations.

$200,000 for Senate housekeeping and "miscellaneous" items, such as telegrams and cablegrams, long-distance telephone calls, local telephone service, electric and standard typewriters and equipment, office rental, janitor supplies, laundry and news ticker service.

$5,000 for "Biographical Congressional Directory."

$35,000 for salaries of House Appropriations Committee.

$150,000 for contingent expenses of House special and select committees.

First, Second 1951 Supplementals

The First and Second Supplemental Appropriations Bills, 1951, were actually passed by the 81st Congress in 1950 to augment regular appropriations earlier granted for fiscal 1951 — the year between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1951.

The extra money carried in the supplemental bills was needed because costs of the mobilization effort were exceeding the funds provided in the regular ("omnibus") appropriation measure of 1950.

But even the funds in the First and Second Supplemental Appropriations bills were not enough to tide the government's military and civil operations over to July 1, 1951, and the start of a new fiscal year. A chief reason was the entry of Communist China into the Korean war, calling for even greater expansion of America's defense preparation drive.

It became clear early in 1951 that more funds would be needed, and the Third and Fourth Supplemental Appropriations Bills, 1951, were the result.

(For information on the First and Second Supplemental bills, and the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, 1951, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, Pages 104-143.)

Third Supplemental

HR 3587—P.L. 45

Summary — During the first few weeks of 1951, President Truman requested a total of $843,463,579 in supplemental appropriations to keep a number of government departments and defense agencies running for the remainder of fiscal 1951. Under the pressures of the mobilization effort, the agencies concerned were in danger of running out of funds already appropriated for them for the year ending June 30, 1951.

The largest requests from the President were for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Defense Production Authority, the State Department's "Voice of America" program and the Post Office Department. Most all his requests, however, suffered short shrift at the hands of the Congress.

The House approved $473,165,368 for the President April 10. The Senate cut this down to $431,102,477, on May 10. A conference committee reduced the figure to $366,963,717. When the bill was sent to Mr. Truman May 21, it carried less than half of the funds he had requested.

Moreover, the bill carried a feature Mr. Truman harshly criticized when he signed the measure June 2. This was a provision drawn by Sen. James Kem (R Mo.) barring United States economic aid to any country shipping strategic materials to Russia or other Communist countries. The President called this curb "seriously defective" and suspended its operation for 90 days.

Provisions — These were the sums ultimately approved in the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1951".

District of Columbia (to come out of the District's revenues)	$ 1,122,740
Legislative Branch	1,578,878
State Department (includes	$9,533,939
for the Voice of America)	9,570,439
Justice Department	7,870,000
Commerce Department	6,234,384
Judiciary	225,000
Treasury Department	480,000
Post Office (to come out of postal revenues)	159,850,000
Labor Department	3,000,000
Federal Security Agency	50,000,000
Agriculture Department	3,300,000
Interior Department	7,652,000
Independent Offices	47,622,500
Department of Defense	522,000
To President, for International Children's Welfare Work	5,750,000
To President, for Civil Defense	27,331,895
Federal Civil Defense Administration	31,750,000
Claims	3,103,881
Total	$366,963,717

In addition, the bill carried a legislative section (the so-called Kem rider) placing a restriction on the use of any funds appropriated for "economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign nations." The restriction — to be in effect whenever American armed forces "are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations" — was as follows:

"No economic or financial assistance shall be provided . . . to any country which exports" materials which Russia, or her satellites, or Communist China and Korea could use in the "manufacture of arms, armaments or military material."

The Secretary of Defense was directed to certify to the Economic Cooperation Administration what articles would be embargoed under this provision. The ECA was made responsible for enforcing the ban. Exceptions to it were authorized "upon an official determination by the National Security Council that such exception is in the security interest of the United States."

In addition, nations receiving American economic aid were required to certify that they had not sent arms, armament or other war materials to Communist areas before they could receive further aid. This certification requirement was to go into effect 15 days after the measure became law.

The National Security Council also was required to report not only at once on each exception it might make to the trade ban, but also to submit a report every three months reviewing the exceptions it had approved and analyzing the trade with the Soviet bloc countries in cases where an exception had been made.

Background — President Truman sent special messages to Congress on two of the major projects the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill was to finance. On March 1, he asked for an additional $1,454,000,000 for the defense production and civil defense programs. He sought: $1 billion in borrowing authority for the Defense Production Administration, plus $51 million in cash appropriations for the same agency; and $403 million in cash appropriations for the new Federal Civil Defense Administration.

The $1 billion in borrowing authority was asked to enable the DPA to make loans for expansion of plant production capacity and supply under the Defense Production Act. A central provision of that Act authorized the DPA to make loans of $2 billion through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the General Services Administration and the Department of Interior, to spur production of materials needed for defense. Substantial loans already had been made, said the President.

The $51 million in cash was requested to finance operations during the remainder of the fiscal year of the new defense agencies as well as regular departments and agencies having additional emergency duties.

The $403 million requested for the FCDA included: $128 million for operations; $250 million for protective facilities, and $25 million for the civil defense procurement fund.

Later, on March 5, Mr. Truman asked for an additional $97.5 million for the "Voice of America."

"Present world conditions", he said, "make it imperative that we avail ourselves of every possible means for presenting the truth to the rest of the world and for counteracting the distortions and untruths that the Communist leaders and their puppets are spreading."

The money, he said, would go to complete radio broadcasting facilities to cover "critical areas in the world".

HOUSE

Committee

The various subcommittees of the House Appropriations unit buckled down to work on President Truman's requests for $843,463,579 shortly after all were received. Officials from the agencies affected by the bill testified at hearings before the subcommittees. By the first of April, the full Committee has reached agreement on the kind of a supplemental money bill it wanted. As formally reported April 6, the measure carried a recommended total of $478,586,368.

The deepest Committee slashes were made in the State Department's Voice of America program, for which Truman had requested $97,500,000, and the $403 million appropriation sought for the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Despite a Presidential appeal for approval of the full amount of the VOA outlay for a proposed new transmitter "ring" around Russia, the Committee reduced the item to $9,533,939, contending the program was mismanaged and poorly planned and projects already under way should be completed before new ones were undertaken.

Civil defense funds were slashed by $216,250,000 to $186,750,000. The money actually granted was, moreover, further limited by the fact that $100 million was earmarked as an "emergency fund" to be available only upon declaration of a state of civil defense emergency. The Committee held that the agency's plans were still "nebulous" and coordinated "only slightly" with those of the military forces.

The size of the government defense payroll and the nature of the national emergency drew some sharp observations from the Committee in its report. "This nation has been in an emergency since the end of (World War II)," it flatly stated. It described this period, then, as only a "normal emergency."

Had government agencies after World War II pointed their activities "toward national defense" instead of showing all-out postwar haste to resume "normal peacetime functions," said the Committee, much of the money sought to expand staffs would not be necessary.

Even so, it characterized recruitment of "a new army of specialists" as "unrealistic . . . and wholly unreasonable." It said the existing 2,300,000 federal civilian employees should be enough and that those needed for the defense program should be transferred as needed from those already on the payroll.

Floor Action

The House opened debate on HR 3587 on April 9. The Committee's cut of $364,877,211 was sustained and the House also agreed to two floor-proposed cuts, totaling $5,421,000. These were:

$4,971,000 from the $38,000,000 requested for the Office of Price Stabilization, and

$450,000 for the Army Corps of Engineers to proceed with a study of power development of the Niagara River. (Technically, this item remained in the bill but Members decided on a standing vote, 68 to 14, to remove it from the cash total and require instead that the sum be derived from already-available flood control funds.)

The OPS money was reduced at the suggestion of Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) who said the agency had not been able to recruit all the employees it wanted and wouldn't need all the funds originally requested. The House endorsed the reduction by voice vote.

While voting tentatively in the Committee of the Whole on April 9, the House approved by voice vote an amendment reducing by $750,000 the amount available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses. A separate vote was demanded on April 10 — as House rules permit with respect to any amendment approved in Committee of the Whole — and Members subsequently rejected the CCC cut on a roll-call ballot, 159 to 250. (See vote, p. 000.)

Just before the final vote on the bill, an anti-strike, anti-Communist rider that has appeared in nearly all appropriation bills since 1942 was stricken on a parliamentary technicality. Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) protested against language in the rider making it a felony for any federal employee, paid from the bill's funds, to belong to an organization that asserts the right to strike against the government. The rider also applies the same penalty to workers who strike against the government. Yorty contended only that employees should not be prohibited from belonging to strike-advocating organizations, and he raised a point of order against this part of the rider. But Cannon then raised a point of order against the entire provision. He said the House should accept all or nothing. The Cannon point was upheld on the ground that it was legislation on an appropriation bill.

Then the House passed the entire bill by a voice vote. As sent to the Senate, the $473,165,368 bill carried these funds:

	Requested	Granted
Legislative	$ 293,500	$ 293,500
State-Justice Commerce-Judiciary	113,929,384	23,839,323
Treasury-P. O.	169,080,000	160,980,000
Labor-FSA	3,000,000	3,000,000
Agriculture	7,521,150	3,000,000
Interior	8,503,000	7,652,000
Independent Offices	72,637,500	47,622,500
Foreign Aid	12,500,000	5,000,000
Defense Agencies	454,000,000	219,779,000
Claims & Judgments	1,999,045	1,999,045

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) — Cut $750,000 from administrative funds of Commodity Credit Corporation. Teller vote, 69 to 57.

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) — Transfer $450,000 from general flood control funds for survey of proposed power development of Niagara River, instead of making an appropriation. Division, 68 to 14.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) — Recommit bill for purposes of striking out entire Niagara power study fund. Voice.

Heselton (R Mass.) — Separate vote on amendment reducing CCC funds, demanded by Cannon (D Mo.). Roll call, 159 to 250.

SENATE

Committee

After its various subcommittees had studied the House-passed bill, the

Senate Appropriations Committee April 30 approved a totally revised version. As the Committee sent it to the floor, the measure recommended $430,102,477 in funds, even less than the $473,165,368 approved by the House. President Truman had submitted a budget request of about twice as much — $896,116,293.

Major actions of the Committee were:

1. It approved, on a 10-9 party-line vote, the House's 90 per cent slash in funds for the State Department's "Voice of America" program. The Committee agreed with the House decision to provide the program an additional $9,533,939 instead of the $97,500,000 sought for speeded-up construction of a transmitter project to ring Russia with Voice outlets.

2. It cut deeply into funds for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, recommending a total of only $84 million for civilian preparations against atomic attack, as compared with the House appropriation of $186,750,000. The Committee reversed the House's plan for spending the appropriation. It recommended $74 million for stockpiling medical equipment, where the House had provided $1,750,000; and $10 million for purchase of organizational equipment for the states, as compared with a House appropriation of $5 million.

3. It cut out the House's $100 million civil defense emergency fund, to be available only upon proclamation of a civilian emergency, in line with a protest by FCDA Administrator Millard Caldwell that the fund was an "idle gesture". (Caldwell, a transcript of Committee hearings on the bill revealed, said funds for pre-emergency preparations were much more vital.)

4. Cut out entirely was $80 million approved by the House for federal contributions to the states to aid in building protective shelters and providing communications. No explanation was given.

5. Further cuts were made in House funds for agencies performing functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950 — where the House had granted $33,029,000, the Committee recommended $27,331,895. To this, however, would be added approximately $11 million from funds already appropriated for other purposes.

6. One major increase was approved. It was $50 million for federal grants for emergency school construction in defense areas, under a program authorized last year by Congress in Public Law 815. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 181.) (This estimate was submitted to the Committee by President Truman after the House had acted on the bill.)

Floor Action

The Senate moved into action on HR 3587 on May 9, and rejected by a standing vote a proposal by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that would have provided the Federal Civil Defense Administration with $25 million to make grants to states and municipalities for civil defense and bomb protective facilities. The House had included $80 million in the bill for this purpose, as against a request by President Truman for $250 million. The vote by which the Knowland amendment was rejected was not officially counted, but only three Senators — Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Knowland — were seen to stand in support of the proposal.

Sen. Styles Bridges, (R N. H.) during the debate, asked Knowland if he looked on the $25 million as a "stepping stone" toward huge federal funds for a civilian defense program. Knowland said he only thought the program should be started, since it had been authorized by the 1950 Federal Civil Defense Act. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said he thought it would be better to deal with the question as a regular appropriation for fiscal 1952 instead of as a deficiency appropriation for 1951. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) said Civil Defense Administrator Caldwell had admitted he didn't know now "what kind of shelter should be built" and, he argued, the appropriation should be held up until basic research had been completed.

Kem Rider

In a major action May 10, the Senate voted to cut off all United States economic aid to nations that ship war-making materials to Russia and China. The action was taken on an amendment sponsored jointly by Sens. James P. Kem (R Mo.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and George W. Malone (R Nev.). Its sponsors said they wanted to force the Administration to take a sterner attitude toward British shipments of strategic materials to Communist China.

Wherry recalled that he had successfully offered an identical amendment last year when the First Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1951 was before the Senate and that it had been blocked by the House which insisted on a mere "permissive" ban. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 136.) The Nebraskan said he hoped the Senate would refuse to approve "watered-down, permissive legislation."

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), floor manager of the appropriation measure, accepted the Kem amendment on behalf of the Appropriations Committee. Had he raised a point of order against it, the amendment would have been stricken unless a two-thirds vote had been mustered in favor of suspending the Senate rules which forbid legislation on an appropriation bill. Kem's proposal involved legislative language. The Missourian had filed a notice of intention to move suspension of the rules, but Hayden's agreement to take the amendment to conference with the House eliminated necessity for the suspension move.

However, Hayden insisted the amendment was ill-advised in two repects: (1) it covered only a period when the United States was engaged in war, and (2) it applied only to economic and not to military assistance.

The Senate also defeated May 10 by roll-call vote, 35 to 41, an attempt by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) to make available an additional $50 million for surveys and school construction in areas where enrollment has jumped because of government installations. (For vote, see page 175.) The bill contained $50 million for this, but Kerr sought to double the sum. He said even $100 million would not be enough for the government to meet half the need in defense-harassed school districts.

Among its other actions on the bill, the Senate approved a Committee-sponsored amendment striking out a House provision which would limit the price shipping companies could get from the government for ships originally purchased from the government, to the price paid for the ship, less depreciation value. But before doing this, the chamber adopted by voice vote an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) establishing the courts as the final arbiter of "just compensation" which the owners might claim for the vessels.

By voice vote on May 10, the Senate then approved its version of the bill. A total of $431,102,477 was supplied. Because this differed greatly from the $473,165,368 authorized by the House bill, the two measures were sent to conference.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — Add $1 million to civilian defense funds for training and education of defense workers, and research and development of defense methods. Standing vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Permit ship owners to resort to courts for determination of compensation for ships purchased from government and sold back to, or requisitioned by, government. Voice.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Ban economic aid to countries shipping war-making materials to Russia or China. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Knowland (R Calif.) — Add $25 million for grants to states for bomb protective facilities. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Add $50 million to school construction grants. Roll call, 35-41.

CONFERENCE

The conferees reached agreement May 18. The compromise bill they reported still carried the so-called Kem rider banning Marshall Plan aid to any country sending war-making materials to Russia or China. Other provisions made deep reductions in appropriations requested for the State Department's Voice of America and for the new Federal Civil Defense Administration.

The civil defense fund was slashed by the conferees from a proposed $403 million to only $31,750,000. The State Department's Voice of America was pared from $97.5 million to a mere $9,533,939.

The economic aid ban was strengthened by these additional features authored by the conferees:

1. Nations receiving American economic aid were to certify that they had not sent arms, armament or other war materials to Communist areas before they could receive further aid. This certification requirement was to go into effect 15 days after the measure became law.

2. The National Security Council was required to report not only at once on each exception it might make to the trade ban, but also to submit a report every three months reviewing the exceptions it had approved and analyzing the trade with the Soviet bloc countries in cases where an exception had been made.

The $31,750,000 granted the FCDA was earmarked primarily for grants-in-aid to states for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment and for training and education of civil defense workers. The language of the provision specified this distribution of the appropriation: $1,750,000 for operations of FCDA; $5 million for a procurement fund to match state appropriations for organizational materials; and $25 million to "be equally matched with state funds, of which $20 million shall be for medical supplies and equipment and $5 million for training and education."

Eliminated altogether in the compromise was a $100 million emergency fund earmarked for use only upon proclamation of a civil defense emergency. The House had proposed the fund, but the Senate disagreed. The Senate had proposed $75 million for civil defense communications systems but this was disapproved by the House.

The $9,533,939 allowed the Voice of America was for completion of radio construction projects already under way. The VOA had asked for a total of $97.5 million for construction of 13 additional transmitting facilities, including several located on ships, to form a ring around Russia and the Soviet bloc countries.

Funds for this project were knocked out entirely by both House and Senate, after the House Appropriations Committee reported that the VOA project "lacked definiteness and was so devoid of specific data that it could not be considered a plan of action."

The Committee reaffirmed its belief in a "strong, effective Voice of America" but deplored what it called "mismanagement and poor planning" in both administrative and engineering phases of the program.

The House and Senate approved the conference report by voice votes May 21, which cleared the bill to the White House.

FINAL ACTION

President Truman June 2 signed the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1951 (HR 3587) but only after strongly objecting to a "seriously defective" section barring United States economic aid to any country shipping strategic materials to Communist countries.

In a 2,500-word statement, he said that he signed the bill because its funds were "urgently needed" for essential government activities, implying he would, otherwise, have vetoed it.

He criticized the Kem "rider" for making "broad and sweeping changes in our procedures for restricting trade between the free world and the Soviet Union and its satellites." He called for prompt repeal of the provision, and asked for separate legislation if Congress decided some restrictions were necessary.

". . . If we cut our aid to a friendly country, we might hurt ourselves more than we hurt the Soviet Union," the President pointed out. " . . . Cutting off this aid could strike a death blow at the tremendous defense effort in which the free nations are now engaged."

Mr. Truman also observed that the restriction was a "major piece of legislation affecting our foreign policy" that had not been considered by the foreign policy committees of either the Senate or House of Representatives.

Mr. Truman listed three principles for an "improved" measure:

1. Its purpose should not be "blindly to cut off as much trade as possible, but to cut off trade only when such action will add to the security of the United States and the rest of the world."
2. It should compare the value of the goods received from the Soviet bloc to those sent to those countries, distinguish between commodities of various types, and consider the value of the increased strength of freedom provided by United States economic assistance.
3. It should provide for "simple, effective and straightforward administration."

Sen. Kem, sponsor of the amendment, made it plain in a statement that he was not satisfied with the President's position. "This State Department jargon is unconvincing," he said. "It will not persuade the American people that they should send aid to Marshall Plan countries to be used to shoot down our sons in Korea."

On June 4, Kem delivered a speech in the Senate, accusing President Truman of a "thinly veiled intimation" that he does not intend to carry out a directive of Congress to cut off economic aid to any country which lets war materials go to Communist areas. Kem answered Mr. Truman's plea for modification of the ban by

demanding further strengthening of its restrictions. He said it should also cut off military aid.

Nevertheless, Mr. Truman took the advice of his National Security Council June 15 and suspended operation of the Kem rider for 90 days.

Emergency Defense Funds

H J Res 238—P.L. 22

Both the House and Senate approved by voice votes April 23 an emergency resolution (H J Res 238) making $10 million available immediately for continued defense production activities of the government. President Truman signed the measure April 25.

The appropriation was earmarked for all departments and agencies of the government having functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The money was to be charged against the then-pending Third Supplemental Appropriations Act. (See page 154.)

Fourth Supplemental

HR 3842—P.L. 43

Summary — Congress completed work May 28 on the Fourth Supplemental Appropriation bill for 1951 (HR 3842), carrying $6,442,668,000 in additional funds for national defense in the fiscal year ending June 30. President Truman signed it May 31, without comment.

Except for $59,323,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission and $3,672,000 for the Interior Department, all the money went to the Army, Navy and the Air Force for immediate procurement of military "hardware" such as tanks and planes.

The House passed the bill April 26, authorizing a total of $6,468,206,000. The Senate approved the bill May 24, after chopping $25,538,000 off that figure. The lower chamber acceded to the cut.

HOUSE

After deliberations by its various subcommittees, the House Appropriations Committee submitted April 25 an emergency defense appropriations bill to provide the military services $6,468,206,000 for their immediate needs. The bill (HR 3842) bore the official designation: "Fourth Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1951."

The amount it carried was thus in addition to the $48 billion already voted the military for the 1951 fiscal year ending June 30. Also, it was not a part of the regular military budget for fiscal 1952, beginning July 1, which was expected to reach at least $60 billion.

Most of the multi - billion - dollar grant was to be used to buy weapons of war — tanks, guns, guided missiles and airplanes — and for tooling and expanding production capacity of government-owned or privately owned facilities. Much of the money for equipment also was to go to meet cost increases since the war began in Korea. These were among points noted in the House Appropriations Committee's report on the bill, which was submitted April 25.

Here is a resume of the big allotment:

	Requested	Granted
Navy	1,645,812,000	1,645,812,000
Air Force	1,925,000,000	1,925,000,000
Army	2,850,869,000	2,850,594,000
Atomic Energy Commission	51,300,000	46,800,000

The AEC funds were earmarked for construction work, including a "Project X", a top-secret development which the Committee reviewed "off the record."

A cut of $4.5 million was made in the total request, though no reduction was made in "Project X". The Committee said "revaluation and the elimination of unessential features of projects, without curtailing utility, should permit substantial savings."

The $275,000 cut in Army funds came from the Army Finance Service and had the approval of the Army, said the Committee.

The House passed the emergency measure April 26 by voice vote, without making any changes in the Committee's draft.

SENATE

The Senate's Appropriations Committee studied the House-passed bill, and made changes in it. As reported to the Senate May 22, the bill carried a total of only $6,438,996,000. The Committee earmarked $59,323,000 for the AEC ($12,523,000 more than the House had approved) but chopped down the Defense Department figure to $6,379,673,000.

Of the latter amount, the Army was to get $2,847,500,000, the Navy $1,645,400,000 and the Air Force $1,886,600,000.

The Committee, in its report on the bill, attacked the inflated costs of military items, and noted that "in special items increases in cost have ranged as high as 340 to 380 per cent." However, it said these cases were "by no means typical" and that it was more likely defense buying power had been reduced by "20 to 30 per cent" by increased costs.

The Senate debated the bill May 24. Sharp criticism of military officials for "failing" to hold down skyrocketing cost of arms was expressed by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.). He said military leaders had "completely failed" to hold down prices, largely through "lack of interest." He asserted also that present costs of military equipment were "utterly ridiculous." He said Defense Department officials had failed to bring small business into the defense program and that prices shot up as a result.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) also insisted there was "no justification" for the tremendous increases in price of military equipment.

Late May 24 the Senate passed HR 3842 by a voice vote after the Senate rejected an amendment to cut the military funds by $318,984,000. Sponsored by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), it would have required the Defense Department to "save" 5 per cent of the total amount of its appropriation. Case asserted there was nothing "sacred" about defense bills. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) argued against Case, saying inflation had already reduced the defense dollar too greatly to permit further cuts.

All money recommended by the Appropriations Committee when it reported the bill—a total of $6,438,996,000—was approved by the Senate. In addition, the Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) giving $3,672,000 to the Interior Department for work on the Bonneville Dam in Washington.

Only one Committee recommendation was turned down. This would have provided for a transfer of $25 million from the Defense Department's funds to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, for construction of schools on federal property at defense installations. This was rejected by division vote after

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) described the provision as a possible "opening wedge" for the socialization of education. Also rejected by voice vote was a floor amendment by Sens. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) to add $1,243,000 for construction and repair of sewage facilities at the Newport, R.I., naval base.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Add $3,672,000 for the Interior Department for work on the Bonneville Dam in Washington. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) — Add $1,243,000 for construction and repair of sewage facilities at the Newport, R.I., naval base.

As passed by the Senate, the bill carried a total of $6,442,668,000, which was $25,538,000 less than the $6,468,206,000 approved by the House. A joint conference committee to reconcile this difference seemed necessary at first, but on May 28 the lower chamber accepted the Senate cuts. This eliminated the need for a conference, and cleared the measure to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law May 31.

First 1952 Supplemental

H R 5215—P.L. 253

Summary — As it became law, the first Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1952 (HR 5215) carried a total of $1,676,246,976 in additional appropriations. The measure was designed to take care of fund needs which developed after Congress began consideration of the regular appropriation bills and to provide funds for the emergency agencies to carry out provisions of the Defense Production Act and the Civil Defense Act.

The House passed the measure Aug. 20 after sanctioning deep cuts made by its Committee and approving additional reductions made on the floor. While the President had requested $2,302,871,116, the House - approved bill carried $1,586,587,316. Biggest slashes were made in funds for the defense production and civil defense activities. In some cases the House denied any funds at all for defense production functions.

Some of the House cuts were restored by the Senate Appropriations Commitee which Oct. 6 recommended a bill carrying $1,751,196,781. The Senate passed the measure Oct. 8 after making slight reductions in Committee recommendations. As it was sent to conference, the bill's total was $1,745,263,126. Most of the amendments reducing funds were sponsored by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

Conferees agreed Oct. 19 on a compromise figure of $1,676,246,976 in supplemental funds. The House and Senate accepted this conference version Oct. 20 and the bill was signed into law Nov. 1.

Provisions — Funds provided in the Supplemental Appropriation bill fell into three categories: Those for the regular federal agencies which needed more money to cover operating costs during fiscal 1952, those for both special mobilization agencies and regular agencies carrying out provisions of the Defense Production Act, and those for special agencies to carry out functions of the Civil Defense Act.

Most of the appropriation — $1,437,156,101 — was granted as supplemental money for a number of regular government operations. These included Executive Departments, the Legislative Branch, the District of Columbia, the Federal Security Agency and some 30 independent offices.

The independent offices received the largest share of the $1.4 billion which went to the regular agencies. Among them, the Atomic Energy Commission received $265,965,000. The Displaced Persons Commission was granted $1,475,000 by the unfreezing of certain funds and the National Science Foundation was allowed $3,500,000. The General Services Administration received $790,216,500 for strategic and critical materials, $2,850,000 for operating expenses and $31,500,000 for emergency operating expenses.

Defense Production Funds

The next largest chunk of the money — $164,145,875 — was provided to carry out defense production activities. For civil defense functions, $74,945,000 was appropriated.

The measure also provided new "Whitten amendment" regulations regarding job security and promotions of federal employees. Changes made included these provisions:

Transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since Sept. 1, 1950, would be changed to a permanent basis.

Reemployment rights would be provided for permanent employees who transferred to defense activities.

Promotions would be made only after employees served one year in the next lower grade but exceptions would be made in some cases.

Permanent employees who transferred from one agency to another would be permitted to retain the permanent status held in the previous post.

(The Whitten amendment was offered in 1950 by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) to the Supplemental Appropriation law financing U.S. entry into the Korean war. CQ Almanac Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 130, 134, 137.)

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee reported the first Supplemental Appropriation bill Aug. 17 recommending a total of $1,677,566,316 for the agencies during fiscal 1952. This was $625,304,800 below budget requests. Largest cuts were made in the Civil Defense Administration and Emergency Agencies' funds.

The Committee, criticizing the lack of a "realistic, well - co-ordinated plan" for civil defense, slashed proposed CDA funds about 88 per cent — from $535,000,000 to $65,255,000.

Budget requests for defense production activities totaled $262,409,000 but the House group chopped off $68,319,000 and recommended $194,090,000 for the mobilization agencies.

Reductions also were made in fund-requests for the regular federal departments; cuts here totaled $87,240,000. Reduced most were the fund recommendations for the independent offices group; they were trimmed $65,363,000.

For Independent Offices

Among the independent offices, the Atomic Energy Commission's appropriation request was reduced $13 million to a total of $260 million. The Displaced Persons Commission was denied any of its $2,431,000 request and the Federal Communications Commission was granted $1 million — a reduction of $340,000. The General Services Administration requested $800 million for its strategic and critical materials fund, $3,050,000 for operating expenses and $42,778,000 for emergency operating expenses. For these purposes the Committee recommended $790,216,500, $2,500,000, and $21,389,000 respectively. The National Science Foundation another independent offices agency, was handed a 98 per cent cut; the Committee recommended that it be appropriated only $300,000 of its $14 million request.

The Committee inserted in its report a new procedure to be followed by the Chief of the Army Engineers prior to any authorization for construction of projects. It would require a complete planning report to be submitted to Congress before appropriations were made, to be followed by progress reports. The group lashed out at the Engineers in its report and accused them of adding to the taxpayers' burden by misleading Congress on the cost of civil works projects.

The Committee also made changes in the 1950 Whitten amendment which relates to Federal employees. Under the changes, transfers in the same or lower grades would be made on a permanent rather than temporary basis, promotions would be made only after employees served at least one year in the next lower grade, reemployment rights in activities from which employees are transferred to defense work or military service would be protected, and rights accompanying permanent status would be preserved for employees changed to temporary status.

Floor Action

The bill was brought to the floor and passed by voice vote Aug. 20. During the one day of debate the House approved Republican - sponsored amendments which slashed over $90 million from the Committee recommendation. As it was sent to the Senate the bill provided $1,586,578,316 in supplemental funds.

Biggest House reductions came with acceptance of two amendments cutting funds for the emergency agencies. One amendment, by Rep. George R. Schwabe (R Okla.), cut $52,600,000 from the salaries and expenses fund of the Economic Stabilizations Agency.

The other amendment, sponsored by Rep. Norris Cotton (R N. H.) and accepted on a 114-75 standing vote, deleted sections providing $5,250,000 for the Interior Department, $600,000 for the Federal Security Agency, $290,000 for the Agriculture Department, $2,550,000 for the Labor Department, $800,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and $150,000 for the Justice Department. This left the agencies with no funds to carry out provisions of the Defense Production Act.

Despite warnings from Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) that Russia had more and larger atomic bombs than previously was believed, the House approved its Committee's cut in the Civil Defense Administration funds.

Funds for the independent offices agencies underwent further trimming on the House floor. Accepted on a 81-73 standing vote was an amendment by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.) deleting a section providing $1 million for the Federal Communications Commission. Another Phillips amendment accepted on a 85-59 standing vote, denied $2.5 million to the General Services Administration for operating expenses and a third amendment by Phillips, accepted on a 114-78 standing vote, denied GSA $21,389,000 for emergency expenses.

The House refused, however, to accept its Committee's recommendation that a new procedure for authorization requests be followed by the Army Engineers. It accepted, on a 113-57 standing vote, an amendment by Rep. Henry D. Larcade, Jr., (D La.) to eliminate the section but several House Members severely criticized the Engineers for waste and extravagance.

Also accepted by the House was an amendment by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) limiting to 50 per cent of the amount provided in the bill the funds for persons engaged in information and publicity programs.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Delete section providing $4 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Teller vote, 95-59.

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) — Increase by $150,000 salaries and expenses fund of the Bureau of Narcotics. Teller, 90-81.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Delete $1 million for salaries and expenses fund of the Federal Communications Commission. Standing, 81-73.

Phillips — Delete $2,500,000 for General Services Administration. Standing, 85-59.

Phillips — Delete $21,389,000 for expenses of GSA. Standing, 114-78.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) — Delete $5,250,000 for the Department of Interior, $600,000 for the Federal Security Agency, $290,000 for the Department of Agriculture, $2,550,000 for the Department of Labor, $800,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, $150,000 for the Department of Justice, Standing, 114-75.

George B. Schwabe (R Okla.) — Reduce by $52,600,000 salaries and expenses funds for Economic Stabilization Agency. Voice.

Henry D. Larcade Jr., (D La.) — Delete requirement for new procedure to be followed by the Chief of the Army Engineers prior to any authorization for construction of river and harbor and flood control projects. Standing 113-57.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Limit to 50 per cent of amount provided in bill funds for compensation of persons engaged in domestic information and publicity programs. Voice.

Jensen — Prevent use of funds to increase salaries above those provided in regular appropriation bills. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

O. K. Armstrong (R Mo.) — Delete $300,000 for Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior Department. Voice vote

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) — Increase by $173,800 funds for Fish and Wildlife Service for control of sea lamprey in the Great Lakes area. Standing, 46-88.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Provide $1 million from funds previously appropriated to the Federal Communications Commission for monitoring activities. Ruled out on point of order made by Clarence Cannon (D Mo.).

Melvin Price (D Ill.) — Increase funds for Federal Civil Defense Administration by adding $7,675,000 to operations fund, $59,000,000 to emergency supplies and equipment fund, increase procurement fund to $15 million, and provide that unobligated balances of funds appropriated for fed-

eral contributions in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not be available for medical supplies. Standing, 47-134.

Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) — Increase by $40,725,000 the federal contribution to Federal Civil Defense Administration. Voice.

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Add provision for construction work on Tennessee - Tombigbee inland waterway. Standing, 62-95.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.) — Extend proposal to require new procedure to be followed by Chief of Army Engineers prior to any authorization for construction of projects to include the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. Ruled out on point of order made by John J. Dempsey (D N.M.).

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prevent use of funds in bill to increase salaries above those provided in regular appropriation bills, and in separate agencies created under the Defense Production Act and the Civilian Defense Act, limit average yearly salary to $4,500. Last half of amendment was ruled out on point of order made by Cannon. (First portion of proposal was resubmitted and agreed to. See Amendments accepted.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill Oct. 6 after restoring many of the House cuts. The Committee recommended a total of $1,751,196,781 in supplemental funds.

Restoration of some funds for defense production activities which the House denied was recommended by the Senate Committee but the amounts were below budget requests. Agencies receiving these funds were the Federal Security Agency, the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Justice, Labor and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Supplemental funds for the independent offices generally were increased. Senate Committee recommendations were: Atomic Energy Commission, $271,928,655; General Services Administration, $790,216,500 for critical materials, $3,080,000 for operating expenses, and $35,692,350 for emergency opearting expenses; and National Science Foundation, $6,300,000.

The Committee followed House action in granting no funds for the Displaced Persons Commission but recommended that limitations on certain DPC funds be decreased, thus "unfreezing" $1,975,000 for the agency.

The Senate group also recommended funds for several agencies to which the House had denied funds.

Although the Committee proposed an increase in funds for the Civil Defense Administration by $32,380,000 over House figures, the amount — $97,635,000 — was still far below requests of $535,000,000.

The Committee eased some of the curbs on promotions on federal employees by allowing the House's one year ban on promotions to be waived in certain cases and allowing promotions of more than one grade in some instances.

Floor Action

The first Supplemental Appropriation bill was passed by voice vote by the Senate Oct. 8 after slight reductions were made in the Committee recommendations. As it was sent to conference, the measure carried $1,745,407,981. This was $158,820,665 more than the House voted.

The reduction drive was led by Sen. Stlyes Bridges (R N.H.) who gained acceptance of six amendments reducing funds for defense production activities. Bridges accused the agencies of "riding on the coattails of defense."

On a 42-20 roll - call vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by Bridges to reduce by $1,251,625 the funds for functions of the Department of Interior under the DPA. It also accepted, on a 40-32 roll call, another Bridges amendment reducing by $532,175 funds for functions of the Department of Commerce under the DPA. (For voting, see page 181.)

The Senate accepted an amendment by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to delete a House rider which would have forced the new defense agencies to cut salaries of their employees.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Reduce by $500,000 Treasury funds for administering public debt. Voice Vote.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Increase by $384,000 limitation on personnel service fund of Bureau of Reclamation. Voice.

Bridges — Reduce by $1,250,000 fund for Alaska housing under the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Voice. Vote was later reconsidered and reduction was changed to $750,000. Voice.

Bridges — Reduce by $532,175 funds for functions of Department of Commerce under Defense Production Act. Roll - call vote, 40-32.

Bridges — Reduce by $1,415,625 fund for functions of Department of Interior under Defense Production Act, modified by Bridges to reduce fund by $1,251,625. Roll - call, 42-20.

Bridges — Reduce by $674,414 funds for functions of Department of Agriculture under Defense Production Act. Voice.

Bridges — Reduce by $2,834,000 funds for Economic Stabilization Agency. Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) — Provide $79,000 for public assistance to New Mexico Indians. Voice.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) — Eliminate section placing restrictions on salaries of information specialists. Voice.

Johnston — Eliminate from personnel reductions, required under regular appropriation for Independent Offices, persons engaged in the Civil Service Commission whose work involves recruiting defense personnel compiling Federal Register. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Reduce number of information specialists and funds for housing units and shelter program of Atomic Energy Commission. Withdrawn.

Bridges — Delete section providing $24,975 for Council of Economic Advisers. Withdrawn.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) — Increase by $3,700,000 funds for National Science Foundation. Voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The conference committee reported the bill Oct. 19, agreeing on a total of $1,676,246,976 in supplemental appropriations.

Of this amount, $164,145,875 was granted for agencies to carry out defense production activities and $74,945,000 was allowed for the Civil Defense Administration. The remainder — $1,437,156,101 — was distributed among the regular federal agencies.

Among the independent offices, the Atomic Energy Commission received $265,965,000 and the House agreed to grant the Displaced Persons Commission $1,475,000 by decreasing limitations on funds. The House also agreed to appropriate funds for operating expenses of the General Service Administration but the amount was below Senate figures.

The House conferees accepted the Senates modifications of the Whitten amendment.

Information staffs of the mobilization agencies were spared drastic cuts as the conferees eliminated the House provision reducing appropriations for such staffs by 50 per cent of budget requests.

Both the House and Senate accepted the conference report Oct. 20, by voice votes.

The President signed the bill Nov. 1 but criticized the "tragically insufficent" funds for civil defense. He also attacked the cuts in funds requested for defense production activities and said, "there is no economy in short - changing these programs."

Second 1952 Supplemental

HR 5650—P. L. 254

Summary—Funds for the big construction program which Congress authorized in the Military and Naval Construction Bill were appropriated in a $4,146,407,108 Second Supplemental Appropriation for fiscal 1952.

Action on the construction authorization (HR 4914, see page 293) was completed Sept. 18, 1951. The Second Supplemental bill, providing the money for construction plus some other funds, was sent to the President Oct. 20.

Most of the money — $3,890,296,392 — in the supplemental appropriation was earmarked for the Department of Defense, to be used by the Army, Navy and Air Force for construction of barracks, depots and bases in this country and abroad. The measure also provided funds for continuing construction of the atomic energy plant at Savannah River, S. C. Smaller amounts were included for the legislative branch, the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Interior and the independent offices.

Budget requests totaled $5,146,495,570 but the House Appropriations Committee reported the bill Oct. 8, recommending $4,440,559,420. The House whittled at the measure and sent it to the Senate Oct. 11 carrying $4,428,357,970. The only real dispute in the House was over an appropriation for expanding the Grandview, Mo., Airport near the family farm of President Truman. The House refused, 127-183, to accept a motion by Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) to recommit the bill to delete the section, and would not accept a Gross amendment to cut it from the bill.

The bill underwent further trimming in the Senate Appropriations Committee which Oct. 18 recommended a total $4,016,698,266.

Slight increases were made in the Senate, which passed the bill Oct. 19 by voice vote. The Senate pegged the total at $4,020,198,266 and the bill was given to a conference committee to resolve differences.

Conferees agreed Oct. 20 on a $4,146,407,108 total.

Later that day, House and Senate agreed to the conference report. In both chambers, the final voting was by voice. The bill was signed into law Nov. 1.

Provisions—Most of the money in the Second Supplemental Bill went to the Defense Department. Of the $4,146,407,108, the Defense Department received $3,890,296,392 for construction. Of this the Air Force share was largest — $2,071,200,000. The Army received $1 billion and the Navy $819,096,392.

The measure also carried additional funds for the regular federal agencies:

Defense Department	$3,890,296,392
Independent Offices	245,603,000
Federal Security Agency	4,250,000
Interior Department	3,635,000
Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, Judgments	1,885,416
Legislative Branch	550,500
Agriculture Department	186,800

Most of the funds for the independent offices went to the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC was granted $200 million for continuing construction of the Savannah River, S. C., atomic energy plant.

General provisions included an amendment barring funds for payment of work done in the U. S. under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract if estimates exceeded $25,000, unless approved by the Secretary of Defense. Also barred were funds for construction or replacement of laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the U. S., unless approved by the Secretary of Defense.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill Oct. 8 with a recommended appropriation of $4,440,559,420. This was $705,936,150 below budget requests. For defense installations in this country and abroad, the Committee recommended $4,198,523,208. Of this amount, $2,112,172,550 was for the Air Force, $1,159,326,198 for the Army and $927,024,460 for the Navy.

In reducing funds for military public works, the Committee said some estimates had been made hastily and were excessive. It recommended "better management" of construction funds by the Defense Department.

The balance of the money in the bill principally was for the Atomic Energy Commission. The Committee recommended $200 million for the Commission for continuing construction of the Savannah River, S. C., atomic energy plant. The AEC had requested $484,240,000 for this purpose.

Small funds were also recommended for the regular federal agencies. These included the Legislative Branch, the Federal Security Agency, the independent offices, and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Floor Action

Consideration of the measure began in the House Oct. 10 and it was passed on a roll-call vote, 301 - 19, on Oct. 11. Before final passage, however, the House stripped $12,201,450 from its Committee recommendations. As it was sent to the Senate, the House bill carried $4,428,357,970.

The only floor fight centered around a $12,821,000 appropriation for improvements on the Grandview, Mo., Airport near the family farm of President Truman. H. R. Gross (R Iowa), led the unsuccessful battle to eliminate the project. The House refused, by a roll-call vote of 127 to 183, to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the item. (For voting, see page 000). It also refused, on a standing voice, 81 - 36, to accept an amendment by Gross to cut the airport appropriation from the bill.

The House Appropriations Committee reported that the 823 - acre air-

port was to become an interceptor, headquarters and operational base. Gross charged that the proposed money was a "scheme to turn an already dead horse into a big winner" and already had started a "Truman land boom."

Gross also said a candidate picked by President Truman to defeat former Rep. Roger Slaughter (D Mo.) in the 1946 primaries, Enos A. Axtell, was buying up Grandview land and intended to convert the property into "profitable housing projects" with the aid of loans from the Federal Housing Administration, which is headed in Kansas City by Vivian Truman, the President's brother.

The House by voice votes accepted three amendments, then gave the bill final passage on a 301-19 roll-call vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) — Strike out $805,450 for improvements on Bethany Beach, Del., anti - aircraft artillery range. Voice vote.

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) — Eliminate $11,396,000 for Santa Margarita River dam to improve water supply at Camp Pendleton. Voice.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Cut by 50 per cent sums from appropriation available for public information service. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Eliminate $12,821,000 project for improvements of Grandview, Mo., airport. Standing vote, 36 - 81.

Gross — Recommit bill, with instructions to eliminate Grandview airport item. Roll call, 127 - 183.

SENATE

Committee

The bill underwent further trimming in the Senate Appropriations Committee which Oct. 18 recommended a total of $4,016,698,266 — a reduction of $411,659,704 from the House figure.

A rider was inserted by the Committee reducing by 25 per cent funds for information and publicity activities in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary. It allowed some exceptions.

The group barred funds for payment on work done in the U. S. under a cost-plus a fixed-fee contract unless specifically approved by the Secretary of Defense. It also barred funds for construction of laundry or dry cleaning facilities, unless so approved.

Floor Action

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote Oct. 19 after increasing slightly the amount recommended by its Committee. As it was sent to conference, the measure carried $4,020,198,266.

Senate increases came with acceptance of two floor amendments. One, sponsored by Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), added $3 million for construction of a railroad line between Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, N. C. Another amendment, by Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), provided $500,000 for drought relief on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

A third, by Lister Hill (D Ala.), made available to local educational agencies funds for operation of schools in critical defense housing areas. The money had been authorized by the 81st Congress.

After the Senate accepted the Commitee changes en bloc, Blair Moody (D Mich.) made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to cut by 25 per cent funds for information specialists in the State - Justice - Commerce Departments. Moody argued that the State Department needed a full staff of information personnel to explain the nation's foreign policy. The Senate accepted on a 44-21 roll-call vote a motion by Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn.) to table Moody's motion.

A Moody proposal to exempt information specialists employed to disseminate news regarding the foreign policy of the U. S. from the hiring limitations was ruled out on a point of order.

Senate passage Oct. 19 was on voice vote. A conference was necessary to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) — Provide $3 million for construction of a railroad line between Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, N. C. Voice vote.

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) — Provide $500,000 for drought relief for the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico, modified by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) to clarify language and by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to provide that development be made after consultation with and approval by the Navajo Tribal Council. Standing vote.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Make available to local educational agencies funds authorized by 81st Congress for operation of schools in critical defense housing areas. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Exempt from hiring restrictions in State-Justice - Commerce Departments those employed in disseminating information about the foreign policy of the U. S. Ruled out on point of order.

CONFERENCE

The House-Senate conference committee reconciled most of the differences at its sessions but reported disagreement on some points. These were settled in the House and the decisions were approved by the Senate. As it was sent to the White House, the measure carried a total of $4,146,407,108.

Of this amount, $3,890,296,392 was for the Defense Department. The Army received $1 billion, the Air Force $2,071,200,000 and the Navy $819,096,392. Most of the rest went to the Independent Offices, which received $245,603,000.

Eliminated by the conference group was the Senate rider cutting by 25 per cent the information staffs of the State, Justice and Commerce Departments.

The House approved the conference report Oct. 20 by voice vote but first settled numerous differences in specific amounts on which the conference committee reported disagreements. It accepted most of the Senate amendments, with qualifications. It agreed to accept the rider barring funds for payment of work done in the U. S. under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract — if estimates exceed $25,000.

The Senate approved the report Oct. 20, by voice vote.

President Truman signed the bill Nov. 1 but criticized it as insufficient. He particularly attacked the cuts in funds for defense community facilities. Requests for such funds totaled $25 million but only $4 million was granted.

The bill became Public Law 254.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

1951 SUPPLEMENTALS

H J Res 195. Public Law 7. Make additional appropriation of $831,155 for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1951. McGRATH (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 12. Passed House March 12. Passed Senate March 12. Approved March 19. (See story, p. 153.)

H J Res 207. Public Law 11. Additional appropriation of $21,250 for District of Columbia for 1951 for salaries and expenses of Rent Control Office. BATES (D Ky.). House Appropriations reported March 19. Passed House March 19. Senate Finance reported March 22. Passed Senate March 22. Approved March 24. (See story, p. 151.)

H J Res 238. Public Law 22. Make emergency appropriation of $10 million for defense production activities pending enactment of HR 3587, third supplemental appropriation for 1951. THOMAS (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported April 23. Passed House April 23. Senate Appropriations reported April 23. Passed Senate April 23. Approved April 25. (See story, p. 158.)

HR 3842. Public Law 43. Fourth supplemental appropriation for 1951. KERR (D N.C.). House Appropriations reported April 25. Passed House April 26. Senate Appropriations reported May 22. Passed Senate, with amendments, May 24. House agreed to Senate amendments May 28. Approved May 31. (Final amount, $6,442,668,000. See story, p. 158.)

HR 3587. Public Law 45. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1951. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported April 6. Passed House April 10. Senate Appropriations reported April 30. Passed Senate, amended, May 10. House agreed to conference report May 21. Senate agreed to conference report May 21. Approved June 2. (Final amount, $364,932,477. See story, p. 154.)

H J Res 267. Public Law 49. Make additional appropriation of $150,000 for expenses of Senate inquiries and investigations for fiscal year 1951. McGRATH (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported June 11. Passed House June 11. Senate Appropriations reported June 11. Passed Senate June 11. Approved June 16. (See story, p. 153.)

1952 TEMPORARY EXTENSIONS

(See story, p. 150.)

H J Res 277. Public Law 70. Make temporary appropriations for government departments pending enactment of appropriation bills. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported June 26. Passed House June 28. Senate Appropriations reported June 29. Passed Senate, amended, June 29. House adopted conference report, 256-12, June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30. Approved July 1.

H J Res 302. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1952 through August 1951. CANNON (D Mo.). Passed House July 30. Passed Senate July 30. Approved July 31. Public Law 97.

H J Res 320. Public Law 132. Amend act making temporary appropriations for fiscal 1952, to continue funds to Sept. 30, 1951, pending enactment of regular appropriation bills. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 21. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 29.

H J Res 335. Public Law 156. Amend act making temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1952 to extend date to Oct. 31, 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Sept. 27. Passed House Sept. 27. Considered and passed Senate by unanimous consent Sept. 27. Approved Sept. 28.

1952 APPROPRIATIONS

H J Res 292. Public Law 80. Make additional appropriation of $15 million for disaster relief for fiscal year 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported July 16. Passed House, amended to provide $25 million, July 16. Senate Appropriations reported July 17. Passed Senate July 17. Approved July 18. (See story, p. 142.)

HR 4329. Public Law 106. District of Columbia Appropriation for 1952. BATES (D Ky.). House Appropriations reported June 5. Passed House June 7. Senate Appropriations reported July 25. Passed Senate, amended, July 30. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 3. (Federal funds, $11,400,000. D.C. Funds, $126,816,150. See story, p. 137.)

HR 3282. Public Law 111. Treasury-Post Office Appropriations for 1952. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported March 16. Passed House March 21. Senate Appropriations reported July 18. Passed Senate, amended, July 27. House adopted conference report Aug. 8. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 11. (Final amount, $2,928,398,000. See story, p. 134.)

H J Res 311. Public Law 113. Supplemental Appropriation of $950,000 for administration of foreign agricultural labor law (P.L. 78, 82nd Congress) by Department of Labor. DENTON (D Ind.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 9. Passed House Aug. 9. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 10. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 13. Approved Aug. 16. (See story, p. 152.)

HR 3709. Public Law 134. Labor-Federal Security Agency Appropriation for 1952. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported April 13. Passed House April 18. Senate Appropriations reported June 6. Passed Senate, amended, June 14. House voted, 223-170, to recommit to conference and insist on disagreement to Senate amendment, July 12. House adopted conference report Aug. 17. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 31. (Final amount, $2,512,004,270). (See story, p. 125.)

HR 3973. Public Law 135. Department of Agriculture Appropriation for 1952. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported May 4. Passed House May 17. Senate Appropriations reported July 21. Passed Senate, amended, 65-6, July 27. House adopted conference report Aug. 17. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 31. (Final amount, $802,988,626. See story, p. 111.)

HR 3790. Public Law 136. Department of Interior Appropriations for 1952. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported April 23. Passed House May 2. Senate Appropriations reported July 3. Passed Senate, amended, 64-4, July 13. House recommitted to conference, 189-170, July 31. House adopted conference report Aug. 17. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 31. (Final amount, $511,841,816. See story, p. 120.)

HR 3880. Public Law 137. Independent Offices appropriation for 1952. THOMAS (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported April 30. Passed House May 4. Senate Appropriations reported June 12. Recommitted by unanimous consent for further study June 12; and reported June 13. Passed Senate, amended, June 20. House recommitted to conference, 188-186, July 25. House adopted conference report, 290-80, Aug. 15. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 16. Approved Aug. 31. (Final amount, $6,162,825,175. See story, p. 115.)

HR 4496. Public Law 168. Legislative branch appropriation for 1952. McGRATH (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported June 18. Passed House June 19. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 14. House adopted conference report Oct. 4. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 4. Approved Oct. 11. (Final amount, $73,805,507. See story, p. 152.)

H J Res 340. Public Law 169. Appropriate $5 million for Veterans' Administration for 1952 for payment of liabilities under Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (item was included in Supplemental Appropriation, HR 5215, but delay in passage of that bill necessitated separate action). THOMAS (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported Oct. 3. Passed House Oct. 4. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 4. Passed Senate Oct. 4. Approved Oct. 11. (See story, p. 141.)

HR 5054. Public Law 179. Department of Defense Appropriations for 1952. MAHON (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 6. Passed House, 348-2, Aug. 9. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate, amended, 79-0, Sept. 13. House adopted conference report Oct. 5. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 12. Approved Oct. 18. (Final amount, $56,939,568,030. See story, p. 129.)

HR 4740. Public Law 188. State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation for 1952. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported July 10. Passed House July 26. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 24. House adopted conference report Oct. 11. Senate adopted conference report, 31-27, Oct. 12. Approved Oct. 22. (Final amount, $1,042,867,887. See story, p. 144.)

H J Res 341. Public Law 202. Appropriate $53,440,000 ($5 million additional for direct disaster relief, and $48,440,000 to Department of Agriculture programs in flooded area) and increase ceiling on RFC disaster loans by $60 million. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported Oct. 3. Passed House Oct. 4. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 24. (See story, p. 142.)

HR 4386. Public Law 203. Department of the Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952. KERR (D N.C.). House Appropriations reported June 11. Passed House June 13. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 13. Passed Senate, amended, 59-10, Aug. 15. House adopted conference report Oct. 17. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 24. (Final amount, $597,262,713. See story, p. 138.)

HR 5684. Public Law 249. Mutual Security Appropriations for fiscal 1952. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported Oct. 10. Passed House, 222-99, Oct. 11. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate, amended, 57-43, Oct. 18. House adopted conference report Oct. 20. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 31. (Final amount, $7,328,903,976. See story, p. 132.)

HR 5215. Public Law 253. Supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 17. Passed House Aug. 20. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 5. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 8. House adopted conference report Oct. 20. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 20. Approved Nov. 1. (Final amount, $1,676,246,976. See story, p. 159.)

HR 5650. Public Law 254. Second supplemental appropriation for 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Oct. 8. Passed House, 301-19, Oct. 11. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 19. House adopted conference report Oct. 20. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 20. Approved Nov. 1. (Final amount, $4,146,407,108. See story, p. 162.)

MISCELLANEOUS

S Res 162. Authorize additional $10,000 for expenses of Senate Committee on Appropriations. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

Unfinished Business

S Con Res 5. Provide for a Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget, to be composed of five members each, from the Senate Finance Committee, Senate Appropriations Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and House Appropriations Committee, to report on a legislative budget and recommend a budget ceiling by Feb. 15 of each year. WHERRY (R Neb.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 8.

S Con Res 27. Provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 28. (See story, p. 143.)

House Votes: Interior Department Appropriations

Interior Department Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3790). Amount reported to House by Committee, $520,031,500. (Amount passed by House $496,764,500. Amount finally approved in conference $511,841,816.) (See story, p. 120.) House votes as follows:

1. Gary (D Va.) amendment deleting $3,400,000 for Southeastern Power Administration construction. Agreed to, 248-149, May 2.
2. Harris (D Ark.) amendment cutting $550,000 from funds for Southwestern Power Administration construction. Agreed to, 222-173, May 2.
3. Short (R Mo.) amendment prohibiting expenditure of funds for developing the western Missouri project. Agreed to, 247-152, May 2.
4. Ford (R Mich.) amendment cutting $5,500,000 from funds allotted for Bonneville Power Administration construction. Agreed to, 225-167, May 2.
5. Pickett (D Tex.) amendment cutting $800,000 from funds allocated for management of lands and resources, and earmarking $1,200,000 of remaining funds for use in soil and moisture conservation. Agreed to, 249-148, May 2.
6. Taber (R N.Y.) amendment cutting $10 million from funds for Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects. Agreed to, 237-160, May 2.
7. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment prohibiting expenditure of funds for construction of power transmission facilities within areas covered by power wheeling contracts serving federal establishments and preferred customers. Agreed to, 226-165, May 2.
8. Jensen (R Iowa) amendment prohibiting the filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies occurring in the Department of Interior in 1952, with certain exceptions. Agreed to, 224-169, May 2.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	248	222	247	225	249	237	226	224
NAYS	149	173	152	167	148	160	165	169

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	79	51	71	57	84	75	67	47
NAYS	133	158	140	148	126	136	140	162

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	168	171	175	168	164	161	158	177
NAYS	16	14	12	18	22	24	25	6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Elliott (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Engle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Miller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Holifield (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16 Jackson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 King (D)	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Camp (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Cox (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Vinson (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Price (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
6 Harden (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Spence (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Watts (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Whitaker (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Larcade (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Irving (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
39 Cole (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
25 Buckley (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Celler (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Javits (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
19 Klein (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
22 Powell (D)	X	?	X	?	X	X	X	X
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Redden (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N
18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Vacancy								
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	?	X	N	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Murray (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Reece (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Patman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Mack (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kee, John (D)	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Interior, State-Justice-Commerce, Defense, Second Supplemental, Foreign Aid, and Treasury-Post Office Appropriations

1. Interior Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3790) (continued). Jensen (R Iowa) motion to recommit to conference with instructions to insist on Jensen amendment prohibiting filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies. Agreed to, 189-170, July 31.
2. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Amount reported to House by Committee, $1,051,715,115. (Amount passed by House, $1,045,940,115. Amount finally approved in conference, $1,042,867,887). (See story, p. 144.) Clevenger (R Ohio) motion to recommit with instructions to incorporate his amendment cutting Voice of America funds from $85 million to $70 million. Rejected, 142-245, July 26.
3. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Conference report. Rooney (D N.Y.) motion to concur in Senate amendment limiting U.S. contributions to international organizations to one-third of the organizations' budgets. Agreed to, 200-126, Oct. 11.
4. Defense Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5054). Amount reported to House by Committee, $56,034,717,200. (Amount passed by House, same. Amount finally approved in conference, $56,939,568,030. See story, p. 129.) Passage of bill. Passed, 348-2, Aug. 9.
5. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5650). Amount reported to House by Committee, $4,440,559,420. (Amount passed by House, $4,428,357,970. Amount finally approved in conference, $4,146,407,108. See story, p. 162.) Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit with instructions to delete $12,821,000 for construction of air terminal facilities at Grandview, Missouri. Rejected, 127-183, Oct. 11.
6. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1952.(HR 5650). Passage of bill. Passed, 301-19, Oct. 11.
7. Mutual Security Appropriation for 1952 (Foreign Aid) (HR 5684). Amount reported to House by Committee, $7,482,527,790. (Amount passed by House, same. Amount finally approved in conference, $7,328,903,976. See story, p. 132.) Passage of bill. Passed, 222-99, Oct. 11.
8. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Amount reported to House by Committee, $2,921,600,000. (Amount passed by House, $2,918,827,000. Amount finally approved in conference, $2,928,398,000. See story, p. 134.) Wigglesworth (R Mass.) amendment to reduce funds for postal operations by $22 million. Rejected, 136-138, March 21.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	189	142	200	348	127	301	222	136
NAYS	170	245	126	2	183	19	99	138

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	24	12	156	178	0	171	152	18
NAYS	165	195	16	1	165	0	18	127

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	165	130	43	169	127	129	69	118
NAYS	4	49	110	1	17	19	81	10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Patten (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	?	Y	?	?	?	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	√
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	√	?	?	Y
2 Engle (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hunter (R)	√	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	X	?	?	?	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	N	√	?	?	?	?	X
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	X	?	√	?	?	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	√	?	X	?	?	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	X	?	√	?	X	Y
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	N	?	√	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	√	Y	X	?	?	X
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?	?	Y
17 King (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	√	Y	X	?	√	?	X	?
13 Poulson (R)	√	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	√
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Rogers (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	√	Y	?	?	?	N
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Lantaff (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 McMullen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	X	N	√	Y	?	?	?	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	X	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Cox (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
3 Forrester (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	X	N	√	Y	X	?	√	?
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
9 Wood (D)	√	?	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	√	?	N	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	√
17 Arends (R)	Y	√	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	√
21 Mack (D)	X	N	√	?	X	?	?	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X	√
25 Price (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	√	?	X	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	√	√	X	?	√	?	X	Y
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson (D)	X	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	√	X	Y	√	?	X	√
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	√
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Sabath (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	?	?
11 Sheehan (R)	√	Y	X	Y	√	?	X	√
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
9 Yates (D)	N	N	√	Y	X	?	?	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	?
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Denton (D)	N	X	√	Y	X	?	√	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Madden (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	√	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	√
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 George (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
6 Smith (R)	√	?	N	?	Y	N	N	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	N	√	?	X	?	√	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	√	Y	X	?	?	N
3 Morton (R)	√	N	X	Y	√	?	?	Y
7 Perkins (D)	X	X	?	Y	X	?	?	N
5 Spence (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Watts (D)	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-
2 Whitaker (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	X	√	?	X	?	?	N
4 Brooks (D)	N	?	?	Y	X	?	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	N	√	?	X	?	X	N
7 Larcade (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Morrison (D)	N	N	√	Y	X	?	?	X
5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	X
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	√	?	?	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	X	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?	X	√
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	√	?	?	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	√	?	N	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	√	N	?	Y	Y	X	√
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	X	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	√	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Machrowicz (D)	X	N	√	?	N	Y	Y	X
13 O'Brien (D)	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	X	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	X	N	?	Y	?	?	Y	X
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Curtis (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	✓	Y	?	?	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
7 Short (R)	✓	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
3 Welch (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	?	?	?	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	-	Y	-	-	-	?
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	X	N	✓	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Case (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	✓	?	Y	?	✓	Y	?	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	N	N	✓	Y	?	?	?	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	X	Y	?	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	✓	?	X	?	?	?
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	X	Y
32 Byrne (D)	X	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	?
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	X	Y	X	?	✓	Y
28 Gamble (R)	✓	Y	X	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	✓
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	X	Y	?	?	?	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	✓	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
43 Radwan (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	X	?	✓	?	✓	✓
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	N	N	✓	Y	?	?	✓	X
25 Buckley (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	?	?
15 Celler (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	X
17 Coudert (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	✓	?	X	?	✓	X
24 Dollinger (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
18 Donovan (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	Y	?
23 Fine (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	X
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	X
7 Heller (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	X
21 Javits (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	Y	X
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	N
19 Klein (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y	X
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	✓
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	✓	?	X	?	?	N
14 Multer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	X	✓	Y	X	?	?	?
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
22 Powell (D)	X	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	✓	?	X	?	✓	N
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	✓	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	N	N	✓	Y	X	?	?	?
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	X	X	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	✓	X
12 Redden (D)	✓	N	✓	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	?
AL Burdick (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
3 Breen (D)	?	?	-	?	-	-	-	N
11 Brehm (R)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	X	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	✓	Y	X	?	?	?	?	✓
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	?	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	X	✓
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
4 Steed (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	✓	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X*
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	X	?	✓	?	✓	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	X	N	✓	?	?	?	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	?	X	Y	✓	?	?	✓
14 Gillette (D)	✓	?	-	-	-	-	-	✓
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
10 O'Neill (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
26 Saylor (R)	✓	?	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Sittler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	N	-	Y	-	-	-	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Green (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	✓	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	✓	?	?	?	?	N
1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn (D)	N	✓	?	?	?	?	?	N
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	?	?	Y
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
10 Davis (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Murray (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?	N
2 Combs (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?	X
21 Fisher (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard (D)	?*	?*	Y	-	-	N	Y	?
20 Kilday (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?	N
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Pickett (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	?	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	✓	?	X	Y	X	?	X	?
18 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Teague (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
8 Thomas (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Thompson (D)	N	X	?	Y	?	?	?	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?	N
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	X	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Burnside (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?*
1 Ramsay (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	X	✓	✓	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kersten (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
7 Murray (R)	✓	?	X	?	✓	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N	✓
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?

*Vote cast by Frank Buchanan. *Vote cast by Gossett. *Vote cast by John Kee.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Third Supplemental, Agriculture, and Army Civil Functions Appropriations; Temporary Extensions

1. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1951 (HR 3587). Amount reported to House by Committee, $478,586,368. (Amount passed by House, $473,165,368. Amount finally approved in conference, $374,932,477. See story, p. 154.) Heselton (R Mass.) amendment to cut Commodity Credit Corporation funds by $750,000. Rejected, 159-250, April 10.
2. Agriculture Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3973). Amount reported to House by Committee, $720,157,433. (Amount passed by House, $717,295,233. Amount finally approved in conference, $802,988,626. See story, p. 111.) Jensen (R Iowa) amendment to prohibit the filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies in 1952, with certain exceptions. Agreed to, 215-153, May 17.
3. Agriculture Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3973). Conference report. Aspinall (D Colo.) motion to concur in Senate amendment adding $1,900,000 for spruce-bark beetle control, with an amendment reducing amount to $1 million. Agreed to, 222-138, Aug. 17.
4. Temporary Appropriation for 1952 (H J Res 277). Provide funds for operation of government pending passage of regular appropriation bills. (See story, p. 150.) Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order previous question on the rule (H Res 287) providing for consideration (to close debate and forestall changes in the rule to permit floor amendments). Agreed to, 196-192, June 28.
5. Temporary Appropriation for 1952 (H J Res 277). Adoption of rule (H Res 287) for consideration. Agreed to, 196-191, June 28.
6. Temporary Appropriation for 1952 (H J Res 277). Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to incorporate amendments effecting a 10 per cent reduction in all funds except for Defense Department. Rejected, 190-200, June 28.
7. Temporary Appropriation for 1952 (H J Res 277). Conference report. Agreed to, 256-12, June 30.
8. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Amount reported to House by Committee, $514,427,400. (Amount passed by House, same. Amount finally approved in conference, $597,262,713. See story, p. 138.) Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to report with amendment prohibiting filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies in 1952, with certain exceptions. Agreed to, 170-165, June 13.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	159	215	222	196	196	190	256	170
NAYS	250	153	138	192	191	200	12	165

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	3	43	120	195	194	3	144	17
NAYS	216	149	75	4	4	198	1	161

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	156	171	101	0	1	187	111	153
NAYS	34	4	63	188	187	1	111	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Boykin (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	X
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	?	√	X	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Roberts (D)	N	X	Y	√	√	X	?	N
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	√	√	X	?	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hunter (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	√
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	X	Y	√	?	N	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	?	X	X	Y	?	Y
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	√	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	√
2 Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Lantaff (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X
1 McMullen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	X
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	N	√	√	X	?	X
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	N	N	√	√	√	X	?	X
6 Vinson (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N	?	Y
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	√
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	√
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	X
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	√
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
7 Sabath (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
9 Yates (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	√	Y	?	X	√	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	√	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	√	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	√	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	√	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	√	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	N	X	X	√	?	√
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	?
3 George (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	√
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	√
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Morton (R)	√	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts (D)	-	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitaker (D)	N	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	N	?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	X	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Brooks (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	?	X
1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	N
6 Morrison (D)	N	N	X	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Passman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Miller (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	√	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	√
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	?
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	√	√	Y	X	X	√	?	√
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	X	?	Y	?	?	X	?	X
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	X	√	?	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	X
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Judd (R)	✓	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	N	✓	?	X	?	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?	X
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
4 Irving (D)	N	X	?	?	?	?	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	✓
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	?	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	X	✓	?	✓
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	✓	N	N	N	✓	?	✓
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	✓
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
39 Cole (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	?	X	X	✓	Y	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	N
25 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	?	?	?	?	N
15 Celler (D)	X	N	Y	✓	✓	X	?	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	X
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	✓
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	X
7 Heller (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
19 Klein (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Latham (R)	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Multer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	N
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Powell (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Bonner (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
5 Chatham (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Deane (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
6 Durham (D)	N	N	X	✓	✓	X	?	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	N	X	N	?	✓	?	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	?	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Hays (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	?	X
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Reams (I)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Secrest (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N	X	X	✓	?	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	?*	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?	X
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	✓	✓		X	X	✓	?	✓
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
27 Kelley (D)	N	N	Y	✓	?	X	?	X
21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	✓
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Green (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Dorn (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	X	?	?	?	?	N
5 Richards (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Rivers (D)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓
9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Davis (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Evins (D)	N	N	N	?	✓	X	?	N
3 Frazier (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y		Y	Y	N	?	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
18 Rogers (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	X
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Gary (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
8 Smith (D)	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
4 Burnside (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	N	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	N*	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	Y	?	Y	X	N	Y	Y	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	X	X	✓	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	N	?	X	X	✓	?	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Frank Buchanan. *Vote cast by John Kee.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Independent Offices, Labor-FSA Appropriations

1. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Amount reported to House by Committee, $6,177,777,440. (Amount passed by House, $6,144,540,355. Amount finally approved in conference, $6,162,825,175. See story, p. 115.) Rule (H Res 220) providing for consideration and waiving points of order against the bill. (Adoption of this rule meant that no points of order could be raised against legislative provisions in the bill. Appropriations bills are not supposed to carry legislative matters, and under an open rule such provisions can be deleted on a point of order.) Agreed to, 219-159, May 3.
2. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Gossett (D Tex.) amendment to limit to 5,000 instead of 50,000 the number of public housing dwelling units to be started in 1952. Agreed to, 181-113, May 4.
3. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Gathings (D Ark.), Phillips (R Calif.) amendment to fix emergency fund for the President at $1 million instead of $12.5 million, with proviso authorizing carryover of 1951 unexpended funds. Agreed to, 161-128, May 4.
4. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Conference report. Phillips (R Calif.) motion to recommit to conference with instructions to insist on disagreement to Senate amendments. Agreed to, 188-186, July 25.
5. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Second conference report. Phillips (R Calif.) motion to recommit to conference with instructions to insist on House action limiting public housing construction to 5,000 units instead of 50,000 units. Rejected, 169-206, Aug. 15.
6. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Second conference report. Agreed to, 292-80, Aug. 15.
7. Labor-FSA Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3709). Amount reported to House by Committee, $2,642,279,961. (Amount passed by House, $2,641,206,361. Amount finally approved in conference, $2,512,004,270. See story, p. 125.) Jensen (R Iowa) amendment to permit agencies covered by this appropriation to fill only 25 per cent of vacancies occurring in 1952. Agreed to, 208-145, April 18.
8. Labor-FSA Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3709). Conference report. Jensen (R Iowa) motion to recommit to conference with instructions to insist on provision prohibiting filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies. Agreed to, 223-170, July 12.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	219	181	161	188	169	292	208	223
NAYS	159	113	128	186	206	80	145	170

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	65	58	24	43	44	174	43	42
NAYS	129	96	124	162	157	27	144	168

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	154	123	137	145	125	117	165	181
NAYS	29	17	4	23	48	53	1	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	X	X	N	X	?	N	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Rains (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	√	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	?	N	?	?	N	X
4 Havenner (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	X	N
6 Miller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	X	X	N	N	Y	X	X
10 Werdel (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	√	?	Y	?
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Hillings (R)	Y	√	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
20 Hinshaw (R)	√	√	√	Y	?	?	√	Y
19 Holifield (D)	X	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	X	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	X	√	Y	?	?	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 McMullen (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	N	N	X	?	Y	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Camp (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	?	N	X	?	?	N
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	√	?	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	?	√	?	Y	N	Y	√
17 Arends (R)	Y	√	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	√	√	Y	√	?	Y	√
25 Price (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	√	?	Y	Y
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	X	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	N	X	?	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	√	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	X	N
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	N
2 Vail (R)	?	√	√	√	Y	N	?	Y
9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	√	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	√	√	√	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X
9 Wilson (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	√	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	√	?	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N	X
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Spence (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Watts (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	-	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	X	?	X	N	?	?	N	X
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	?	X	X	?	N	N
4 Brooks (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N
1 Hebert (D)	√	√	√	N	X	?	Y	Y
7 Larcade (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
6 Morrison (D)	X	?	?	N	X	?	?	N
5 Passman (D)	Y	X	X	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	√	Y	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	√	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Miller (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N
7 Lane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	√	√	Y	Y	N	?	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	√	√	√	√	Y	N	√	√
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	X	N
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	N	✓	✓	X	N	Y	✓	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	?	?	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	?	?	X	N	Y	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	X	?	X	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	N	N	X	?	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	?	X	N	?	?	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
6 Case (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	?	✓	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	✓	✓	N	N	Y	✓	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Howell (D)	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
9 Towe (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	?	✓	Y
7 Widnall (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	X	N
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	?	?	?	✓	N	Y	?	?
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	✓	✓	N	N	Y	✓	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
25 Buckley (D)	X	X	X	N	X	?	N	N
15 Celler (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X
17 Coudert (R)	Y	X	✓	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Donovan (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
23 Fine (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Heller (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	X	N
21 Javits (R)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	X
19 Klein (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Latham (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Multer (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	X	N
16 Murphy (D)	X	X	?	N	X	?	N	N
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	X
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	N	?	?	X	X
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Rooney (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	N	?	N
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	✓	X	?	N	X
4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	N	✓	?	?	N	X
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
12 Redden (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?	N	?
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	X	?	✓	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	✓	?	N	N
18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Reams (I)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	?	N	N	N	X	?	N	N
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	?	N	N	N	?	?	N	N
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	✓	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
2 Stigler (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y*	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	-	-	-	N	Y	X*	-
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	X
21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	?	X	N	?	Y	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Green (D)	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	N	Y	X	X	?	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	X	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Davis (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	Y	✓
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?	N
8 Murray (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	-	-	-	-
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Patman (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Granger (D)	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
6 Burton (D)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	X	?	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	?	N	N
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?*	?*	?*	-	N	Y	N*	-
1 Ramsay (D)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	X	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?
10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Frank Buchanan. *Vote cast by John Kee

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

XUM

Senate Votes: Labor-FSA Appropriations

Labor-FSA Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3709). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $2,528,338,831. (Amount passed by Senate $2,527,844,386. Amount finally approved in conference, $2,512,004,270.) (See story, p. 125.) Senate votes as follows:

1. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment reducing funds for Office of Solicitor, Department of Labor, by $94,445. Agreed to, 47-29, June 8.
2. Lehman (D N.Y.) amendment (to Ferguson amendment) exempting funds for the Public Health Service for hospitals, medical care, and research, from provisions of the proposed additional 5 per cent cut. Rejected, 38-42, June 12.
3. Malone (R Nev.) amendment (to Ferguson amendment) to increase cut recommended by committee by 10 per cent instead of 5 per cent. Rejected, 28-54, June 12.
4. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment cutting funds for personal services in each appropriation by 5 per cent in addition to 5 per cent cut made by committee. Agreed to, 58-24, June 12.
5. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment reducing funds for grants to states for maternal and child welfare by $3 million. Rejected, 17-61, June 13.
6. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment reducing funds for payments to school districts by $9 million. Rejected, 25-53, June 13.
7. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment barring funds for more than 20 days annual leave and 12 days sick leave for government employees. Rejected, 35-36, June 13.
8. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment barring funds for annual and sick leave for government employees beyond stated amounts based on length of service of employee. Rejected, 14-56, June 13.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	47	38	28	58	17	25	35	14
NAYS	29	42	54	24	61	53	36	56

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	X	?	?
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	✓	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Nixon (R)	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	✓	?
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓
Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Clements (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	13	32	3	22	4	4	14	3
NAYS	26	12	42	22	39	41	25	36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
O'Conor (D)	Y	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	?	✓	X	X	N	N	N	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Murray (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
McCarran (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	N	N	?	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	✓	X	X	N	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	?	N	N	Y	X	N	✓	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N
Young (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	34	6	25	36	13	21	21	11
NAYS	3	30	12	2	22	12	11	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Taft (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Monroney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	?	?	?
Martin (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pastore (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?	?
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Flanders (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Wiley (R)	Y	X	✓	✓	?	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	✓	X	X	N	N	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N

Senate Votes: Labor-FSA, Third Supplemental-1951, and Independent Offices Appropriations

1. Labor-FSA Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3709) (continued). Neely (D W.Va.) motion to recommit with instructions to restore to Public Health Service, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Children's Bureau the funds cut by Ferguson amendment. Rejected, 31-50, June 14.
2. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1951 (HR 3587). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $430,102,477. (Amount passed by Senate, $431,127.477. Amount finally approved in conference, $364,932,477). (See story, p. 154.) Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to increase by $50 million funds for school surveys and construction. Rejected, 35-41, May 10.
3. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $6,221,959,620. (Amount passed by Senate, $6,212,199,663. Amount finally approved in conference, $6,162,825,175). (See story, p. 115.) Williams (R Del.) amendment reducing funds for the White House office by $298,062. Agreed to, 37-36, June 19.
4. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment reducing funds for Civil Service Commission by $550,000. Agreed to, 52-19, June 19.
5. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment limiting to 20 days a year the amount of annual leave civilian government employees may earn after July 1, 1951. Agreed to, 51-26, June 19.
6. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Ferguson (R Mich.), Bridges (R N.H.), Wherry (R Neb.) amendment reducing funds for general supply fund expenses, General Services Administration, by $1,426,000. Agreed to, 49-27, June 19.
7. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to authorize construction of 5,000 public housing units instead of 50,000, and appropriate $5 million therefor instead of $11.4 million. Rejected, 25-47, June 20.
8. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Byrd (D Va.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Wherry (R Neb.), Bridges (R N.H.), Williams (R Del.), Welker (R Idaho) amendment cutting funds for payment of certain publicity personnel by 25 per cent. Agreed to, 63-10, June 20.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	31	35	37	52	51	49	25	63
NAYS	50	41	36	19	26	27	47	10

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	30	5	18	25	15	7	27
NAYS	16	11	34	18	14	23	32	10

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	4	5	32	34	26	34	18	36
NAYS	34	30	2	1	12	4	15	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Nixon (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	✓	✓
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	?
Jenner (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	N	X	?	✓	?	✓	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	X	?
Clements (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	X	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	✓
Smith (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	N	?	?	?	Y	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	✓	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Moody (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	?
Kem (R)	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	✓	Y	X	?	?	?	X	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	?	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
McCarran (D)	X	?	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	Y	N	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	✓	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
Young (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	X	?
Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	✓	Y	?	✓	X	?	X	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
Martin (R)	X	N	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
Maybank (D)	N	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	X	?
McKellar (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	X	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	✓	✓	N	Y	X	Y
Wiley (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Interior Appropriations

Interior Department Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3790). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $520,082,307. (Amount passed by Senate, $518,865,353. Amount finally approved in conference, $511,841,816.) (See story, p. 120.) Senate votes as follows:

1. Question of germaneness of committee amendment limiting use of Southwestern Power Administration continuing fund to emergency use. Ruled germane, 42-30, July 10.
2. Committee amendment limiting the $300,000 continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration to emergency use. Agreed to, 39-29, July 10.
3. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce Bureau of Land Management funds by $238,304. Rejected, 24-51, July 10.
4. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce Bureau of Indian Affairs funds for construction by $1,683,104. Agreed to, 40-35, July 11.
5. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to add $12,026,000 for starting eight reclamation projects. Rejected, 30-45, July 12.
6. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce Bureau of Reclamation construction funds by $16,274,000. Rejected, 19-57, July 12.
7. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce Bureau of Reclamation construction funds by $10,535,450. Rejected, 26-47, July 12.
8. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to earmark certain Bureau of Reclamation construction funds for starting new transmission lines in western Minnesota and northwest Iowa. Rejected, 15-55, July 12.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	39	24	40	30	19	26	15
NAYS	30	29	51	35	45	57	47	55

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	12	10	4	12	16	10	10	14
NAYS	26	23	33	25	21	29	28	21

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	30	29	20	28	14	9	16	1
NAYS	4	6	18	10	24	28	19	34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Russell (D)	N	N	?	?	✓	X	X	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Jenner (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Moody (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Stennis (D)	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Murray (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	X	X	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	X	X	X	X	Y	N	N	?
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Young (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	✓	Y	?	?	N	N	?	?
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	N	X
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	X	X	X	X	?	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	X	✓	✓	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Interior, Treasury-Post Office Appropriations

1. Interior Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3790) (continued). Williams (R Del.) motion to suspend the rules to permit an amendment ruled out of order because it contained legislation. (Note: The Williams amendment previously ruled out of order would have required the Secretary of Defense to certify a project as essential to national security before funds could be spent). Rejected, 12-52, July 13.
2. Interior Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3790). Passage of bill. Passed, 64-4, July 13.
3. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Amount reported by Senate Committee, $2,937,694,647. (Amount passed by Senate, $2,921,518,344. Amount finally approved in conference, $2,928,398,000. See story, p. 134.) Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for postal operation by $36.1 million. Rejected, 28-30, July 20.
4. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for transportation of mails by $16 million. Agreed to, 35-33, July 27.
5. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for general administration of the post office by $1,076,606, and limit amount available for personal services. Rejected, 29-33, July 27.
6. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce funds for general administration of the post office by $176,303, and limit amount available for personal services. Agreed to, 38-29, July 27.
7. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for personal services in the Treasury Department 10 per cent below budget estimates, but exempting Customs, Internal Revenue, and Narcotics Bureaus, and the Secret Service and Coast Guard from these cuts. Agreed to, 43-23, July 27.
8. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3282). Douglas (D Ill.) motion to suspend the rules to permit offering his amendment providing the same leave system for postal employees as in other government departments. (Two-thirds majority required. Amend subsequently adopted by voice vote). Agreed to, 63-0, July 27.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	12	64	28	35	29	38	43	63
NAYS	52	4	30	33	33	29	23	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	1	31	7	12	6	9	14	33
NAYS	29	0	23	26	26	25	21	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	11	33	21	23	23	29	29	30
NAYS	23	4	7	7	7	4	2	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	?	?	?	N	?	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
Nixon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
Russell (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
Jenner (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	√	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Clements (D)	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	√
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	√	?
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	?
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Murray (D)	X	√	N	?	?	?	?	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
Wherry (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Tobey (R)	?	√	?	√	√	√	√	√
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	√	√	√	√	Y	Y	√	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
Taft (R)	?	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	?	?	X	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	X	X	X	X	?
Maybank (D)	N	Y	X	N	?	?	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	X	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	?	?
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	?	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	√	√	Y	?	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	N	X	X	X	X	√
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	√	√	√	√	√	Y
Wiley (R)	?	√	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Army Civil Functions, State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations

1. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $637,278,213. (Amount passed by Senate, $638,578,213. Amount finally approved in conference, $597,262,713. See story, p. 138.) Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to cut funds for rivers and harbors by $50.3 million. Rejected, 28-48, Aug. 14.
2. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Ferguson (R Mich.) motion to recommit with instructions to reduce funds for rivers and harbors, flood control works and civil functions by $50 million. Rejected, 28-48, Aug. 14.
3. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to cut rivers and harbors funds by $21,393,262 (10 per cent). Rejected, 38-38, Aug. 15.
4. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Williams (R Del.) motion to suspend rules and adopt his amendment barring construction unless Secretary of Defense certifies as essential to national security, or unless delay would be detrimental to U.S. interest. Rejected, 24-44, Aug. 15.
5. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Ferguson (R Mich.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut total amounts to not more than 90 per cent of budget estimates and non-budgeted items. Rejected, 32-39, Aug. 15.
6. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4386). Passage of bill. Passed, 59-10, Aug. 15.
7. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $1,022,882,263. (Amount passed by Senate, $1,045,452,863. Amount finally approved in conference, $1,042,867,887. See story, p. 144.) Nixon (R Calif.) amendment to reduce State Department funds by $187,115, and provide that no funds may be used for the Division of Public Liaison. Rejected, 28-45, Aug. 24.
8. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for acquisition and construction of diplomatic buildings abroad by $2 million. Rejected, 36-36, Aug. 24.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	28	28	38	24	32	59	28	36
NAYS	48	48	38	44	39	10	45	36

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	11	10	11	5	11	36	4	14
NAYS	33	34	32	34	31	4	35	25

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	17	18	27	19	21	23	24	22
NAYS	15	14	6	10	8	6	10	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	X	X	X	✓	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?	N	N
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	✓	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	X	X	✓	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓	✓
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	✓
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Moody (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	?	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y	?
Wherry (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N
Young (R)	X	X	X	?	?	✓	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Morse (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	?	?	?	✓	N	Y
Martin (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Pastore (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Maybank (D)	N	N	?	N	N	✓	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Watkins (R)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	N	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	✓
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
Wiley (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: State-Justice-Commerce, Defense, and Foreign Aid Appropriations

1. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740) (continued). Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to increase funds for overseas information program (including Voice of America) by $22 million. Agreed to, 52-16, Aug. 24.
2. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment reducing funds for Foreign Service representation allowance (entertainment expenses) by $175,000. Rejected, 25-40, Aug. 24.
3. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary Appropriation for 1952 (HR 4740). Conference report. Agreed to, 31-27, Oct. 12.
4. Defense Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5054). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $61,103,856,030. (Amount passed by Senate, $59,508,009,630. Amount finally approved in conference, $56,939,568,030. See story, p. 129.) Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce number of Air Force officers entitled to draw extra flying pay. Agreed to, 49-31, Sept. 13.
5. Defense Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5054). Flanders (R Vt.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut total to $55 billion. Rejected, 29-49, Sept. 13.
6. Defense Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5054). Langer (R N.D.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut total to $56 billion. Rejected, 29-51, Sept. 13.
7. Defense Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5054). Passage of bill. Passed, 79-0, Sept. 13.
8. Mutual Security Appropriation for 1952 (Foreign Aid) (HR 5684). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $7,208,401,400. (Amount passed by Senate, same. Amount finally approved in conference, $7,328,903,976. See story, p. 132.) Passage of bill. Passed, 57-13, Oct. 18.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	52	25	31	49	29	29	79	57
NAYS	16	40	27	31	49	51	0	13

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	34	5	31	18	4	4	43	40
NAYS	5	32	2	24	36	37	0	1

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	18	20	0	31	25	25	36	17
NAYS	11	8	25	7	13	14	0	12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X	X	√	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	N	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	√	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	X	√	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	X	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Clements (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y	√

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	X	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Smith (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	?	√	X	√	X	X	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	√	X	X	√	√
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	√
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	X	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	?	?	√	√	√	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	√	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	√	√	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	√	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Smith (D)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	X	√	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	X	√	X	Y	Y	Y	√	√
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y	√
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	?	√
Martin (R)	X	√	?	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	N	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore (D)	Y	N	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Maybank (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	X
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	Y	√	X	X	√	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	X	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Flanders (R)	√	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	X	√	X	?	?	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	N	N	N	X	Y	?
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X	X	√	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	√	Y	X	X	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	X	√	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	√	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

XUM

Senate Votes: Agriculture Appropriation

Agriculture Department Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3973). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $751,770,130. (Amount passed by Senate, $826,578,130. Amount finally approved in conference, $802,988,626. See story, p. 111.) Senate votes as follows:

1. Dirksen (R Ill.), Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce funds for 1952 soil and water conservation program by $130 million. Rejected, 36-41, July 25.
2. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for 1952 soil and water conservation program by $80 million. Rejected, 37-38, July 25.
3. Committee amendment to increase funds for 1952 soil and water conservation program by $55 million. Agreed to, 41-39, July 26.
4. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for 1951 soil and water conservation payments by $20,750,000. Rejected, 24-52, July 26.
5. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for agricultural production programs by $2 million. Agreed to, 48-30, July 26.
6. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for administrative expenses, Federal Crop Insurance, by $3,045,341. Rejected, 33-44, July 26.
7. Nixon (R Calif.) amendment to reduce funds for Information Office of Extension Service by $337,000. Rejected, 35-37, July 26.
8. Passage of bill. Passed, 65-6, July 27.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	36	37	41	24	48	33	35	65
NAYS	41	38	39	52	30	44	37	6

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	9	9	33	4	17	9	10	38
NAYS	34	32	10	36	25	31	28	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	28	8	20	31	24	25	27
NAYS	7	6	29	16	5	13	9	6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	✓
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Russell (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Clements (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
Long (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	✓
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	?
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Moody (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	✓
Thye (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	✓
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
Wherry (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
Tobey (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	✓
Chavez (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Young (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	Y
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	✓
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	?	?	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	X	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Watkins (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	✓
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	X	Y	N	N	N	N	✓
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	✓
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Supplemental Appropriations

1. (First) Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5215). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $1,751,196,781. (Amount passed by Senate, $1,745,383,006. Amount finally approved in conference, $1,676,246,976. See story, p. 159.) Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce funds for defense production activities of Commerce Department by $532,175. Agreed to, 40-32, Oct. 8.
2. (First) Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5215). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce funds for defense production activities of Interior Department by $1,251,625. Agreed to, 42-20, Oct. 8.
3. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 5650). Amount reported to Senate by Committee, $4,016,698,266. (Amount passed by Senate, $4,020,198,266. Amount finally approved in conference, $4,146,407,108. See story, p. 162.) McKellar (D Tenn.) motion to table Moody (D Mich.) motion to reconsider vote by which Senate adopted amendment reducing State-Justice-Commerce personal services devoted to information purposes. Agreed to, 44-21, Oct. 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3
YEAS	40	42	44
NAYS	32	20	21

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3
YEAS	10	14	17
NAYS	30	18	21

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3
YEAS	30	28	27
NAYS	2	2	0

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Hill (D)	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	X	N
ARIZONA			
Hayden (D)	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright (D)	?	?	N
McClellan (D)	?	?	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	?	?
COLORADO			
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	✓
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Benton (D)	N	?	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	X
DELAWARE			
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
George (D)	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	✓
IDAHO			
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	✓	✓	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	?
Douglas (D)	?	?	?
INDIANA			
Capehart (R)	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
Gillette (D)	Y	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Underwood (D)	N	N	?
Clements (D)	N	N	?
LOUISIANA			
Ellender (D)	N	N	N
Long (D)	?	?	Y

	1	2	3
MAINE			
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Lodge (R)	?	?	✓
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey (D)	N	?	X
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland (D)	?	?	?
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings (D)	N	N	N
Kem (R)	?	?	?
MONTANA			
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N
NEBRASKA			
Butler (R)	✓	Y	?
Wherry (R)	?	?	?
NEVADA			
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY			
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson (D)	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	N	?
NEW YORK			
Ives (R)	Y	Y	✓
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y
Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3
OHIO			
Bricker (R)	✓	✓	Y
Taft (R)	?	?	✓
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr (D)	N	X	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	N
OREGON			
Cordon (R)	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff (R)	?	?	?
Martin (R)	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND			
Green (D)	N	?	N
Pastore (D)	?	?	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case (R)	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	✓
TENNESSEE			
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y
TEXAS			
Connally (D)	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y
UTAH			
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	✓
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken (R)	Y	?	?
Flanders (R)	?	?	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd (D)	?	?	✓
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Cain (R)	Y	Y	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore (D)	X	X	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy (R)	?	?	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	?
WYOMING			
Hunt (D)	Y	?	N
O'Mahoney (D)	?	?	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

XUM

EDUCATION
and
WELFARE

Major Actions

Defense Housing

Railroad Retirement

XUM

Defense Housing

S 349—P.L. 139

Summary — Congress authorized $1.635 billion worth of federal aid for housing in critical defense areas and ordered relaxation of credit restrictions on low-cost homes.

By its key provision the legislation (S 349) expanded the National Housing Act to extend additional Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance to privately financed defense housing. It also provided for some government - constructed housing in areas where private construction was not adequate, and authorized $10 million for land condemnation in isolated areas to prevent speculation.

Federal aid for housing was the subject of another controversy when lawmakers reduced the number of public housing units that could be constructed in 1952. This was done in the Independent Offices Appropriation (see page 115). "Public housing" is intended for low-income families. "Defense housing" is for workers moving to defense plant areas where existing housing is critically short.)

For defense housing, the Administration requested $3 billion, but the House on March 14 refused to consider a bill for this amount. The Senate Banking Committee halved the sum before reporting its bill to the Senate March 21. After two days of debate the Senate April 9 passed the scaled-down S 349 by a voice vote.

When the Senate bill came up for House debate Aug. 14, Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) led a two-day fight to defeat the measure, then sought to cut its life from two years to one and to eliminate the authority for the government to furnish "community services." Several limiting amendments were accepted before the House approved the bill on Aug. 15. Two of the House disputes were settled on roll call (see p. 200).

Most of the House provisions were accepted by the conference committee. Its compromise version was approved by the Senate Aug. 20 and by the House Aug. 21.

The bill was signed by the President Sept. 1 and became Public Law 139.

Provisions — Major provisions of the bill as enacted were:

Money authorized	(in millions)
Government-constructed housing	$50
Community facilities and services	60
Loans to prefabricated housing builders	15
Land condemnation in isolated areas	10
FHA mortgage insurance on privately constructed housing	1,500
	$1,635

Other Provisions

Limit authority of Act to "critical defense housing areas."

Provide housing by the following steps:

1. Announce publicly the number of permanent dwelling units needed; 2. Drop credit restrictions on housing; 3. Make government mortgage insurance aids available; 4. Permit federal construction if no private builders make bonafide applications to avail themselves of mortgage insurance aids within 90 days.

Provide federal aid for community services and facilities only when local government is unable to do it.

Provide aid in following order of preference:

1. Loans; 2. Grants where loans would mean an excessive increase in local debt; 3. Direct federal construction and operation where first two choices would be ineffective. Terminate the Act June 30, 1953.

Mortgage Insurance

Authorize the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on one and two - family houses, not to exceed 90 per cent of value, or not to exceed $8,100 for one-family, $15,000 for two-family units ($9,000 and $16,000 in high - cost areas), for 30 years at 4 1/2 per cent.

Authorize FHA to insure mortgages on multi-family rental projects at 90 per cent of value or $7,200 a unit or, for units larger than four rooms, $8,100 ($900 a unit additional in high-cost areas).

Increase FHA mortgage authority $1.5 billion for this purpose.

Authorize FHA to set rents and method of operation.

Government Construction

Authorize government to construct units for sale if no private builders were interested.

Sell such units on 25 - year, four per cent basis.

Authorize government construction of temporary units where need was temporary.

Limit government construction costs to $9,000, $10,000 and $11,000 for two, three and four-bedroom units (plus $1,000 increase in high-cost areas and 50 per cent increase outside United States) and authorize $50 million for this purpose.

Authorize government loans, grants or construction and operation of community facilities and services, and authorize $60 million for this purpose.

Land Acquisition

Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to condemn land and plan housing developments in isolated areas in order to preclude land speculation, reimburse local government for tax loss on government land, and authorize $10 million for this phase of the program.

Authorize $15 million for loans for production and distribution of prefabricated housing.

Extend to July 1st, 1953, authority for insurance on mortgages for privately owned rental housing near military installations (Wherry Act).

Limit maximum downpayments required on homes financed under the GI bill to four per cent for homes costing $7,000 or less, six per cent for homes up to $10,000, and eight per cent for those up to $12,000.

Permit President to extend life of Lanham Act housing and permit rent increases.

Extend to June 30, 1953, authority for Veterans Administration direct housing loans to veterans.

Limit credit restrictions on all housing to 10 per cent downpayment on homes costing less than $7,000, 15 per cent for $10,000 homes, and 20 per cent on $12,000 homes.

(The law in setting maximum downpayments which price control officials could require did not prevent officials from lowering or withdrawing entirely required downpayments on homes. It thus set a maximum on what they could require home buyers to pay down, but did not set a minimum.)

Background — In his State of the Union message Jan. 8 and again in

his Economic Report to Congress Jan. 12 President Truman called for expanded defense housing, specifically asking that private construction of rental housing for defense workers be encouraged and publicly financed housing and related facilities be provided where necessary.

On Jan. 4 Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) and Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees announced they would introduce defense housing bills after delivery of the President's message. The measures were presented promptly to the two chambers — in the Senate Jan. 11 and the House Jan. 12.

SENATE

Hearings

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) on Jan. 11 introduced the defense housing bill (S 349) in the Senate on behalf of Maybank. With provisions as requested by the Administration, the bill called for a $3 billion housing program. Committee hearings were underway within a week.

Raymond M. Foley, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, urged approval of the proposed legislation Jan. 16 because it "would be most unwise not to establish now the necessary authority to meet fully, effectively and promptly" all foreseeable housing needs arising from the nation's rearmament drive. He described the program as largely "standby in character."

At Committee sessions, one of the severest critics of the huge program was Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). He declared that even without the proposed credit program the nation faced one of its greatest threats ever from inflation. The Senator said the proposal would form the basis for $18 billion in new credit, declaring that every dollar of initial credit was always "magnified six times" in the long run as a result of a chain of developments.

Franklin D. Richards, Federal Housing Administration commissioner, said Jan. 17 that without the proposed legislation, Congress would have to be called on to authorize an additional $2 billion for the FHA to carry on its regular mortgage insurance program for another year.

In view of this, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the "additional impact" of the defense housing bill would amount to only about $1 billion. Sparkman said he agreed the Administration program could increase inflationary pressures. He added, however, that the plan was vitally important and should be undertaken despite the inflation danger.

Shift to Defense Jobs

The Committee was told by John L. Thurston, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, that two million workers would transfer from non-defense to defense jobs during the next six months. He said the Labor Department made the estimate.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said Mr. Thurston was implying there would be a vast migration of workers from their present communities to new localities.

Mr. Thurston said he did not mean to imply it would happen, but he recalled that during World War II about nine million workers migrated to other communities "in the interest of the war effort."

The Deputy Director of Installations for the Air Force, Brig. Gen. Colby M. Myers, told the Committee the Air Force "has lost much of its potential combat effectivenes" since World War II because of a lack of family housing units near air bases.

But Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) charged that the whole program lacked "co-ordination" because it was impossible to plan housing until the location of defense installations was known.

Two Atomic Energy Commission officials, Walter Williams and Carroll Towne, testified in favor of the bill on Jan. 18. They said the program would mean housing in the vicinity of plant sites for atomic energy installations.

The Committee Feb. 1 heard William Levitt of Levitt Brothers testify "that we've got to have war housing legislation" and that the pending bill was "no better or worse" than others.

Direct opposition came from Lawrence A. Epter, of the Mortgage Bankers Association of New York, Inc., who said Feb. 2 the defense housing bill was "another attempt of the Administration to foist public housing" upon private industry.

Witness Scolded

Hearings were temporarily interrupted, but soon resumed. Chairman Maybank scolded a Chamber of Commerce witness Feb. 14.

"I wish that when the Chamber of Commerce comes before this Committee it would suggest something advantageous for the country, and not always delay, delay, delay . . . Every time we delay we help only one person — that is the fellow who lives in Moscow," Maybank said.

Norman P. Mason, chairman of the Chamber's construction committee, had told the Committee additional defense housing legislation "is not necessary now."

Wallace J. Campbell of the Cooperative League suggested that the amortization period be extended beyond 25 years so that rents would be lower than the anticipated $75-$93 a month rental of the defense units. A. T. Lundberg and B. A. Lilywhite, speaking for Arlington County, Va., suggested the legislation be extended to dispersal areas.

Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., and of the American Medical Association, and Mrs. Jack B. Fahy of the American Parents Committee suggested that any hospital, educational, or welfare facilities construction be done under existing federal aid programs. Bernard Weitzer of the Jewish War Veterans favored S 349, but suggested that a renegotiation provision be added to it.

On Feb. 15, Richard Perrin of the American Municipal Association and several municipal officials urged enactment of the bill to help defense centers solve their housing problems.

"Artificial Shortage" Charged

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified Feb. 16 in favor of the legislation. He said if private industry could not meet the low - cost housing needs of defense workers, the government should provide for them through public housing. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson in a letter to the Committee, urged quick action on a housing program "to avoid disruption of the entire defense program."

Alexander Summer of Newark, N.J., president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, charged that an artificial housing shortage was being created through unnecessary regulations in order to build up a demand for government housing. He opposed the bill.

On Feb. 19 Leo Goodman and John Edelman of the CIO National Housing Committee told of serious need

XUM

for housing in defense areas. They favored priority for military housing, relaxation of credit controls in defense areas, encouragement of prefabricated housing.

Feb. 20 David L. Krooth, president of the National Housing Conference, urged lower rents on public housing to meet the need for low - cost housing. W. P. Atkinson, president of the National Association of Home Builders, asked that credit controls be relaxed in defense areas so that private builders could carry most of the load on defense housing.

On March 1 a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported the program but testified against any moves to put it on a segregated basis.

Committee

The Senate Banking Committee on March 20 approved S 349. Its version would have authorized:

$1.5 billion for federal insurance of home mortgages in defense areas. This was one - half of the amount asked in the Administration bill as introduced.

$60 million for federal grants or loans for schools, streets, etc., in defense areas.

$50 million to build homes in "isolated" defense areas where private capital could not provide housing.

$15 million for loans to prefabricated house manufacturers.

$10 million to buy land to prevent speculation in defense areas.

Floor Action

The bill was reported in the Senate March 21 and Senate debate opened on April 5.

Maybank told the Senate "the need for this legislation is urgent, very urgent. We are only at the very beginning of what will be a huge and gigantic defense effort." He said the bill was a compromise, but that it could not satisfy everyone.

Maybank noted that the CIO had opposed the measure. The CIO said the homes to be built under the bill would be too expensive for workers to rent. The Committee had estimated that rents would be from $75 to $95 exclusive of utilities.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said the Republican Policy Committee had decided not to oppose the bill, but he added that some leaders would ask for certain modifications.

Following a three-day recess, the Senate resumed debate April 9. It passed the scaled-down S 349, after incorporating many provisions designed to prevent abuse either by private builders or government agencies. Altogether 12 amendments were adopted and only one rejected. Another by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) limiting prefabricated housing loans to purposes of distribution only was withdrawn before a decision was made on it.

Curb on Builders

The amendment which provoked the most exchange provided that no private builder would be able to get a government-insured loan under the program unless he made a sworn statement that it did not exceed his cash investment in the building project. It was offered by Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) and adopted upon voice vote, after it was amended by Russell B. Long (D La.), to exclude profits of the prime contractor from project costs for mortgaging purposes. Long said that, in most cases, the mortgagor was the prime contractor.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) who was consulted in the framing of the amendment, said it was designed to prevent repetition of an abuse that occurred during and after World War II, under a similarly attractive housing incentive program. At that time, he asserted, builders "in general did not put up any money at all and, in some cases, made money on the mortgages" by inflating costs. Long said some loans were as high as 150 per cent of costs.

Douglas, furthermore, proposed an inquiry into operations of the Federal Housing Administration, which makes government housing mortgages, to determine whether "favored groups" received special breaks in financing big housing projects, while others "were held at arm's length."

Maybank generally supported the Bennett-Long amendment but said "If we want to get houses built, the contractors are entitled to their shares of the profits." Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) felt the mortgage safeguards written into the bill were "a little bit better" but big contractors still would be "completely insured by Uncle Sam's dollars".

Jibing at critics of the welfare state and the intrusion of government, Humphrey said the housing program showed "it all depends on where the gravy is spilled." Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) retorted that Humphrey's remarks convinced him the defense housing bill was one of the finest ever before the Senate and said his arguments against it were taken from a statement handed to Senators by a "CIO lobbyist."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Prohibit any loan in excess of $500,000 for production of prefabricated housing. Voice vote.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) — Extend to July 1, 1953, authority of Veterans Administration to make loans for veterans housing when such loans are not otherwise available. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Bar expenditure of funds for administrative expenses of FHA except by Congressional authorization. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Modify Bennett amendment to exclude profits of the prime contractor from project costs for mortgaging purposes. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) — Require a sworn statement from a contractor that the cost of his building project is not less than the amount received under the mortgage. Amended by Long (above), then adopted by voice.

Sparkman — Bar mortgagee from charging veteran any fee other than those authorized by law. Voice.

Sparkman — Permit applicant for mortgage prior to March 1, 1950, to transfer application when bill becomes law without payment of new fees. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — Extend powers for acquisition of land for privately financed defense housing to areas embracing two contiguous cities. Voice.

Dirksen — Limit government-constructed housing to areas which are "isolated or relatively isolated" in character. Voice.

Dirksen — Limit to $5 million the administrative expenses for maintenance and operation of federal housing properties under bill. Voice.

Bennett — Allow private builders 90 days instead of 60 to file applica-

tions to build defense housing in critical areas where the government otherwise would be permitted to build. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Require findings with respect both to the lack of facilities and private inability to finance housing before government could build. Voice vote.

HOUSE

Hearings

The companion bill in the House for the defense housing program was HR 1272, introduced by Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The group opened public hearings Jan. 22, with Raymond M. Foley, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, as first witness.

Foley noted that the bill would give a green-light to direct federal construction in areas where private builders would not undertake the work. But Foley promptly discounted a suggestion from Committee Member Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.) that this feature might add up to a "socialized housing program"

The HHFA chief was on the witness stand for two days before completing his analysis of the measure. His remarks closely paralleled those he had previously made about S 349 before the Senate Banking Committee.

The House Committee received an endorsing statement Jan. 23 from Franklin D. Richards, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration which would handle the $3 billion program. The funds would be extended FHA in the form of power to issue insured mortgages in that amount. Some $150 million would go in cash to the HHFA.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing appeared Jan. 24—and urged that the FSA be granted control over health, welfare and educational features carried in the legislation. Community facilities not directly concerned with housing should be vested in his agency, he contended.

Health Officials Testify

Chairman Spence backed him up, asserting "I wouldn't like the HHFA to usurp the functions of Public Health." Foley, however, had said the HHFA intended only to "coordinate" the various phases of the program, not run them all.

Officials of the U. S. Public Health Service testified in favor of the bill's principles. Walter J. Williams, Atomic Energy Commission production director, approved the bill.

Among witnesses who testified Jan. 29 in favor of the bill were David Krooth, president of the National Housing Conference, Inc., Dr. Albert V. Whitehall, director of the Washington Service Bureau, American Hospital Association, Ralph Walker, president of the American Institute of Architects, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

Also John Williamson, vice chairman of the national legislative committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary, National Council of Chief State School Officers, John J. Gunther, legislative representative, Americans for Democratic Action, Mrs. Catherine Fahy, American Parents Committee, Mayor Royce S. McCelland, Wilmington, N. C., Mayor Eugene Swartz, Gary, Ind., and C. A. Harrell, city manager, Norfolk, Va., representing the American Municipal Association.

Witness Lawrence A. Epter, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of New York, attacked "blank check" powers in the bill. Edward L. Wilson, managing director of the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, Earl Raymond, chairman of the Washington Committee of the Association, and James E. Redmond of Redmond Trailer Co., Alma, Mich., advocated amendments to the bill providing for financing for mobile housing.

William P. Atkinson, president of the National Association of Home Builders, and Fred G. Stiles of Stiles Builders, Grand Rapids, Mich., endorsed the purposes of the bill but sought relaxation of credit restrictions in defense areas. Brig. Gen. Colby M. Myers of the Defense Department said the war agency would need $3 billion just for its own defense housing program.

NAREB Views

The National Association of Real Estate Boards went on record against the Administration's bill as hearings continued Feb. 2. Alexander Summer, NAREB president, testified "no subsidies" were needed for private industry to do the job "better, quicker, and at less cost" than the government could.

Summer testified also that the bill might amount to "a toe in the door for public housing." He suggested a relaxation of federal curbs on building credit as a better alternative.

Representing the AFL's Building and Construction Trades Department, Richard Gray told the lawmakers HR 1272 did not go far enough in terms of housing that defense workers actually "can afford." Gray said allowable rents in defense housing projects should be limited to one quarter of a worker's income.

Leo Goodman, on behalf of the CIO's National Housing Committee, supported the bill, and declared that additional defense housing could be made available if the government would sell World War II housing to persons presently occupying it.

Reps. Leroy Johnson (R Calif.) and John J. Riley (D S.C.) went before the House group Feb. 6 to describe crowded housing conditions in their districts, and urge federal aid to relieve them.

Committee

The House Banking and Currency Committee on April 27 approved HR 1272 with nearly 30 amendments, including one suggesting lighter credit curbs in defense areas. Chairman Spence reported the vote as 15 to 8. The bill was replaced with a "clean" bill, HR 2988 and formally reported March 6.

By a roll-call vote of 170 to 219 (see p. 200) the House refused on March 14 to take up the legislation. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) led the opposition to the move to consider the bill saying the bill would put the government into the housing business. His stand was supported, in the final vote, by 176 Republicans and 43 Democrats, mostly Southerners. Supporting the motion to take up the Spence bill were 162 Democrats, seven Republicans and one independent.

In a Republican caucus March 13, GOP Representatives agreed to support a substitute bill (HR 3197) introduced March 13 by Wolcott. His bill called for $1.5 billion to guarantee mortgage lenders a gross profit on defense housing projects.

The House Banking Committee Aug. 2 recommended S 349, which the Senate had passed April 9, but proposed

some changes. The recommended bill would have authorized an additional $1.5 billion for FHA insurance, including permanent non-defense programs, whereas the Senate bill provided $1.5 billion for use in defense areas only. The House Committee version also authorized $100 million for federal and local governments to build community facilities in critical areas, and $75 million for temporary or permanent housing if private builders did not attempt to fill an announced need within 90 days. Senate bill authorized $60 million and $50 million, respectively, for these programs.

Floor Action

On Aug. 15 the House approved S 349 but in substantially the same form as the Senate had approved it April 9.

The House debate opened Aug. 14. Spence, as head of the Committee having jurisdiction over the bill, explained its purpose to his colleagues.

"It is to provide defense housing and community facilities and services in critical defense housing areas and in military areas," he said. "Whether we think there is sufficient housing in the United States generally or not, housing is certainly needed in those areas. There are great installations being constructed in various sections of the country where there will be a great in-migration of military personnel and defense workers. Housing is as essential to these people as the building plants."

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) said the bill "is a step in the right direction." He added, however, that it "does not set up, sufficiently, machinery which can adequately take care of the need for low-priced housing at military installations and industrial areas."

Wolcott led the opposition. "There is no need for this bill," he said. "Somebody has got into their minds that if they can make it tough enough for private enterprise, private enterprise will not or cannot build the units required. Then they activate the public - housing provisions of this Act and make it necessary for the federal government to come in and do the job. To me, that is socialism, if it is carried to any extreme at all."

Sees Decline in Housing

Buffett said the bill would result in less housing in defense areas. "This bill," he said, "will put a damper on private housing, as the socialistic-minded bureaucrats begin to move in. We will have a decline in housing."

Wolcott offered an amendment to drop from the bill authority for the government to furnish "community services." Spence insisted some local communities would not be able to provide these necessary services. The amendment was rejected on teller vote, 122-125.

Wolcott then offered an amendment to suspend entirely housing credit restrictions in critical areas. The bill had called for relaxation of these restrictions. Wolcott said his amendment would stimulate private construction. It was agreed to on teller vote, 108-105.

Another amendment by Wolcott to confine government construction to temporary housing was rejected on teller vote, 102-127.

Proposes One-Year Bill

When debate continued Aug. 15, Wolcott sought to cut the life of the bill from two years to one. He said it should be reconsidered after one year. Spence said it should continue for two years in order to be effective.

Wolcott offered his earlier termination proposal in the form of five separate amendments to different sections of the bill. At first all were approved on non - record votes. Later, however, the House took up the amendments again and voted on all of them at once. This time the cut was rejected in roll-call vote, 184-188 (see p. 200). Democrats opposed the cut 25-178; Republicans supported it 159-9.

The House accepted on voice vote an amendment by Spence to drop from the bill all reference to school construction or maintenance. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, warned that school aid would bring up religious controversies. The bill would have permitted local governments to rule on aid for construction of parochial schools. The Spence amendment removed school aid from the bill.

An amendment by Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) to strike out government authority to condemn land and plan housing developments in isolated areas was first approved on teller vote, 134-124, and later rejected on roll-call vote, 175-199. Cole said the section would permit socialistic planning. Wright Patman (D Tex.) said the provision was necessary to block land speculators and black marketeers in such areas as the H-bomb plant in South Carolina.

The House refused, on a 100-126 teller vote, to approve a Committee-sponsored increase in funds for government construction of homes and community facilities and services. The Committee recommended a $40 million boost for homes and a $25 million increase for facilities and services. Wolcott said such an increase over the Senate-approved figures was not justified.

Cole's motion to send the bill back to the Committee was rejected on voice vote. The bill was then passed on voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Suspend all credit restriction in critical housing areas instead of relaxing restriction. Standing vote, 96-91.

Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr., (R Ind.) — Provide that designation of a critical area be announced in a local newspaper. Voice.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) — Strike out authorization for school construction and operation. Voice.

Wolcott — Clarify directions for later sale of government-owned public housing. Voice.

Wolcott — Confine financing of "facilities" to those specifically named in the bill. Voice.

Wolcott — Confine financing of "services" to those specifically named in the bill. Voice.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Increase rent on government - financed units not appraised since 1941-42. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Permit all veterans to take advantage of the past increase in the Veterans Administration mortgage guarantee maximum. Voice.

Charles B. Deane (D N.C.) — Permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to give prior committments in the case of defense housing projects, Wherry Act projects and disaster area projects. Standing, 125-42.

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) — Limit credit restrictions on all homes selling under $10,000 to not more than 10 per cent down payment and on homes selling under $12,000 to not more than 20 per cent down payment. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Strike out authorization for government-pro-

vided "services." First agreed to on standing vote, 98-94, then rejected on teller vote, 122-125.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Permit the government to build houses only in isolated or semi-isolated areas. Standing, 85-98.

Wolcott — Ban government-construction of permanent housing units. Standing, 102-127.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — Increase from 90 to 150 the number of days private enterprise would be given to signify intentions to fulfill designated critical housing needs. Voice.

Wolcott — Cut life of bill from two years to one. This change was offered in a series of five identical amendments cutting the life of different sections of the bill. All were agreed to on a series of non-record votes; then the House rejected them in a single roll call vote. The first such amendment was agreed to originally on standing vote, 92-62, then on teller vote 102-78; the second was agreed to on standing vote, 85-67, then on teller vote, 107-79; the third was first rejected on standing vote, 75-77, then agreed to on teller vote, 109-95; the fourth was agreed to on standing vote, 120-104; the fifth on voice vote. All were then rejected on roll call, 184-188.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y) — Ban discrimination or segregation in community facilities and services built with tax money. Standing, 57-79.

Cole (R Kan.) — Strike out authorization for government condemnation and planning of housing developments in isolated areas. First agreed to on standing vote, 134-124; later rejected on roll call, 175-199.

CONFERENCE

On Aug. 16 the Senate requested a conference and the House agreed. The conference report was filed Aug. 20. It was approved by the Senate the same day and by the House on Aug. 21.

The House - Senate conference committee accepted most of the provisions approved by the lower chamber. Differences in major provisions were:

The House bill called for the suspension of credit restrictions in critical areas. The Senate bill ordered them relaxed, leaving details to the President. The conference bill specified that they be suspended for housing costing less than $12,000 or renting for less than $85 a month and actually needed in such areas for defense workers or military personnel. Other credit relaxation in such areas would be left up to the President.

The House put a ban on government aid to school construction or operation under the bill. The Senate included schools. The House ban was accepted by the conferees.

The House bill authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association to make advance commitments for the purchase of mortgages on $500 million worth of housing in critical areas, on Wherry Act housing and on disaster area projects, the commitments to be made before March 1, 1952. The Senate bill had no such provision. The conference cut the ceiling on commitments to $200 million and cut the time limit to Dec. 31, 1951.

Downpayment Requirements

The House bill set at six per cent the limit on the maximum downpayment which could be required on a GI - bill - financed veteran's home costing less than $12,000. The Senate bill had exempted from credit restrictions all homes sold to veterans employed in defense plants in critical areas. The conference set the requirement on homes costing $7,000 or less at four per cent, at six per cent for homes up to $10,000, and at eight per cent for those up to $12,000.

The House bill set a maximum down payment requirement on all other homes costing less than $10,000 at 10 per cent and at 20 per cent for homes up to $12,000. The Senate had no such provision. The conference agreed to 10 per cent for $7,000 homes, 15 per cent for $10,000 homes and 20 per cent for $12,000 homes.

The downpayment requirements which the conferees agreed to could not be exceeded by economic stabilization officials but still would permit the Administration to reduce or eliminate such requirements. This applied both to homes financed under the GI bill and to those financed otherwise.

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.)— urged Senate approval of the conference bill Aug. 20. He said the most controversial provision was the House ban on aid to schools. He said the conference accepted the ban only when Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the House Education and Labor Committee promised to bring out a separate bill on the subject "as soon as possible."

After brief discussion, the Senate agreed to the conference report on voice vote. The House agreed to it on voice vote Aug. 21 without discussion.

President Truman signed S 349 on Sept. 1, and it became Public Law 139.

GROUP STANDS

Labor and the housing industry generally agreed on the immediate need for a defense housing program but differed on whether the "worker" or the "builder" would benefit from the House and Senate versions of S 349.

Labor publications in general, regarded the legislation as more a "realtors' relief project" than as housing relief for defense workers and military personnel.

Realtor and home builder groups stressed the "socialized" aspects of the federal public housing program already in operation. They also argued that the public housing program competed for critical materials needed for the defense housing program.

For the most part, private builders said adequate mortgage insurance and less restriction on critical materials were necessary for their full participation in the program.

Labor Views

The International Association of Machinists (AFL) said the "real estate lobby wins another round on defense housing" in the Committee's version of S 349. The labor group declared that the bill "provides for almost no reasonably priced rental units," and that "what the bill does is to guarantee profits to private builders putting up homes and apartments in defense areas."

IAM President Al Hayes in a letter to the House Committee commented that "unless action is taken immediately to provide adequate housing at rents workingmen can afford, we will be unable to provide sufficient manpower to meet expanding production schedules."

IAM earlier had said that the Senate bill did not provide for a defense housing program but for a "realtors' relief project." it urged workers moving to defense areas to write to their Congressmen if they didn't like "tent life."

Labor's League for Political Education (AFL) said that housing rental

units to be built under the mortgage insurance program would rent for "far more than most GI's and defense workers could afford."

CIO's monthly publication "Economic Outlook" devoted an entire issue to "The Housing Fiasco." Included was a warning that "Congress must put a stop to such practices as cost-plus profiteering and the outright subsidies allowed by the government insured mortgage program."

Housing Industry Stands

Following Senate passage of S 349, the National Association of Home Builders told its members that because of drastic changes and last minute floor amendments, the bill was of "negligible value" since it "only could at the most produce about 165,000 units and those only in designated critical locations."

Referring to the federal public housing program, Frank W. Cortright of the NAHB said "it is highly improper that billions of dollars of federal funds should be added to this burden for socialized public housing which does not serve the defense workers' needs." He added that the private home building industry was "unwilling to see public housing move up to more than 10 times its monthly volume. . .when critical shortages in steel, copper and aluminum are seriously limiting private building necessary to the war effort."

The National Association of Real Estate Boards said in its publication, "Headlines," that real estate industry opposition to the Senate bill "centers primarily on loopholes that could be used to give priority to public housing and prevent private enterprise from having a fair opportunity to build defense housing."

NAREB further commented that the "catch" in S 349's mortgage plan was that "the builder's profit, the cost of the land, off-site utilities and legal expenses cannot be included in the mortgage plan," resulting in an "actual coverage of considerably less than the intended 90 per cent."

In a telegram to the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee which previouly had reported on living conditions near military posts, Alexander Summer, NAREB president, said, "We have been aware of these sordid conditions for months and have pleaded with the Administration to free the industry so that such problems could be solved."

"If credit controls are lifted in defense areas," the wire continued, "our industry will quickly produce enough housing at prices and rentals that defense workers can pay to prevent serious shortages during the defense program. The job can be done if the government will loosen the bonds on the industry, and give priority to those builders producing housing for the lowest monthly rentals."

Aid To Medical Education

S 337

Summary — An emergency professional health training bill (S 337), known as the medical school aid bill, was reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Feb. 15, 1951.

The Senate debated the bill briefly on March 12, but took no action on it. The Labor Committee, in executive session on Sept. 21, agreed to propose an amendment. The bill was debated at length on Oct. 3-4 when the amendment was defeated and the bill recommitted.

The bill was reported again on Oct. 18, was called up on Oct. 19, objected to, and passed over. It still was on the Senate calendar when the session ended. In the House, the program had received no action although it was among President Truman's legislative requests. However, the House would have a chance to act at the second session.

Provisions — S 337 was a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946, to provide:

Federal grants to approved educational institutions in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, nursing, and public health, to assist in meeting costs of instruction to provide means and incentive for increasing enrollments, and to aid in the improvement and expansion of existing facilities and in the establishment of new schools.

Scholarships for qualified students, selected on the basis of ability and financial need, in fields in which there are not enough qualified applicants to fill enrollment capacity in accredited schools.

Federal grants to states for assistance in the development of programs for practical-nurse training under approved state plans administered by state boards for vocational education.

Except for the practical-nurse training, which would be administered by the Commissioner of Education, administrative responsibility at the federal level would be assigned to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. It was specifically provided that the bill should not be construed as authorizing any federal control over the curriculum or administration of any school, or the admission of applicants thereto.

Background — A similar bill was introduced in 1949 and was passed by the Senate. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 301). The Senate bill died in House committee.

In 1950, three bills were acted upon by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. One was favorably reported but no action was taken in the House. Two others were tabled. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pages 180-1).

SENATE

Committee

Open hearings on medical school aid had been held in June 1949. No hearings were held in 1951, but on Feb. 7 the Labor and Public Welfare Committee unanimously approved S 337. The bill was reported Feb. 15. The Committee on Sept. 21, agreed, in executive session, to propose an amendment.

The original bill provided that medical schools receive $500 a year for every current student and $1,000 for every new one above the general average enrollment over the past few years. The amendment, introduced by John O. Pastore (D R.I.), decreased the grant for current students to $200 and increased that for new students to $2,200. The Senate rejected the amendment and recommitted the bill. The Committee, by a 7-0 vote, again reported it on Oct. 18.

Floor Action

The Senate debated S 337 briefly on March 12. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) objected to consideration and attacked it as "an invasion of the educational field. . .it will be only a question of time until the federal government will be dominating the educational field."

Dirksen later renewed his objection to consideration of the bill, and the bill was passed over.

In the following months the Senate on seven occasions passed over the bill, but took it up Oct. 3 when Sen. John O. Pastore, (D R.I.) opened debate. He told the Senate it was designed to meet "a real and critical emergency situation"

James E. Murray (D Mont.) stressed the support of the bill by 18 organizations, said the American Medical Association was now the only organization in opposition and that it had supported the bill at the 1949 hearings.

Burden On Budget?

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), speaking for the bill, pointed to the great number of hospital beds vacant because of insufficient medical and technical personnel. Lister Hill (D Ala.) emphasized that the bill "does not in any sense represent an invasion by the federal government" . . .

Robert A. Taft (R. Ohio) objected to the Pastore amendment. He said it would result in lowering standards of all medical schools. Taft added that he did not want to give the impression he would vote for the bill if the amendment were rejected, because "I intend to oppose the bill and make a speech on the bill itself." The program would be too expensive at this time, Taft declared, and called for striking out all "except the part creating a committee to study the entire problem of medical education."

On Oct. 4, debate continued with Taft stating that "I say frankly that this program is generally a meritorious one. . .I am in favor of it. . ." He submitted an amendment as a substitute, which would authorize only a study commission.

Rejects Amendment

The Senate then took up the Pastore amendment and rejected it by a roll-call vote of 23-42.

Pastore then moved to have the bill recommitted. The motion was agreed to. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) moved to reconsider the recomittal vote.

Pastore spoke against reconsideration. He said Republicans had agreed to support the bill, but later had decided, after a meeting of the Republican Policy Committee, to abandon it.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said Pastore was "misinformed." Taft said he had supported the bill in February, but that the world situation had changed since then, the Pastore amendment was objectionable to medical school heads and the bill was too expensive.

Thye, Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), and Willis Smith (D N.C.) said they would have voted for the bill, but not for the amendment.

On Oct. 17 Humphrey withdrew his motion to reconsider recommittal. However, the bill was again reported by the Committee on Oct. 18, and next day Tom Connally (D Tex.) asked that it be called up. It was called up. Connally objected. And the bill was passed over.

The first session ended with S 337 still on the Senate calendar. There had been no action by the House on the professional health training program, which was among the legislative requests President Truman presented early in the session.

GROUP STANDS

Witnesses representing the following professional organizations testified in favor of federal aid to education in the health professions: American Medical Association, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Council on Education, Association of Schools of Public Health, Association of American Universities, American Hospital Association, American Nurses Association, Association of Public Health Nursing, Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, American Association of Industrial Nurses, American Association of Medical Social Workers, Association of American Medical Social Workers, Catholic Hospital Association, National Association of State Universities, National League of Nursing Education, National Association of Public Health Nursing, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, National Association for Practical Nurse Education.

In addition, these other organizations endorsed the bill: American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Regular Veterans' Association, Jewish War Veterans, American Dental Association, American Association of Dental Schools, American Public Health Association, Assocition of Land Grant Colleges, Association of Schools of Public Health, National Dental Association, National Health Council, National Grange, Cooperative Health Federation of America, National Council of Jewish Women, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Indiana State Industrial Union Committee, International Association of Machinists, United Auto Workers (AFL and CIO), National Farmers Union, Montana Farmers Union, Cooperative League of U.S.A., and numerous professional schools.

Public Health Centers

S 445

Summary—The Senate March 10, 1951, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 445) authorizing federal grants to states for establishment and expansion of local public health centers. The vote was 38 to 35. The House did not act on the bill, but still would have a chance to do so at the 1952 session. (For voting, see page 202.)

Provisions—Purpose of the bill was to assist states and their local subdivisions in the establishment and maintenance of full-time local health units equipped and staffed to provide basic public health services. Federal money involved would amount to $1 for every $2 put up by states or local governments, and no more than $1.50 a person to be served could be spent for any one public health unit financed under the bill.

Background—The measure was similar to a bill passed by the Senate—but shelved by the House—during the 81st Congress. The Senate approved it in 1949, after extensive committee hearings and after a debate in which most Democrats favored and most Republicans opposed the proposal. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 301).

Senate

The bill was reported out by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare

XUM

Committee Jan. 29. Lister Hill (D Ala.), floor manager for the measure, estimated the first-year cost of the program would be $15 million to $20 million.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), an opponent, argued that when the program was fully effective the annual cost to "John Q. Taxpayer" would be $240 million, with the federal government supplying $80 million and the states the other $160 million. He urged non-defense economy in the emergency period. But H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) argued the bill was related to national defense, adding that nothing is more vital to the nation than the health of its people.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) suggested an over-all limit on yearly appropriations, but Hill said this wouldn't be practical because funds then would have to be spent on a priority basis.

In the 38-35 vote on final passage, Democrats favored the bill 28-10 but Republican Senators opposed it, 10-25.

The Senate's measure was an attempt to carry out one of President Truman's legislative requests to Congress. Approval by the Senate sent the bill to the House, which took no action on it during the first session but still would have a chance to do so at the final session of the 82nd Congress.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lister Hill (D Ala.)—Change effective date of the bill from July 1, 1950, to July 1, 1951.

Hill—Provide that no plan may be disapproved because the state or local public health unit excepts from application of any part of the program persons who are unwilling on account of their religious beliefs to be included.

Social Security Increase

HR 2416

Summary — A House revenue bill (HR 2416), amended in the Senate to provide an increase in social security payments, was stalled in the House Ways and Means Committee at the end of the 1951 Congressional session.

The bill, for tax purposes, would permit the exclusion from gross income of payments received on debts where evidence of the debt's existence, such as a note, could be furnished. The measure provided for the permanent enactment of a section of the Internal Revenue Code and for the extension of another portion of the code.

Although both House and Senate passed versions of HR 2416, the House had not agreed to a Senate request for a conference on differences and the bill was in the hands of the House Committee when adjournment came.

HOUSE

HR 2416 was reported from the House Ways and Means Committee April 11 and the House passed it April 12 by voice vote, with a Committee amendment.

As it was passed by the House, the bill was concerned only with tax procedures.

SENATE

In the Senate, the bill was reported May 17 from the Finance Committee, and the upper chamber passed it June 21 with the amendment which would raise the federal share of social security payments.

However, on June 26, the Senate withdrew its approval of the social security amendment. Acceptance by voice vote of a motion by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) sent the bill back to the Finance Committee. As amended (and temporarily approved) the measure would have increased grants to the aged, blind and totally disabled by $5 a month and grants to dependent children by $3 a month.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) sponsor of the social security increase, agreed to the delay after quick Committee action was promised. Taft had said the amendment gave no assurance the increases would be passed on to individuals by the states. He urged a stronger amendment requiring the states to match any increased federal contribution.

On July 6, the Finance Committee approved a compromise version of the amendment. The new version increased maximums for grants to the aged, blind and totally disabled by $3 a month and grants to dependent children by $2 a month. Estimated cost to the federal government through the revised amendment would be about $140 million instead of the $259 million estimated for the original proposal.

During the bill's sojourn in the upper chamber, three other amendments were accepted and four were rejected. Among those accepted was a controversial proposal by William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to permit states to open their relief rolls to public inspection without forfeiting federal matching funds. (This became law as a provision of the Revenue Act of 1951 which amended the Social Security Act. See page 000.)

The Senate July 19 passed the amended HR 2416 by voice vote and requested a House - Senate conference on the differences.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) — Require states to transfer full increase of federal payments to recipients. Voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Permit for one year beneficiaries employed in agriculture or nursing work to earn up to $50 a month without losing old age assistance. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) — Permit states to open relief rolls to public inspection without forfeiting federal matching funds for assistance payments. Roll-call vote, 38-30.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)— Increase payments to the aged, blind and totally disabled of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands to $30 a month and limit federal contribution to two-thirds of first $26 and one-half of remaining $4 up to $30; increase aid to dependent children of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands to $18 a month for first dependent child and $12 for each additional child and limit federal contribution to two-thirds of the first $16 and one-half of the balance up to $18. Voice vote, then standing vote.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)— Bar funds for benefits until Congress provides adequate taxes to cover expenditures. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)— Increase grants to the aged receiving insurance benefits by $3 a month. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Provide federal assistance payments of $100 a month to the aged, exclusive of state contributions. Voice.

To Committee

After it passed HR 2416 July 19, the Senate immediately asked for a conference. But the House did not agree and on July 26 the bill was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee for consideration of the changes made by the Senate. There it remained at the close of the first session.

Drug Sales

HR 3298 — P.L. 215

A bill (HR 3298) to establish standards for over-the-counter sale of drugs, to ease prescription refill requirements and to tighten laws governing sale of certain drugs became law Oct. 26, 1951. It amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The objectives of the measure as set out by a committee report were to protect the public from abuses in the sale of patent prescription drugs and to relieve pharmacists and the public from burdensome restrictions on dispensing drugs that were safe for use without medical supervision.

HOUSE

The bill was reported from the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 16. When the legislation came before the House Aug. 1, Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) offered an amendment to witholding from the Federal Security Administrator authority to determine which drugs would be sold without a prescription. O'Hara said granting such power to the FSA chief would be "sugar - coated socialism." The amendment carried on a standing vote, 141 to 85. The bill was passed Aug. 1 on voice vote.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) — Drop provision empowering Federal Security Administrator to determine which drugs could be sold safely without prescription. Standing vote, 141-85.

SENATE

The House-passed bill was sent to the Senate where it was the subject of hearings Sept. 11-13, before the health subcommitee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Under Committee consideration also was a similar Senate bill (S 1186) which authorized the Federal Security Administrator to draw up a proposed list of drugs to be sold by prescription only.

The Committee decided to set aside the Senate bill. It then approved the House version and reported it to the upper chamber, after adding two minor amendments.

The Senate passed the bill Oct. 15 by voice vote.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments Oct. 17. On Oct. 26, the bill was signed by the President. This made it Public Law 215.

Narcotics Penalties

HR 3490 — P.L. 255

Stiffer narcotics controls were written into law in 1951 by the enactment of HR 3490, as Congress and the nation became acutely aware of the extent of drug addiction, especially among minors. Nineteen drug bills were introduced early in the session. During the entire 81st Congress only one narcotics control bill was introduced.

Giving special attention to growing addiction among teenagers were proposals which would made the selling of narcotics to minors a separate crime entailing a stricter sentence than would ordinary narcotics violations. Also, four bills introduced by New York Democrats would provide for establishment of a hospital for juvenile addicts. Three other suggested measures called for penalties of death or life imprisonment for narcotics violators.

The bill (HR 3490) that became law was placed in the hopper by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) on April 13 and was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee June 21. Its purpose was to make more stringent and uniform the penalties for violation of federal narcotic and marijuana laws. As enacted, the bill amended the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act and subjected narcotic violators, frequently drug addicts themselves, to longer periods of treatment or observation.

The measure provided that marijuana offenses would be put under the same scale of penalties as other narcotic offenses. Maximum penalties were set at $2,000 fine and two to five years imprisonment for the first offense, five to 10 years for the second, and 10 to 20 years for the third and subsequent offenses. There could be no probation or suspension of sentence on a second or subsequent offense. Offenses were the fraudulent importation, selling or buying of narcotics.

The House on July 16 passed the measure by voice vote. It was reported in the Senate Oct. 19 by the Finance Committee and was passed by the upper chamber by voice vote the next day.

On Nov. 2 President Truman approved the bill and it became Public Law 255. On signing the measure he said "the tragic effects of drug addiction. . .are only too self evident." The President also created an Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics to study enforcement of narcotic laws and control of addiction.

Chemicals In Food

H RES 74, 447, 128

A special House committee during 1951 continued an investigation of the use of chemicals and synthetics in food products. Specifically it sought information to aid in drafting a proposed amendment to the Federal Food and Drug Act. The amendment would require food manufacturers to prove the human safety of chemicals before using them.

The committee — known officially as the Select Committee on Use of Chemicals, Pesticides and Insecticides In and With Respect to Food Products — was created June 20, 1950. The life of the Committee ended with the expiration of the 81st Congress.

The group, reporting Jan. 3, 1951, on its work during the previous six months, declared that existing laws were inadequate to protect the public from unsafe chemicals. Committee Chairman James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) said further hearings were necessary to study the proposed amendment.

Accordingly, the House Feb. 2, 1951, approved a resolution (H Res 74) to extend the Committee's life. A second resolution (H Res 447), to authorize the group to investigate the use of chemicals in cosmetics was passed Oct. 15.

To provide funds for the Committee's work, the House Feb. 20 approved a resolution (H Res 128) granting $50,000 for the investigation. This, with $30,000 provided by the 81st Congress, brought the total granted the Committee to $80,000.

The group held hearings at intervals throughout the year. Among those who testified were Farmer-Novelist Louis Bromfield and spokesmen for the Agriculture Department, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, chemical firms and the American Cancer Society.

Further hearings were planned for 1952.

Federal Jobless Pay

HR 5118

The House Oct. 4 refused by a 197-140 roll-call vote to suspend the rules to act on a bill (HR 5118) granting unemployment insurance to federal employees. (For voting, see page 200.)

The measure — a point in President Truman's legislative program on which he had requested Congressional approval — was approved Aug. 14 by the Ways and Means Committee. However, the Rules Committee refused to grant clearance of the bill to the House floor.

The measure would have provided unemployment benefits for about 2.5 million federal civilian workers employed in the United States, or elsewhere, if they were citizens of the United States. The bill provided that unemployment insurance laws of the state to which the workers' federal services and wages were assigned would govern the amount and duration of the benefits. The measure applied to workers unemployed after Dec. 31, 1951.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), sponsor of the bill, estimated the program would have cost between $15 and $20 million if it had been in effect during fiscal 1951.

Aid To Defense Area Schools

HR 5411

Summary — Legislation providing added authority for federal aid to schools in critical defense housing areas was completed by Congress Oct. 20 but died by pocket veto Nov. 2. In withholding his signature, President Truman said that while the purpose of the measure was a worthy one, it would promote segregation in schools.

The House Education and Labor Committee recommended HR 5411 Sept. 20. It was brought up in the House on a calendar day Oct. 15 and was vigorously opposed by Reps. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). However, the House accepted on a roll-call vote of 257-55 (See page 200) a motion by Rp. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The Senate Labor Committee reported the measure Oct. 17 with an amendment to require schools receiving federal aid to conform to state laws. The Senate accepted the amendment and passed the bill without debate Oct. 19, by voice vote. The House agreed to the Senate amendment Oct. 20.

Provisions — The bill would have amended Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which related to federal aid to schools in critical defense housing areas. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 181.) It provided changes regarding eligibility of school districts, funds distribution, and method of payment by the federal government. It would have permitted critical defense areas to anticipate emergency school needs arising from federal defense activities and obtain funds in time to provide needed facilities.

Background — When the Senate April 9 passed the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, it included provisions for federal aid to schools in defense housing areas. The provisions were deleted by the House when it passed the Act Aug. 15. In conference, Senate conferees agreed to omit the section with the understanding that the House Education and Labor Committee would recommend school aid in separate legislation. (See page 189.)

HOUSE

The House Education and Labor Committee recommended the bill Sept. 20.

On the House floor, Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) lashed into the measure when it was considered on a calendar day Oct. 15. McCarthy charged the bill would aid segregated schools in the South but would ban payment of transportation costs in states which gave aid to parochial establishments. The bill called for "a pattern which insists upon discrimination where we do not have it and which underwrites it where we do have it."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) questioned whether federal funds could be used for purposes of segregated public schools. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), who handled the bill on the floor, retorted that "the question of segregation of schools in North Carolina or South Carolina is no more the business of the gentlemen of New York than it is of mine as to what New York does in that field. . ."

Barden's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was approved on a 257-55 roll-call vote.

SENATE

The Senate Labor Committee recommended the bill Oct. 17 with an amendment to require educational authorities to operate schools receiving federal aid in conformity with the provisions of the laws of the states.

The Senate passed the measure Oct. 19 after a brief explanation and without debate. Passage was by voice vote.

The House accepted the Senate amendment by voice vote Oct. 20 and sent the measure to the White House.

President Truman permitted the period for signing to elapse Nov. 2 without approving the bill, thus giving it a pocket veto. The President said the purpose of HR 5411 was meritorious but objected to the provision requiring schools to conform to state laws. He said this would require racial segregation of schools on federal property now operating successfully on an "integrated basis."

Railroad Retirement

HR 3669 — P. L. 234

Summary — The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 was amended in 1951 to increase annuities and pensions for retired railroad workers about 15 per cent and survivors' benefits about 33 1/3 per cent.

Both House and Senate conducted hearings on measures to increase benefits and make other changes in the law, and both passed bills to do so: the Senate on Oct. 15 (S 1347), and the House on Oct. 16 (HR 3669). The Senate then passed its bill under the House bill number, on Oct. 17.

A conference group retained the provisions largely as passed by the Senate, but it was under the House bill number, HR 3669, that the law was enacted.

On October 19 both Chambers approved the conference report, the House by a 340 to 0 roll-call vote (see page 200), and the Senate by voice vote.

The President signed HR 3669 on Oct. 30 and it became Public Law 234.

Provisions — These were the provisions of the bill:

Increase annuities and pensions to retired railroad workers by about 15 per cent.

Increase survivors' benefits by 33 1/3 per cent, with the provision that in no case would a survivor's benefit under the Railroad Retirement Act be less than it might be under Social Security.

Increase lump-sum death payments by 25 per cent where survivors were not eligible for other benefits.

Credit railmen with work performed after 65 years of age.

Grant to spouses benefits equal to 50 per cent of employees' annuities with a maximum of $40 a month.

Transfer to the Social Security program employees with less than ten years' experience on railroads at time of retirement. Also transfer the funds such workers and their employers would have contributed had they been under social security during the time.

HOUSE

More than 30 bills were introduced in the House to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Chairman Robert Crosser (D Ohio) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commitee on April 12 introduced his plan for increasing annuities and survivors' benefits and providing annuities for wives of railroad workers (HR 3669).

Hearings

The Committee conducted daily hearings, on HR 3669 and the other bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, between May 15 and May 25. Eight Congressmen who had introduced bills on the subject testified. They were:

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), James S. Golden (R Ky.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), Edward H. Rees (R-Kans.), Overton Brooks (D La.), Howard W. Smith (D Va.), and Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.)

Reps. Paul Cunningham (R Iowa), Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.), Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) and Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) filed statements.

George E. Leighty, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers (AFL) and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, testified May 15. He told the Committee that in urging increased benefits under the retirement system, the workers did not want to endanger the solvency of the railroad retirement account.

Actuarial experts of the Railroad Retirement Board estimated the cost would be aproximately 14 per cent of the payroll, Leighty said, while the tax rate beginning in 1952 would yield 12.5 per cent of the payroll. "When the tax rate is within as little as 1.5 per cent of an estimated cost running to perpetuity, prudent financing does not require a change in the tax rate," he declared.

Counsel for the Railway Labor Executives Association, Lester P. Schoene, in appearances May 16, 17, and 18, gave a general and detailed discussion of retirement annuities, pensions and survivors' benefits.

J. P. Shields, grand chief engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, also testified May 18. On May 21 Dorrance C. Bronson, actuary, and Clifford D. O'Brien, counsel, of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, testified.

The Committee May 23 heard from Thomas Stack, president, National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., Chicago. Another Forum witness, Walt Sands, appeared the next day, and Forum representatives in Baltimore, Md., Covington, Ky., Minneapolis, Minn., Louisville, Ky., and Savannah Ga., filed statements.

Clarence B. Carter, national secretary of the Railroad Pension Conference, New Haven, Conn., appeared May 24. J. Carter Fort, vice-president and general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, was a witness May 24 and 25. Other AAR witnesses also testified.

In final public hearings June 5 and 6 several witnesses who had already testified returned to refute statements by others.

Committee

The Committee on Sept. 19 reported a different version of HR 3669, labelled the Hall substitute for Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.). A minority of the Committee preferred a substitute close to Crosser's original bill.

The Committee-approved Hall bill would have increased pensions and annuities 15 per cent, survivors' annuities 33 1/3 per cent, and lump-sum survivors' benefits 25 per cent. It did not alter the $300 tax base and did not add spouses' benefits.

The Crosser substitute would have raised pensions and annuities by about 13.8 per cent and survivor benefits between 60 and 87 per cent. It increased the taxable base to $400, denied annuity payments to annuitants earning $50 a month provided that workers with less than 10 years' railroad experience before retirement should be transferred to the Social Security rolls, and established a spouse's annuity equal to half the employee's entitlement, but not more than $50.

Outside Congress, there was disagreement over the bills. The Railway Labor Executives Association supported the Crosser version, while its member organization, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, preferred the Hall substitute.

A BRT spokesman said that the Hall version was also supported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Floor Action

The measure was debated on the House floor for two hours on Oct. 4. The debate was general, on the relative merits of the Crosser version — Crosser had offered his as an amendment — and on the Hall substitute recommended by the Committee. A vote had been scheduled for Oct. 5, but on that day House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said that its further consideration would be delayed until the week of Oct. 15. Members said the delay had been arranged in the hope that a compromise might be worked out between the Hall and Crosser versions.

On Oct. 16 when the bill was taken up again a compromise substitute similar to the Hall version was offered by Oren Harris (D Ark.). The Senate had passed railroad retirement legislation (S 1347) the day before and Harris told the House his bill had been drawn by a majority of Committee members at the last minute in an attempt to bring it into line with the Senate - passed measure.

"It will be entirely acceptable to the four operating (railway) Brotherhoods . . . and very likely be acceptable to the non - operating Brotherhoods," he said. "Furthermore, I believe I would be right in saying that it would be acceptable to the railroad industry."

The Crosser version was endorsed by Reps. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R Pa.), Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.) and John B. Bennett (R Mich.). "In order to

raise the benefits under the Railroad Retirement System," Bennett said, "you ought to provide new sources of revenue. The Crosser bill . . provides for new sources of income to meet the increases that are proposed."

Reps. James S. Golden (R Ky.), Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), John Bell Williams (D Miss.), John A. McGuire (D Conn.), John V. Beamer (R Ind.), Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), and J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) opposed the Crosser version and supported the Harris substitute.

The House voted down the Crosser substitute, first on a division vote, 99-139, then on teller vote, 114-158. The Harris measure was then substituted for the Committee - approved Hall bill. It was amended slightly, accepted as the bill (HR 3669) on voice vote, then passed by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) — Amend the Harris substitute to permit a worker to change his decision for joint husband-wife benefits. Voice vote.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) — Substitute provisions similar to Senate bill for House Committee measure. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.)— Amend Crosser substitute to provide full benefits for widows of certain employees who died before they could become fully covered. Voice vote.

Robert Crosser (D Ohio) — Substitute for Committee measure more sweeping overhaul of Act. Standing 99-139, teller 114-158.

Kersten -- Amend Harris substitute to provide full benefits for widows of certain empoyees who died before they could become fully covered. Voice.

SENATE

The Senate's companion bill (to HR 3669) was S 1347 introduced by James E. Murray (D Mont.) on April 18.

Hearings

The Senate Labor Subcommittee, in hearings April 27 and 28, heard first from George E. Leighty, chairman, and Lester P. Schoene, counsel, of the Railway Labor Executives Association. They favored a bill to raise benefits an average of 13.8 per cent without increasing contributions by the employers and employees.

J. Carter Fort of the Association of the American Railroads told Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) that the companies would need another two weeks to prepare their case because of the importance and complexity of the subject. Leighty protested against any "undue delay" and said former rail workers now getting benefits "cannot meet their obligations and need relief" quickly. Fort observed that the railroads did not necessarily consider themselves adverse to the bills and were seeking information before drawing up their views. Douglas agreed to allow the railroads until May 11 to prepare their testimony.

On May 1 and 2 Walter Matscheck, director of research, Joseph Musher, chief actuary, and other actuarial representatives of the Railroad Retirement Board testified concerning the costs of the various provisions of the bill.

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) appeared May 3 and told the Senate Committee benefits should be increased. He said there were retired railroaders and survivors of railroad workers in his district "who are actually hungry and living under conditions that you and I would find repulsive to the American way of life . . . These people are the victims of a frozen income over which they have no control."

At Subcommittee hearings May 14, Wilbur Cohen, assistant to the Administrator, and Robert J. Myers, actuarial consultant, both of the Social Security Administration, discussed the possible savings accruing to the railroad retirement fund by the transfer of railroad retirement employees with less than 10 years of service to the social security system, as S 1347 proposed.

Murray W. Latimer, who from 1934 until 1946 was Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, said the proposal "would result in a tax levy on the vast majority of railroad workers from now on in perpetuity, and in return for which it is not proposed to give equivalent value." He said it would reduce 20,000 or 25,000 annuities, "introduce inequities and anomalies on a staggering scale," worsen labor relations on the railroads, and that if it were passed "either the Railroad Retirement System will collapse or there will be government subsidy."

Committee

The Subcommittee in executive session Aug. 14 recommended an increase in retirement, annuities, pensions and a larger increase in benefits for widows and orphans. It also approved a proposal for a fact-finding study to determine the amount of the proposed increases which the retirement fund could sustain safely without a raise in tax rates. It agreed to reserve decision, pending conclusion of the study, on the proposal to integrate benefits of employees with less than 10 years of railroad service with the Social Security System, the proposal to increase the maximum creditable and taxable compensation from $300 to $400 a month, and other issues.

The Subcommittee at the same time expressed the hope it would report a bill embodying some of these issues during the session.

It did so, and the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee on Oct. 3 approved its amended version of S 1347. This was reported in the Senate on Oct. 4.

As reported, the bill would have increased annuities and pensions by 15 per cent; survivors' benefits by 33 1/3 per cent, with a proviso that in no case would a survivors' benefit under railroad retirement be less than it might be under social security; introduced benefits for spouses, equal to one-half of employees' benefits up to a maximum of $40 a month; increased the tax base from $300 to $350 a month; and transferred to the social security system employees with less than 10 years on railroads at time of retirement, with the amounts which the workers and their employers would have contributed had they been under social security during the time.

Floor Action

S 1347 was debated and acted upon Oct. 15. Subcommittee Chairman Douglas explained the bill and led the brief discussion. He told the Senate the bill compromised requests made by different rail unions. The bill then was passed by voice vote in the form recommended by the Committee, without further amendment.

(The Senate also adopted on voice vote a bill (S Con Res 51) to set up a joint House-Senate committee for a study to work out a more comprehensive, long-range revision of the railroad retirement system. The House approved this resolution with a technical amendment on Oct. 16 by voice vote, and the Senate on Oct. 17

accepted the House change, also by voice vote.)

After the House passed its bill (HR 3669) Oct. 16, the Senate took it up. The upper chamber amended the House bill to the text of the Senate bill (S 1347), it was passed without objection, and a conference was requested.

CONFERENCE

The conferees agreed unanimously to recommend the bill (HR 3669) in a version closely following that passed by the Senate, except that the Senate plan to increase the tax base from $300 to $350 was dropped.

The main differences accepted were the Senate introduction of annuity provisions for 65-year-old widowers who had received at least one-half their support from their wives at the time of the wife's death or retirement, and the Senate provision for the transferral to the Social Security system of employees with less than 10 years' railroad experience.

The House approved the conference report Oct. 19 by a roll-call vote of 340 to 0 (see page 200). The Senate approved it the same day by voice vote.

HR 3669 was signed by President Truman Oct. 30 and became Public Law 234.

Mr. Truman said the bill provided "badly-needed increases" and welcomed the joining of the previously separate railroad retirement plan with the general system of old-age insurance.

He added that he hoped recommendations of the Congressional committee studying the overall railroad retirement system would be made in time for legislative action in 1952.

Under the act, maximum monthly payments of $144 were raised to $165.60, and the minimum of $20 was increased to $23. It was estimated that 400,000 former railroad workers and families were affected by the increases.

Group Stands

During the prolonged retirement amendment discussions, lobby registrations on the subject totaled 38 (see page 694.) At one point during House consideration of the Hall and Crosser versions, 21 supported the Crosser version and 17, mostly the operating brotherhoods, preferred the amended, simplified Hall version.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

EDUCATION

HR 5411. Pocket Veto. Amend P.L. 815 and P.L. 874, 81st Congress, to authorize assistance in provision of education and educational facilities in critical defense housing areas. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Education and Labor reported Sept. 20. Passed House under suspension of rules, 257-55 Oct. 15. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 17. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 19. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 20. Approval withheld. (See story, p. 194.)

HEALTH

HR 3298. Public Law 215. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to strengthen protection of public against abuses in sale of potent prescription drugs, and remove restrictions on dispensing of drugs which may safely be used without supervision by a physician. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 16. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 12. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 26. (See story, p. 193.)

S Res 39. Extend to March 31, 1951, authority of Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to study health insurance plans. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1.

H Res 74. Continue authority of Select Committee to Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products. DELANEY (D N.Y.). House Rules reported Jan. 29. House adopted Feb. 2. (See story, p. 193.)

H Res 128. Provide $75,000 for expenses of the Select Committee to Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products as authorized by H Res 74. DELANEY (D N.Y.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 447. Authorize Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products to extend its investigation into the field of cosmetics. DELANEY (D N.Y.). House Rules reported Oct. 8. House adopted Oct. 15.

HOUSING

HR 4395. Public Law 68. Extend to Aug. 15, 1951, the time for occupancy of temporary war housing. McKINNON (D Calif.). House Banking and Currency reported June 28. Passed House June 28. Senate Banking and Currency discharged, and bill passed Senate June 29. Approved June 30.

H J Res 303. Public Law 107. Amend National Housing Act to authorize mortgage insurance at 100 per cent for reconstruction of low-cost homes destroyed in Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma flood, and amend Disaster Relief Act to authorize federal agencies to provide temporary housing or emergency shelter needed as a result of the flood. BOLLING (D Mo.). House Banking and Currency reported July 31. Passed House under unanimous consent July 31. Passed Senate in lieu of S J Res 87 Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 3.

S J Res 87. Similar to H J Res 303. HENNINGS (D Mo.), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Introduced July 30 and ordered to lie on table. Indefinitely postponed Aug. 1, after Senate had passed H J Res 303 in lieu July 31.

S 349. Public Law 139. Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 21. Passed Senate April 9. House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 6. Passed House, amended, Aug. 15. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 20. House adopted conference report Aug. 21. Approved Sept. 1. (See story, p. 184.)

HR 2988. Similar to S 349. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 6. House rejected, 170-219, resolution providing for consideration of HR 2988, March 14. House passed S 349, Aug. 15.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 3669. Public Law 234. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to increase pensions, annuities, and survivors' benefits, increase amount of salary subject to retirement taxation, etc. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 19. Passed House Oct. 16. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 1347, Oct. 17. House adopted conference report 340-0, Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 30. (See story, p. 194.)

S 1347. Similar to HR 3669. MURRAY (D Mont.) and 10 other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 4. Passed Senate Oct. 15. Provisions substituted for those of HR 3669 which Senate passed Oct. 17.

S Con Res 51. Establish a Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation, to be composed of three members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and three members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, to make a complete study and investigation of the Railroad Retirement Act and to determine what changes should be made. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Rules and Administration Committee discharged and Senate adopted Oct. 15. House adopted, with amendment, Oct. 17. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 18.

WELFARE

HR 3490. Public Law 255. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported June 21. Passed House under suspension of rules July 16. Senate Finance reported Oct. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 20. Approved Nov. 2. (See story, p. 193.)

S Res 225. Express sense of Senate that NPA and DPA should reconsider allocations of steel, copper and aluminum for schools and hospitals to provide a greater quantity of such materials for school and hospital construction to meet health and educational needs of the country. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), MOODY (D Mich.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and adopted Oct. 18.

H Res 474. Express sense of House that NPA and DPA should reconsider allocations of steel, copper and aluminum for schools and hospitals to provide a greater quantity of such materials for school and hospital construction to meet health and educational needs of the country. BAILEY (D W.Va.). Considered in House by unanimous consent and adopted Oct. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS

S Res 71. Provide $125,870 for Labor and Public Welfare Committee for expenses of investigations and employment of temporary

personnel from Feb. 1, 1951, through Jan. 31, 1952. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 28. Senate adopted Feb. 28.

S Res 164. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to expend $841.49 from contingent fund of the Senate to discharge obligations for personal services incurred during 81st Congress. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

H Res 73. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to make certain studies, and grant subpena power to that committee. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Rules reported Feb. 27. House adopted Feb. 28.

H Res 149. Provide $30,000 for Committee on Education and Labor for investigations authorized by H Res 73. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Administration reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

Unfinished Business

EDUCATION

S 703. Provide that, in determination of amount which local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school construction purposes, no reduction shall be made for prior construction under the WPA, PWA, and NYA programs. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 1452. Authorize $7,500,000 a year for five years, beginning in fiscal 1952, for grants-in-aid to states which provide matching funds for extension of public library service to rural areas. HILL (D Ala.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 17.

HEALTH

S 337. Amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health and nursing professions. MURRAY (D Mont.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 15. Senate recommitted Oct. 4. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported with amendment Oct. 18. (See story, p. 190.)

S 445. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. HILL (D Ala.), MURRAY (D Mont.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), CORDON (R Ore.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), CHAPMAN (D Ky.), SMITH (R N.J.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), MALONE (R Nev.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), AIKEN (R Vt.), TAFT (R Ohio), NEELY (D W.Va.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate, 38-35, March 16. (See story, p. 191.)

S 513. Provide for study of mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners and civilian internees during World War II. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 12.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 2416. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that income from discharge of indebtedness shall be excluded from gross income. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported April 11. Passed House April 12. Senate Finance reported May 17. Senate amended to provide for increased public assistance grants to states, then recommitted June 26. Senate Finance reported with public assistance amendment July 9. Passed Senate with amendment July 19. Referred to Ways and Means Committee with Senate public assistance amendments July 26. (See story, p. 192.)

HR 5118. Amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for federal civilian employees. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 14. Failed of passage under suspension of rules (225 "yeas" required) 197-140, Oct. 4. (See story, p. 194.)

WELFARE

HR 1732. Amend National School Lunch Act to permit Alaska and Hawaii to participate on same basis as states. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Education and Labor reported Aug. 9. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15.

House Votes: Defense Housing; Defense Schools; Federal Unemployment Insurance; Railroad Retirement

1. Defense Housing Act of 1951 (HR 2988). Authorize $3 billion for housing in critical defense areas. Rule (H Res 166) providing for consideration of HR 2988. (Rejection of the rule prevented consideration of the bill. See story, p. 184.) Rejected, 171-219, March 14.
2. Defense Housing Act of 1951 (S 349). Authorize $1.6 billion for housing in critical defense areas. (See story, p. 000). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to terminate the act on June 30, 1952, instead of June 30, 1953. Rejected, 184-188, Aug. 15.
3. Defense Housing Act of 1951 (S 349). Cole (R Kan.) amendment to delete authority for government to acquire sites for development in connection with isolated defense installations. Rejected, 175-199, Aug. 15.
4. School aid in Defense Areas (HR 5411). Authorize federal assistance in provision of education and educational facilities in critical defense housing areas. Passage under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 208 "yeas" required). (See story, p. 194.) Passed, 257-55, Oct. 15.
5. Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees (HR 5118). Amend Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for federal employees. (See story, p. 194.) Forand (D R.I.) motion to suspend rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority, or 225 "yeas" required). Failed to pass, 197-140, Oct. 4.
6. Railroad Retirement Act Amendments (HR 3669). Provide greater retirement and survivor benefits, and increase the amount of salary subject to taxation under the Railroad Retirement Act. (See story, p. 194.) Conference report. Agreed to, 340-0, Oct. 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	171	184	175	257	197	340
NAYS	219	188	199	55	140	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	163	25	27	134	118	178
NAYS	43	178	177	33	54	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	7	159	148	123	79	161
NAYS	176	9	21	22	86	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
1 Boykin (D)	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	X	X	Y	?	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	?
2 Engle (D)	Y	X	X	Y	Y	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	X	N	✓	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
10 Werdel (R)	N	✓	✓	?	N	?
Los Angeles County						
18 Doyle (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
16 Jackson (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
17 King (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	?
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	N	?	?	N	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	?
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
3 Sikes (D)	N	X	X	✓	N	?
GEORGIA						
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Davis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	X	X	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	X	X	Y	?	?
8 Wheeler (D)	N	✓	?	Y	N	Y
9 Wood (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	N	?
IDAHO						
2 Budge (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Wood (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?
15 Mason (R)	N	✓	✓	?	Y	Y
25 Price (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	✓	✓	?	N	Y
22 Springer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Chicago—Cook County						
3 Busbey (R)	N	✓	✓	✓	?	?
13 Church (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	Y	X	X	N	Y	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 McVey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	✓	X	X	X	?	?
11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Vail (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	N	✓	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Hall (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Watts (D)	Y*	N	N	?	?	?
2 Whitaker (D)	?	X	X	Y	?	Y
LOUISIANA						
8 Allen (D)	Y	X	X	✓	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	✓	X	X	✓	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	X	X	✓	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	Y	X	X	✓	?	?
5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	✓	N	?
3 Willis (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
MAINE						
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	Y	-	-	-
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
6 Beall (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne County						
15 Dingell (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	?
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
9 Hagen (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y

*Vote cast by Underwood.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	✓	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI						
6 Armstrong (R)	N	✓	?	?	N	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	?	N	N	✓	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	X	X	Y	Y	?
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Buffett (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	?
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	-	-	-
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	Y	X	X	?	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	N	?	✓	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	?	N	N	X	✓	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	Y	-	-	-
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
42 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
43 Radwan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	✓	✓	?	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	N	N	N	?	?	Y
30 Wharton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	Y	X	X	X	Y	Y
15 Celler (D)	✓	N	N	N	?	?
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	X	✓	✓	N	N	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	?
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
26 McGrath (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	X	X	X	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	X	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	N	✓	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	X	X	✓	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	N	✓	?	?
9 Doughton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	N	Y	✓	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Aandahl (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
OHIO						
14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Bender (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	Y	?	?	-	-	-
11 Brehm (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	N	✓	✓	?	?	?
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
17 McGregor (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	Y*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	?
29 Denny (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	X	-	-	-	-	-
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Kearns (R)	N	✓	?	✓	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Sittler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	N	Y	Y	-	-	-
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	?	N	N	N	?	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	?	?	✓	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	?
21 Fisher (D)	N	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard (D)	N*	-	-	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	?
18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Teague (D)	?	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	N	✓	?	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	?
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	?
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
VERMONT						
AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	X	X	Y	?	Y
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	✓
7 Murray (R)	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	?	N	?	Y
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
WYOMING						
AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

*Vote cast by Frank Buchanan. *Vote cast by Gossett. *Vote cast by John Kee.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 202 (chart)
Caption No. 2, date of vote should be July 19 (not July 18).

Senate Votes: Local Public Health Service; Social Security Amendment; Medical Training Aid

1. Public Health Assistance to States (S 445). Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. (See story, p. 191.) Passage of bill. Passed, 38-35, March 16.
2. Social Security Act Amendment (HR 2416). Make certain amendments to Internal Revenue Code, and amend Social Security Act to increase public assistance grants. (See story, p. 192.) Jenner (R Ind.), Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to repeal provision of Social Security Act which bans payments to states which allow public access to records of public assistance payments under grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 38-30, July 18.
3. Emergency Professional Health Training Act (S 337). Provide a 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health and nursing professions. (See story, p. 190.) Pastore (D R.I.) amendment providing a lower schedule of subsidies for current students, and higher rate for new students. Rejected, 23-42, Oct. 4.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3
YEAS	38	38	23
NAYS	35	30	42

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3
YEAS	28	10	20
NAYS	10	24	11

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3
YEAS	10	28	3
NAYS	25	6	31

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	✓	?	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden (D)	Y	?	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright (D)	Y	?	✓
McClellan (D)	N	?	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N
Nixon (R)	?	Y	N
COLORADO			
Johnson (D)	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Benton (D)	Y	N	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	?	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear (D)	X	✓	X
Williams (R)	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland (D)	N	Y	X
Smathers (D)	Y	?	?
GEORGIA			
George (D)	N	?	X
Russell (D)	Y	Y	✓
IDAHO			
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N
Welker (R)	X	✓	N
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	N
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart (R)	N	Y	X
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N
IOWA			
Gillette (D)	Y	?	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	?	?
KANSAS			
Carlson (R)	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Underwood (D)	-	N	X
Clements (D)	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA			
Ellender (D)	Y	?	N
Long (D)	✓	?	Y

	1	2	3
MAINE			
Brewster (R)	N	?	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND			
Butler (R)	X	Y	?
O'Conor (D)	N	?	X
MASSACHUSETTS			
Lodge (R)	✓	X	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	X	N
MICHIGAN			
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N
Moody (D)	-	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland (D)	?	Y	?
Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings (D)	Y	N	✓
Kem (R)	N	Y	?
MONTANA			
Ecton (R)	N	N	N
Murray (D)	Y	N	✓
NEBRASKA			
Butler (R)	X	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	?
NEVADA			
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	N	?	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges (R)	X	?	?
Tobey (R)	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY			
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	✓	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson (D)	✓	N	?
Chavez (D)	✓	N	✓
NEW YORK			
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	?	Y	N

	1	2	3
OHIO			
Bricker (R)	?	Y	N
Taft (R)	✓	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y
Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Cordon (R)	N	Y	?
Morse (R)	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff (R)	N	✓	?
Martin (R)	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Green (D)	Y	?	Y
Pastore (D)	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case (R)	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
Kefauver (D)	✓	N	Y
McKellar (D)	?	N	N
TEXAS			
Connally (D)	Y	?	N
Johnson (D)	?	N	✓
UTAH			
Bennett (R)	N	Y	N
Watkins (R)	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken (R)	Y	X	?
Flanders (R)	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd (D)	N	Y	?
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Cain (R)	Y	?	?
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	✓
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	✓
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy (R)	?	Y	N
Wiley (R)	N	?	N
WYOMING			
Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	?	?	?

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

FOREIGN POLICY

Major Actions

Mutual Security Act

Trade Agreements

Troops to Europe Debate

MacArthur Recall Hearing

Mutual Security Act Of 1951

HR 5113 — P.L. 165

Summary — Congressional action was completed Oct. 8, 1951, on an omnibus bill (HR 5113) authorizing $7,483,400,000 in foreign economic and military aid under the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

The authorization was about $1 billion under the amount requested by the President and reflected the economy - mindedness of most Republicans and some Democrats. However, HR 5113 authorized approximately $150 million more than Congress actually appropriated for the program.

House action on the huge authorization measure began June 26 when the Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings. The Committee approved the bill Aug. 9 after listening to scores of witnesses, mostly supporters of the Administration program. The House passed the measure Aug. 17 after two days of debate highlighted by Republican efforts to effect severe trims in the amount authorized.

The Administration took its case to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 26 and there, as in the House, the big battles were over economy. The bill received Committee approval Aug. 24 and was passed by the Senate Aug. 31 after three days of debate.

Senate-House conferees agreed on a compromise version Sept. 27. The Senate approved the compromise Oct. 2 and the House took similar action on Oct. 5, but also knocked out a provision making the Mutual Security Director a board member of the Export-Import Bank. The Senate accepted the altered measure Oct. 8.

The President signed HR 5113 Oct. 10, and it became Public Law 165. Both the Senate and House on Oct. 25 approved a compromise bill (HR 5684 — Public Law 249) appropriating $7,328,903,796 to run the program.

Provisions

In addition to the new authorization the bill included a re-authorization of $816,700,000 in unspent funds. The aggregate would be used to promote U.S. security and foreign policy by granting military, economic and technical aid to friendly nations to strengthen the collective defenses of the free world.

Detailed provisions:

Authorize for Europe $5.028 billion military and $1.022 billion economic aid for North Atlantic Treaty countries and other countries the President determines to be vital to the North Atlantic defense. He must report such determination to appropriate Congressional committees; includes Greece and Turkey among Europe economic aid recipients. (Those nations received military aid under the Near East program.)

Permit use of up to $100 million of the European military aid for recruiting Iron Curtain country refugees for military units.

Allow up to $10 million of the European economic aid to encourage population shifts from overcrowded areas to areas with manpower shortages.

Aid For Near, Far East

Authorize $396,250,000 for military aid to Greece, Turkey and Iran. Up to 10 per cent of this could be spent on other Near East countries if the President determines it is of "critical importance" to the mutual defense program.

Authorize $160 million for economic and technical aid in Africa and the Near East. Of this $50 million could be used to aid Arab refugees from Palestine and another $50 million for aid to refugees going to Israel.

Authorize $535,250,000 in military aid for the area of China, the Philippines and Korea. The President could use up to $50 million of this without specifying the nature of the spending, if it were in the security interests of the U.S.

Authorize for the same China area $237,500,000 for economic aid.

Authorize $45 million for a U.S. contribution to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Up to 50 per cent of this could be transferred to the China area economic aid fund.

Authorize $38,150,000 in military aid to American Republics, provided its use promotes the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Authorize $21,250,000 for technical aid to the American Republics.

Abolish the Economic Cooperation Administration, set up Mutual Security Agency and transfer to it the functions of ECA. Prohibit ECA powers from extending beyond June 30, 1952, except those the President determines necessary for the mutual security program. Require the President to notify Congressional committee which powers are to be extended.

New Agency's Duties

Duties of the new Agency: Administration of the military aid programs in recipient countries; provision of equipment and money aid for those countries; provision of limited economic aid to countries where the U. S. has joint control (such as Austria).

Place responsibility for operation of both the mutual security program and the Mutual Security Agency in a Director for Mutual Security, at a salary of $22,500 a year. Director and his three top aides must be appointed by the President with Senate approval.

Establish the functions of the Director as integrating and coordinating the operations of the State and Defense Departments in the mutual security program.

Stipulate that nothing in the Act infringes on powers of the Secretary of State.

Make the Secretary of Defense responsible for determining military end-item needs, procurement of military equipment, supervision of equipment use and of training foreign military personnel, settting of priorities and apportionment of funds between services.

Allow the Defense Secretary to furnish up to $1 billion in military items out of the U.S. supplies, subject to reimbursement from aid funds.

Fund Transfer Power

Give the President authority to apportion funds between countries and permit him to transfer up to 10 per cent of the funds from one area to another. In doing so he must notify Congress.

Allow use of up to $55 million of European economic aid to increase production of strategic materials in which the U.S. is deficient.

Require that as much as possible, and at least 10 per cent, of the aid be in the form of loans.

Permit Europe - aid funds to be used for acquisition or construction of facilities for collective defense.

Prohibit use of aid funds for rental or purchase of land or for payment of taxes.

Require one of the following security clearance procedures for Americans assigned to duties under the program:

(1) An FBI investigation followed by a report submitted to the MSA Director or the Secretary of State. The appropriate one of these officials must certify he believes the employee to be loyal. Copies of the certification must be filed with the Senate and House Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs committees, respectively.

Or (2) a military intelligence agency must investigate the employee and the Defense Secretary must certify he believes the employee loyal. Copies of the certification go to the two Congressional Committees. (The security clearance does not apply to officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.)

Conditions For Aid

Prohibit aid — military, economic, or technical — from going to any nation unless the President finds it will strengthen U. S. security and the recipient country has agreed to: Promote peace; take mutually agreed on action to eliminate causes of international tension; fulfill military obligations it has assumed in agreements with the U. S.; contribute its share toward development of its and the free world's defensive strength.

Set forth this policy of Congress: That the program be administered to encourage private enterprise in developing resources of recipient nations; discourage "cartel and monopolistic business practices" in "certain" recipient countries because they "result in restricting production and increasing prices"; encourage "the development and strengthening of the free labor union movements as the collective bargaining agencies of labor within such countries."

Require participating countries to establish fair labor standards of wages, working conditions, and management-labor relations.

Permit appropriate Congressional committees and staffs concerned with the program to use counterpart funds without charge to appropriations for the committees.

Require the President to report to Congress every six months on the operation of the program. The report is to be prepared by the Mutual Security Director.

Background

The Mutual Security Program enacted in 1951 merged two previous programs of multi-billion dollar economic and military aid to foreign nations.

The economic aid was first authorized in 1948, and renewed in 1949 and 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 334, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 204.)

The military assistance program was inaugurated in 1949 to implement the North Atlantic Treaty and was extended the following year. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 351, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 220.)

On May 24, 1951, President Truman called upon the 82nd Congress to approve an $8.5 billion "Mutual Security Program" which would consolidate the previous foreign aid projects. The request broke down into $6.3 billion for military and $2.2 billion for economic help. In preparing the cost estimates, he said, "each of these separate programs has been revised in the light of the emergency situation that exists in the world." Economic help for Europe was "now being directed primarily to support rearmament," he pointed out.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings June 26 on the Mutual Security Program.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the initial witness, urged the Committee to endorse the program as the chief way to stop Soviet expansion by "encroachment." He warned that economic aid was just as important as military assistance, and hoped Congress would not take "too narrow a view" of the need for the former.

Testifying June 27, Acheson said there was "no thought" of U. S. military intervention in the Iranian crisis (involving control of that nation's oil resources) but that our government was "bending every effort to bring about a favorable solution." He noted that Iran was included among the countries the MSP would benefit, and said "we must consider the program for Iran as apart from this particular crisis."

Acheson urged June 28 that the Economic Cooperation Administration, scheduled to disband by July 1, 1952, be kept intact to handle the MSP. Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) agreed that the ECA's experts should be kept on, but said the agency itself should expire at the set date. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) concurred.

Marshall Testifies

George C. Marshall, then Secretary of Defense, was the second witness. The cabinet officer June 29 underscored previous testimony by Acheson that a cease-fire in Korea should not cause this country to relax its mobilization efforts. Said Marshall: "In some ways, we should be making an even geater effort." Basically, he said, "Korea is an incident in the world picture."

As Acheson had, Marshall stressed the European need for economic assistance. He said the more immediate need for military assistance should not eclipse the long-range importance of economic aid, which itself helped recipient nations to move ahead on their rearmament programs.

Marshall declared July 2 the MSP was not "padded" in its money estimates, but really had been "pared" to the bone. He said he thought the European Recovery Program (the Marshall Plan) as such could be ended on schedule, and its major function be carried forward in the MSP. He declared that Spain, Turkey and Greece should be admitted to the NATO.

W. Averell Harriman, special adviser to President Truman on foreign affairs, testified July 3. He also warned against relaxation in the event of a Korean peace, or reliance exclusively on military build-ups to stop the Kremlin. He stressed the importance of the MSP as a way for the U. S. to hold its allies, and cautioned against pressures for this country to try to "go it alone."

Bradley Says Aid Vital

The over - all foreign aid proposal was supported July 13 by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who said America's defense frontiers to the east were still "in the heart of Europe" and that military aid to western Europe was essential to meet the threat of Soviet aggression

XUM

Bradley testified that in addition to providing planes, tanks, guns and other military items, the program should furnish NATO members with other assistance in the form of machine tools, production equipment, and other essentials "to help them build their own armament industries."

Paul G. Hoffman, former Economic Cooperation Administrator, July 17 outlined for the Committee a four-point program with which he said the U.S. and its friends could win the "cold war." Supporting the huge foreign aid program, he warned that the alternative to winning on the military, political, informational and economic fronts was a billion-dollar-a-day word conflict. He said a single, independent agency should control both economic and military dollars.

But later that day, Nelson Rockefeller, former Assistant Secretary of State and wartime Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, testified and bluntly disagreed with the Hoffman single agency plan.

Before the Committee July 18, George W. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State for European affairs, reported a new "heads up" attitude in western Europe, reflecting a steady improvement in the peoples' morale.

Terming the defense of western Europe "in effect a defense of the United States", Gen. J. Lawton Collins July 19 told the Committee it was by no means certain the U.S. could survive the political, economic and military onslaught that could be expected if Europe and the Middle East should fall under Communist domination.

The Army Chief of Staff strongly endorsed the Administration's proposed $8.5 billion foreign aid program.

Soviet Expansion Cited

George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, July 20 cited Russia's traditional urge to expand toward the south as a strong reason for authorizing $540 million in military and economic aid for the Near East and Africa.

Also July 20, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce filed a statement with the Committee urging approval of the Mutual Security Program, but said it believed the aid should be limited to $5 billion for the current fiscal year.

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman was represented before the Committee July 21, two days before Sherman's death, by his deputy, Vice Admiral Donald B. Duncan. Speaking for Sherman, Duncan urged expansion of military aid to the Middle East area, and said the U.S. should take all reasonable steps toward maintaining stability in that area. He quoted Sherman as regarding the "strategic importance of the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East as almost equal to that of the North Atlantic Treaty area itself."

McGhee, appearing before the Committee again July 24, said the Administration had developed an $80 million program of American aid for five South Asian nations which would stress food production. The proposed aid, to cover India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal, would bring large returns in furthering U.S. security interests, McGhee said.

A Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesman testifying July 24 approved the Mutual Security Program but urged greater emphasis on "non-military aspects."

Turning to another phase of the program July 25, the Committee heard Assistant Secretary of State Edward G. Miller, Jr., advocate $62 million in aid to Latin America. He said Latin America had agreed to fight Communist aggression with force, but needed financial help in building up its armies. Of the proposed $62 million, $40 million would go for military aid and $22 million for technical cooperation programs.

The Committee wound up hearings on the Mutual Security Program with sessions July 27, 28, 30 and 31. Witnesses at the closed sessions included ECA and Army spokesmen, July 27; Ambassadors Charles M. Spofford, U.S. Deputy to the North Atlantic Council, and Milton Katz, ECA representative for Europe, July 28; officials from the State and Defense Departments and the Navy, July 30, and Lt. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe, July 31.

The Committee then began the task of writing HR 5113.

Committee Report

It approved Aug. 9 a foreign economic and military aid program for fiscal 1952, cutting $651,250,000 from the $8.5 billion requested by the President. The authorization recommended was $7,848,750,000.

The Committee also proposed a new agency — the Mutual Security Administration — to handle all foreign aid programs, except those involving procurement and distribution of military equipment, to be handled by the Defense Department. It stipulated that nothing contained in the bill "shall be construed to infringe upon the powers or functions of the Secretary of State." Chairman Richards said this was to protect the over-all foreign policy authority of the State Department.

An attempt in Committee by Reps. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D N.Y.) to add the controversial St. Lawrence Seaway proposal to the foreign aid bill failed when Richards ruled the project was not within the intended scope of the bill.

Floor Action

The omnibus foreign aid bill (HR 5113) was passed by the House Aug. 17, after the chamber had trimmed $350 million from the economic aid program for Western Europe.

The reduction was not as great as some Republicans sought. As the House took up the bill Aug. 16, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.) reported strong GOP inclinations to cut "up to a billion dollars" from the bill.

These were among the views brought out in debate:

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) told the House he was "apprehensive" about the possibility that weapons supplied to then friendly nations might some day be turned against the U.S. He named Iran as an example.

Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) called for a cut of $2 billion from the bill. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) said he was resigned to backing the foreign assistance programs as a form of insurance. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) believed military aid to nations "who will fight on our side" is "sound economy."

Warns Against Isolationism

Committee Chairman Richards cautioned against isolationism and pleaded for no cuts beyond those written into the bill by his Committee. He told the House that war with Russia was not inevitable. The aid program was offered "not to fight a war" but "to prevent a war."

The House got down to work on individual provisions late Aug. 17. First

to be considered were a series of amendments to cut the funds authorized. All these first economy moves were defeated.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) proposed a slash in military aid funds of $328 million and reduction of economic aid funds by $672 million. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) recommended cuts in military funds of $200 million and in economic funds of $300 million.

"I know how sacred a proposition this military thing is," Smith told the House, "but in view of the testimony before our Committee I think my cut of $328 million is as much justified as is the figure that is in the bill."

Fulton said the proffered cuts were minor in the long-range foreign-aid program. "A cut of two per cent," he said, "is simply saying to these fellows, 'Be careful of your administrative expenses. Use up the large balances of funds these programs already have from previous programs.' "

"It was the wholehearted and overwhelming opinion of the members of this Committee when we reported this bill," Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D N.Y.) countered, "that this was a fair and absolutely rock-bottom figure if we were going to help the people of Western Europe before it was too late."

"Now it is all right for you gentlemen," Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) said in opposition to the cuts, "to go back to your home districts and say that we have cut this bill and that we have saved $500 million. But will you be frank enough to go back to your district and tell your people that at the same time you are hurting the security of the United States?"

House Rejects Cuts

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) said he would support all amendments to cut the bill and would vote "no" on the entire bill. The program, he said, was not necessary. "Over five years have passed since the shooting in World War II stopped," Burdick said, "and Western Europe has been exposed to overwhelming Russian armies ever since — but no trouble has broken out, and in my opinion no trouble will break out."

These cuts were rejected by the House without record votes. The two Smith amendments went down, 132-162 and 135-167 on standing and teller votes, respectively. The Fulton amendments were voted down 127-166 and 146-149 on standing and teller votes, respectively.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) then offered an amendment making Senate ratification necessary before any European nation not in the Atlantic Pact could be given aid. He said the restriction was aimed at aid to Spain and Yugoslavia. The amendment lost on standing vote, 45-83.

Moves to cut sections giving aid to Africa and the Near East, to refugees in Israel and to South and Central America all were rejected on nonrecord votes.

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) obtained approval for an amendment specifying that the President could not circumvent the single - agency administration of the foreign aid program by reserving some of the powers to himself and then delegating them to a different agency or to the State Department.

Roosevelt sought to modify the Vorys amendment to permit the President to administer personally some of the powers and delegate others to the Secretary of Defense, but was beaten, 66-126, on standing vote. The Vorys amendment carrid, 134-91, standing vote.

A proposal which, he said, would tend to prevent future black markets and surplus-property scandals was pushed through by Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Chairman of a House subcommittee investigating disposal of World War II surplus property. His amendment, agreed to on voice vote, specified that unused aid materials or equipment be returned to the United States.

After Administration forces had defeated almost all restricting amendments to the bill, the House prepared to give final approval to the measure. But B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) moved unexpectedly to send the bill back to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to cut the economic aid to Europe section by $350 million.

House Passage

A roll-call vote was demanded. The motion carried, 186-177, and the required cut was made immediately.

The House then passed HR 5113 as amended 260-101 on roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 262.)

In the roll call on final passage Democrats voted for the measure, 179-20. Republicans opposed it, 80-81. On the Economic Aid funds cut roll call, Democrats opposed the cut, 37-162; Republicans supported it, 149-14.

The House-approved bill would have authorized the following expenditures (in millions):

	Military	Economic	Total
Europe	$5.028	$ 985	$6.013
Near East and Africa	415	175	590
Asia and the Pacific	530	237.5	767.5
Korean Rehabilitation		11.25	11.25
Latin America	40	22	62
ECA (for strategic materials)		55	55
Totals	**6,013**	**1,485.75**	**7,498.75**

The bill also would set up a special agency, the Mutual Security Administration, to administer the program. It would take over the work of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the International Security Affairs Committee of the State Department and would be independent of the State Department.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) — Permit refugees from countries behind the iron curtain to be formed into NATO military forces. Voice vote.

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) — Strike out provision permittng the President to reserve to himself or delegate to the Secretary of Defense administrative powers under the Act not specifically given to the President. Standing, 134-91.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Cut from 100 to 60 the number of $11,500- to $14,000-a-year executives who could be hired under the Act. Standing, 114-97.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) — Require nations receiving equipment or material free under the Act to turn it back to the United States when it ceased to use the equipment or material. Voice.

Vorys — Provide further legal recourse for persons harmed by patent infringements arising from the Act. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Cut military aid funds from $5.028 billion to $4.828 billion. Standing vote, 127-166.

Fulton — Cut economic aid funds from $1.335 billion to $1.035 billion. Division, 144-159; tellers, 146-149.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Cut military aid funds from $5.028 billion to $4.7 billion. Standing, 132-162.

Smith (R. Wis.) — Cut economic aid funds from $1.335 billion to $663 million. Standing, 132-159; tellers, 135-167.

XUM

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) — Deny economic aid to any country permitting illegal export of narcotics to the United States. Standing, 35-62.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Require consent of the Senate before aid could be extended to a European country not in the Atlantic Pact. Standing, 45-83.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Cut economic aid to Africa and the Near East from $175 million to $140 million. Standing, 75-85; tellers, 101-141.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) — Strike out section earmarking $50 million for aid to refugees in Israel. Standing, 65-146.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D-N.Y.) — Provide administrative powers under the bill not going to the MSA Administrator or the Secretary of Defense must be used personally by the President (offered as a substitute for the first Vorys amendment accepted, above). Standing, 66-126.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Cut from 25 to 10 the number of $15,000-a-year executives who can be hired by the MSA Administrator. Standing, 109-115.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Direct the MSA Administrator to encourage tourist travel in aided countries. Standing, 12-71.

Curtis (Mo.) — Strike out $50 million fund to be used at the President's discretion "in the general area of China." Standing, 66-128.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Set up commission to study the problems of private investment in underdeveloped foreign areas. Standing, 63-126.

Kennedy — Cut military aid to Central and South America from $40 million to $20 million. Standing, 98-108.

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) — Strike out section providing that nothing in the Act "shall be construed to infringe upon the powers or functions of the Secretary of State." Voice.

SENATE

Hearings

The Administration took its case for foreign aid to the Senate July 26 when the Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings on the $8.5 billion program requested by the President. This Committee was joined on July 30 by the Armed Services Committee which also had claimed jurisdiction over the bill because of its military aspects. Joint meetings then were held.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, first witness, told the Foreign Relations group, he termed the Mutual Security Program "an essential and vital part of our country's defense and foreign policies." He said it would take about $25 billion spread over the next three years to provide U.S. allies with "capital equipment" for defense. He contended that aid given to allies would yield larger and faster returns in national security than would come from spending the same amount on our own armed forces.

Defense Secretary George C. Marshall testified July 27 that the foreign aid program was "the best investment" the United States could make in the interest of world peace.

Marshall strongly objected to proposals to spread the proposed $8.5 billion in military and economic aid abroad over two years instead of one.

Giving his estimate of the number of troops in Western Europe, Marshall said European allies expect to have 2.5 million men in service by the end of 1952. The number of American servicemen in Europe would be 400,000, Marshall said. His estimate of U.S. troop strength in Europe was immediately challenged by Congressmen who said they had understood from testimony he gave Congress during its "Troops to Europe" debate (See page 226), Feb. 15 that the figure would be 200,000, making up six divisions.

In a clarifying letter July 29, Marshall said the 400,000 figure was right. The 200,000 difference in the two figures supposedly was due to different estimates on the number of supporting troops needed for the six divisions authorized by Congress.

Joint Meetings

The Senate July 30 officially referred the foreign aid bill to two Committees jointly, the Armed Services and Foreign Relations groups, after Armed Services won its argument that the $8.5 billion program, mostly for military aid, was an armed service problem.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, in testifying July 31, put the U.S. troop strength on a different basis than had Gen. Marshall — 344,000 by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1952.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Dwight D. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, gave the two Committees in closed session Aug. 1 deails of "steady progress" in organizing North Atlantic Treaty forces.

Tom Connally (D Tex.), acting as chairman of the two Committees, said Gruenther gave Eisenhower's two main objectives as: Development of a "defensive posture" in the North Atlantic sufficient to deter aggression, and buildup of enough strength to defeat the aggressor if war comes. He also said Eisenhower was emphasizing air power in defense planning.

Part of a proposed $700 million cut in the aid program was opposed Aug. 2 by witnesses before the Committees. Ambassador Charles M. Spofford, U.S. Representative to the North Atlantic Council of Deputies, and Ambassador Milton Katz, ECA special representative in Europe, said a $285 million reduction in the $1.6 billion in economic aid for Europe would hurt European military production more than the amount indicated.

Spofford also testified that production of military equipment in Europe roughly had doubled in a year.

Threat Averted

Reporting on the following day's closed session, Connally said Gen. William H. Arnold, head of the U.S. military mission to Turkey, convinced the Commitees that "there is no prospect of a direct attack on Turkey by Communist forces" as there was when the Greek-Turkish aid program began.

Assistant Secretary of State George C. McGhee told the Senators that he proposed $540 million in aid for the Near East and Africa would "bolster political stability and security."

Turning to the Latin America aid program, Senators Aug. 6 were told by Lt. Gen. Charles L. Bolte that military assistance to those nations would relieve the U.S. of the need to station 100,000 troops in the Caribbean area in case of war. That was the number of troops kept in the area during World War II, Bolte said.

Edward G. Miller, Jr., an Assistant Secretary of State, told the Committee that the American Republics had put up $3 for every $1 furnished by the U.S. and would take over the major share of the area's defenses.

Dr. Henry C. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, State Department, said that agreements had been made with 32 countries for

"Point Four" technical assistance, and urged approval of the $67 million proposed for such aid.

Arguments for keeping the present administrative setup for operating the foreign aid program were given the Committees Aug. 7 by Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Undersecretary of State, and Thomas D. Cabot, Coordinator of International Security Affairs in the State Department.

Far East Danger Point

R. Allen Griffin, Director of ECA's Far East Division, told the Senators Aug 8 that "the most active threat to security of the free world today is in the Far East," and that Chinese Communists would increase pressure in Southeast Asia. Griffin outlined proposed aid to Formosa, the Philippines, Indo-China, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand.

Another witness, Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson, estimated the cost of reconstruction in Korea when peace was restored would be $250 million. Other witnesses Aug. 8 included Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Dr. Raymond Moyer, head of the ECA mission on Formosa.

Gen. Bradley, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified Aug. 9 that even the full $8.5 billion sought by the Administration might not be enough, because of rising prices.

Revision Begins

With foreign aid hearings concluded, the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees began Aug. 13 the revision of the $8.5 billion bill and Senators began to take sides on whether the authorization should be cut.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said he did not believe military aid to Western Europe could be cut much, but recommended slashing in half the proposed $2.2 billion in economic aid.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Foreign Relations Committee called for a $2 billion cut in the measure. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) of the Armed Services Committee Aug. 13 filed a motion with the two Committees to cut the aid program across the board by $1.275 billion or 15 per cent. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee said Aug. 14 that a 10 per cent reduction "might not be far off."

In an effort to save the program from heavy cuts, President Truman and Administration leaders met Aug. 16 with Senate leaders of both parties, and warned them that any reductions would seriously interfere with the fight against communism.

Committee

The combined Committees agreed tentatively Aug. 22 to accept most House totals for the foreign aid program.

On Aug. 24, they unanimously agreed to a $7,535,750,000 bill that was similar in funds authorized to the House-passed version, but was different in administrative setup.

The Committees recommended a total $964,250,000 below the original Administration request, but $37 million above the House figure. As recommended by the Committees, the bill authorized (in millions):

	Military	Economic	Total
Europe	$5,013.35	$1,130.5	$6,173.85
Near East and Africa	396.25	122.5	518.75
Asia and the Pacific	535.25	254.5	789.75
Latin America	38.15	15.25	53.4
Totals	**$6,013**	**$1,522.75**	**$7,535.75**

The Senate Committees also recommended that these changes be made in the House bill:

Place a ceiling of $10 million on funds to be given to the International Refugee Organization.

Lower the ceiling on economic aid earmarked for Palestine refugees from $50 million to $40 million each for Jewish and Arab refugees.

Place $100 million limitation on aid to refugees from Communist countries.

Cut from $450 million to $150 million the value of "excess" United States weapons which could be sent abroad (over and above other arms aid in the bill).

Authorize the President to use up to 50 per cent of Far East funds earmarked for Korean rehabilitation for economic aid in other Far East countries, provided rehabilitation work were not possible in Korea.

Drop a stipulation that 20 per cent of the economic and technical aid authorized must be in ECA loans.

Drop a provision for a Congressional "watchdog" committee to keep an eye on the program.

Drop the House single-agency plan for administration of the entire plan and divided authority among the Defense Department, State Department and ECA.

Authorize an independent coordinating board to operate under the President.

Exempt from the June 30, 1954, termination date of the bill Greek-Turkish aid, "Point Four" economic aid to underdeveloped areas and the Institute of American Affairs.

Floor Action

By a roll-call vote of 61-5, the Senate Aug. 31 passed the foreign aid authorization (HR 5113.) Before it did so, however, there were closer roll-call tests on proposals for changes, and the funds recommended by two Senate Committees — for Western Europe military and economic aid were reduced. (For voting, see page 264.)

Debate opened on the Senate floor Aug. 29, with Tom Connally (D Tex.) leading off. Connally had presided at the joint meetings his Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee held on HR 5113.

Delay in approving the military aid program, Connally said, would mean a delay in "completing the rearmament of the free world and a consequent prolonging of our rearmament program. In the long run that would mean that this program would cost us a great deal more, not less."

The economic aid, he added, "is largely designed to complement the military aid and to make it possible for the Europeans themselves to produce a larger proportion of the total military needs."

Blair Moody (D Mich.) urged approval of the bill. "Too little is being done too slowly to modernize Europe," he said.

Opponents of the bill got in their licks Aug. 30. William Langer (R N.D.) criticized the entire foreign policies of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) told the Senate "The American taxpayers are unable to carry the burden" of the foreign aid program. He said the total national debt, if divided among the states, would exceed the total taxable value of some states.

Press For Cuts

Several Senators indicated in the Aug. 30 debate that they would press for changes, some of them for reductions.

XUM

But Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) opposed all suggested cuts. The Administration figures, he said, assumed "a calculated risk for minimum security."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) replied, "that unless we can maintain a solvent Federal government. . .we will not be able to meet our own requirements for national defense. . ."

William Benton (D Conn.) asked that the full funds for Jewish and Arab refugees in Palestine be restored to the bill.

J. Wiliam Fulbright (D Ark.) said both the House cut of $350 million and a proposed Senate reduction of five per cent in military aid and 30 per cent in economic aid were "arbitrary figures."

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) attacked as a violation of the Constitution the amendment seeking to set up a single independent administrator for the entire aid program. Administration, he said should be left to the President.

Showdown on Provisions

The mutual security program faced critical tests early in the Aug. 31 session. Among these were decisions on two amendments offered by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), one of which was approved, to make new slashes in Europe's economic aid funds. The House had cut $350 million from funds for this purpose and the Committees reporting the bill in the Senate sustained this reduction. The successful Dirksen amendment, adopted on a roll-call vote, 36-34, cut another $250 million from European economic aid funds.

The other Dirksen amendment (it listed 15 other backers) would have slashed $500 million from the authorization. It was defeated, 31-41, on roll-call. Dirksen's co-sponsors were Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), George W. Malone (R Nev.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Francis Case (R S.D.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and James P. Kem (R Mo.).

The Senate went on to vote, 42-25 on roll call, to trim $37 million from the authorization for Europe's military assistance. This cut was proposed by Dworshak. He first had sought to trim $37.5 million from the military item, but was defeated by voice vote.

The only increase — voted into the bill by voice vote — was an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Taft adding $37,500,000 for the Near East. Under the proposal, $10 million of the increase was earmarked for aid to Arab refugees from Palestine and an equal amount for aid to Palestine in handling its influx of Jewish immigrants. Previously, the Committee-reported bill had earmarked $40 million for both Arab and Jewish refugees.

Interspersed in the long debate on the aid program was an amendment by George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Blair Moody (D Mich.) to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Almost two hours of debate were given to the proposal, but the sponsors then withdrew the amendment after being assured it would be considered in a separate bill.

With very little debate and without a record vote, the Senate eliminated from the bill a section giving the President authority to transfer 10 per cent of the economic - military aid funds earmarked for any area or country to another area or country where it might be more urgently needed for the same purpose. The amendment was offered by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa). Left in the bill, despite this change, was a provision permitting the transfer of up to five per cent of the European economic funds to military assistance, or vice versa, should the need arise. Douglas attempted to increase this to 10 per cent, but his proposal was defeated by voice vote.

Latin Point Four

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) twice brought up an amendment to transfer money from the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to the Point Four program in South America, and was able to win its adoption the second time. At first he wanted the transfer of $6.75 million, but was defeated. Unable to get reconsideration of this amendment, he changed the figure to $6 million, and was accepted. All this action was by voice vote.

Among last-minute actions on the bill was roll-call adoption, 36-31, of a double-barreled amendment by William Benton (D Conn.) directing the use of foreign aid funds where "readily feasible" to "discourage cartel and monopolistic practices" and to "encourage where suitable the development and strengthening of free labor union movements."

Taft and Connally actively opposed the amendment on the grounds it would be "outrageous interference with the internal affairs of other nations." Benton said more competition was needed in European business. As a maneuver to give Benton more time to discuss his proposal, Humphrey proposed striking out the words "readily feasible", but was voted down, 4-61. Later, Capehart asked reconsideration of the vote on Benton's amendment. His motion was narrowly defeated 32 to 35 on roll call.

Final Passage

The roll call on passage of HR 5113 was 61-5, but this vote sending the bill to a Senate-House conference was largely a formality. Those casting dissenting votes all were Republicans — Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Zales N. Ecton (Mont.), Kem, Langer and Schoeppel.

The total expenditure authorized in the House version, passed Aug. 17, was $7,498,750,000. The Senate's final total was $7,286,250,000.

The Senate's total foreign authorization was $1,213,750,000 less than was requested by the Administration. President Truman had sought a total of $8.5 billion, of which $6.3 billion was for military and $2.22 billion for economic assistance to all the areas.

As it went to conference, here is what the bill authorized (in millions):

	Military	Economic	Total
Europe	$5,006.35	$ 880.5	$5,886.85
Near East and Africa	396.25	160.0	556.25
Asia and the Pacific	535.25	254.5	789.75
Latin America	38.15	15.25	53.4
Totals	**$5,976.00**	**$1,310.25**	**$7,286.25**

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) — Eliminate section granting President authority to make 10 per cent transfer of any funds earmarked for one country or area to another where it might be more urgently needed for the same purpose. Voice vote.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Reduce authorized funds for European economic aid by $250 million. Roll call, 36-34.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Increase by $37.5 million authorized funds for economic aid to Africa and Near East. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) — Transfer $6 million from United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to Point Four program in South America. Voice.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Require aid, where "readily feasible", to be provided in such a way as to "discourage cartel and monopolistic practices prevailing in European business" and to "encourage where suitable the development and strengthening of free labor union movements." Roll call, 36-31 (after rejection of Humphrey amendment thereto eliminating words "readily feasible").

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) — Reduce by $37 million authorized funds for military assistance to European nations. Roll call, 42-25.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Reduce by $500 million authorization for economic assistance to Europe. Roll call vote, 31-41.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Restore authorization to $8.5 billion. Roll call, 17-56.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Increase by $5 million funds authorized for the International Refugee Organization. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) — Transfer $6.75 million from United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to the Point Four program in South America. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) — Place administration of the aid funds in a new, separate agency, with purse-string control over all military and most economic aid funds. Roll call, 18-50.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Reduce by $250 million authorized funds for military assistance to Europe. Roll call, 23-43.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Encourage formation of Federation of Free States of Europe. Roll call, 25-41.

Owen Brewster (R Maine) — Specifically name Western Germany, Spain and Yugoslavia among nations eligible to receive assistance under the Act. Roll call, 29 to 38.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) — Reduce by $37.5 million authorized funds for military assistance to Europe. Voice.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Increase from five to 10 per cent permitted transfers between funds for military and for economic aid for Europe. Voice

Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Increase by $249,650,000 authorized funds for military assistance to Europe. Roll call, 22-45.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Strike out words "readily feasible" in Benton amendment. Roll call, 4-61.

CONFERENCE

Senate-House conferees came to agreement Sept. 27 on a $7,483,400,000 foreign aid bill (HR 5113). The authorization was $197,150,000 above the amount voted by the Senate and $15,350,000 less than the total passed by the House. It was about $1 billion under the amount requested by the President.

The $7,483,400,000 in aid would be divided:

	Military	Economic
Western Europe	$5,028,000,000	$1,022,000,000
Near East, Africa	396,250,000	160,000,000
Asia, Pacific	535,250,000	237,500,000
Korean Reconstruction		45,000,000
American Republics	38,150,000	21,250,000
Totals	**$5,997,650,000**	**$1,485,750,000**

The conferees decided to abolish the Economic Cooperation Administration and shift ECA functions to a new agency headed by a Mutual Security Director drawing a salary of $22,500 yearly. He would be appointed by the President.

The Director would be authorized to coordinate the entire program and to settle disputes. The job of determining military requirements of recipient nations would go to the Defense Department and the President would apportion the funds among the countries. The State Department would continue to control the Point Four Program of aid to underdeveloped areas.

Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he regarded it as a "very significant act that the two houses came together on this delicate and somewhat involved situation. It means unity in foreign relations regardless of politics. . . "

Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and head of the conference group, concurred.

Accept Report

The Senate Oct. 2 approved by a 56-21 roll-call vote the conference report on HR 5113. The report was called up Oct. 1.

Acceptance came after the defeat of two Republican moves to block an increase in the amount of money the President could shift back and forth between the economic and military aid authorizations.

The House agreed to the conference report Oct. 5 on a 235-98 roll call that also knocked out a provision making the Mutual Security Director, as overall coordinator of the foreign aid program, a board member of the Export-Import Bank. The Senate took up the altered measure Oct. 8 and passed it by voice vote.

HR 5113 became Public Law 165 on receiving the President's signature Oct. 10.

"Trade With Reds" Banned

HR 4550 — P.L. 213

Summary — Congressional action was completed Oct. 11, 1951, on a bill (HR 4550) designed to cut off U.S. aid to any nation sending arms, military equipment or other strategic materials to Russia or Soviet-dominated areas.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.), was recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee July 16 and was passed by voice vote in the House Aug. 2.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee recommended the bill Aug. 16 with slight changes. The bill was taken up by the Senate Aug. 27 and passed on a roll-call vote, 55-16, Aug. 28. It evoked heated debate and several roll-call votes. (For voting, see page 266.). Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) and several other Republicans led an unsuccessful battle to gain Senate adoption of a different version, similar to an earlier Kem rider attached to an appropriation measure. This rider was repealed by the Battle bill.

The House agreed to the Senate changes Oct. 11 and the President signed the bill Oct. 26.

Provisions — As enacted, the bill provided for control of certain exports

XUM

to Russia or Soviet - dominated areas and also provided that any nations making such exports would be cut off from U.S. military, economic or financial assistance. The bill divided the commodities to be controlled into three groups.

The first group included arms, ammunition, implements of war and atomic energy materials. There could be no exception on the part of the U.S. or any other nation receiving U.S. aid to the enforcement of a strict embargo on these items.

The second group included materials of military significance — petroleum, transportation materials and items of importance for the production of arms. The President could direct the continuance of U.S. aid only when "unusual circumstances" indicated the cessation of aid would be detrimental to the security of the U.S.

The third group included commodities not of military significance. The U.S. would work out agreements with other countries in employing control of non-military items. If any nation broke the agreement, it would be cut off from U.S. aid.

Responsibility for administration of the law's provisions was assigned to the administrator of the mutual security program. (See page 205.)

The bill repealed two similar provisions enacted earlier. One was carried in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 170); the other, known as the Kem amendment, was carried in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1951.

Background—As early as 1948 Congress had enacted legislation designed to limit or prohibit the export of war materials to Iron Curtain countries from nations receiving U.S. assistance. Such a provision was included in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 and another was added in 1950 to a supplemental appropriation bill. (P.L. 843, 81st Congress. See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 130). The latter was sponsored by Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.).

A third provision was enacted in 1951 and was sponsored by Sen. Kem. Contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1951, which became law June 2 (See page 154). The Kem amendment repealed the Cannon amendment and spelled out export limitations in greater detail. It prohibited economic or financial (but not military) aid to any nation exporting military equipment or materials used for military production, to the Russian orbit. The restriction applied when the Armed Forces of the U.S. were actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out United Nations decisions. Exceptions to the embargo could be made by the U.S. National Security Council.

Using this power to make exceptions, the Council suspended operation of the Kem amendment for 90 days on grounds that it was against the best interests of the U.S. The Economic Cooperation Administration also objected to the amendment, complaining that it was too strict to permit effective continuation of the U.S. foreign aid program.

On June 2, in signing the appropriation bill which included the Kem amendment, President Truman called for prompt repeal of the provision, and asked for separate legislation if Congress decided some restriction were necessary.

HOUSE

Accordingly, a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee began study of new legislation and prepared HR 4550. Rep. Battle introduced this bill June 21. It was reported favorably by the full Committee July 16.

The House took up the bill Aug 2. After rejecting one amendment, it passed HR 4550 by voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr., (R Ind.) — Eliminate provision permitting the President to make exceptions in certain cases. Voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 21 reported the bill, with amendments. In addition to minor textual changes, the Senate group favored making the administrator of the foreign aid program responsible for carrying out provisions of the bill. As passed by the House, the bill called for a special Mutual Defense Assistance officer to administer its provisions.

Floor Action

Debate on the measure began on Aug. 27 and final passage came Aug. 28 after several roll-call votes.

One roll-call vote was on Aug. 27 on a motion by Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) to take up the legislation. Sen. Kem raised a point of order that the bill had not been on the calendar for one legislative day. Because it recessed instead of adjourning, the Senate theoretically was still working on the legislative day in which the report was made. To untangle the snarl, McFarland moved that the Senate adjourn for eight minutes and then begin a new "legislative day." The Senate agreed. Subsequently, McFarland's original motion to take up the bill was agreed to on a 32-29 roll-call vote.

During Aug. 28 debate, the Battle bill was vigorously attacked by Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and Kem. Wherry told the Senate that the purpose of the bill was "to destroy the Kem amendment" and replace it with "a flexible, discretionary statute, which could be interpreted by the State Department as it sees fit and which would permit the flow of strategic materials to Red China to continue." Kem termed the Battle bill "another discretionary bill with a built-in loophole."

The Senate rejected on a 29-46 roll-call vote Kem's motion to recommit the bill so that a committee could hold hearings on the measure.

Kem was handed a second defeat when the Senate refused, on a 27-44 roll call, to accept an amendment substituting a version by him which was stronger than the original "Kem amendment." Sens. Wherry, Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and George W. Malone (R Nev.) joined Kem in sponsoring the new amendment. The substitute would have prevented any exception to the ban on East-West trade.

During the heated debate the Republicans argued that the Administration was overly concerned for this country's European allies and too little concerned with what they charged was the "killing of American boys in Korea" by weapons shipped to Communists by some of those allies.

The Democrats, led by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), were aided by predominantly Eastern Republicans in arguing that the Kem group oversimplified a complicated problem and that Kem's plan would amount to an absolute prohibition on East-West trade to the injury of Western European recovery. They asserted that the House bill was a more realistic and far more lasting approach.

The Senate accepted without record votes all Committee amendments

and an amendment calling for support of any UN actions to block expors to aggressor nations.

Final passage of the bill came on a 55-16 roll-call vote.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) — Insert section providing that act be administered so it would support actions of the UN to prevent shipment of war goods to nation's fighting in definance of the UN. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

James P. Kem (R Mo.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and George W. Malone (R Nev.) — Substitute a bill similar to the Kem rider attached to the Third Supplemental Appropriations Bill (which HR 4550 repealed.) Roll-call vote, 27-44.

House Accepts Change

The House Oct. 11 agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote and sent the measure to the White House where the President signed it Oct. 26. It became Public Law 213.

Germany War Ended

HJ Res 289 — P.L. 181

Summary — The state of war between the United States and Germany was officially ended when a joint Congressional resolution (H J Res 289) recommended by President Truman was signed into law by him Oct. 19, 1951.

The President July 9 asked Congress for the legislation. He said in letters to Vice President Alben W. Barkley and Speaker Sam Rayburn that the action would "give the German people a new demonstration of our desire to help bring them back to membership among the nations of the free world."

The President made it clear that "termination of the state of war with Germany would not affect the status of the occupation" or "the right to reparations" the U. S. could claim for war damage. At the same time the Germans would "no longer be classed as enemies," he said.

Congress Acts

The resolution was reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee July 18. On a 380-0 roll-call vote (See page 260) the measure was passed by the House July 27. One member, Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) voted "present." He explained that he thought the move to end the war was premature.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Oct. 8 reported in the upper chamber an amended version of the resolution. The Committee amendment would permit for up to one year reopening of suits against the government in connection with property owned by Americans that was acquired by the government during the war.

However, on the floor of the Senate the Committee amendment was rejected by voice vote. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), leading opposition to the rider, told Members that the amendment was aimed at benefiting only one person, Ernest K. Halbach, former U. S. representative of Germany's I. G. Farben industrial empire, by permitting him to reopen a claim for seized properties that had been affiliated with Farben. He said the Halbach claim was settled in 1945.

The Senate passed the joint resolution by voice vote on Oct. 18 and sent it to the President. He signed it the next day, and it became Public Law 181.

Move Too Late

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) Oct. 19 sought to have the resolution returned to the Senate for further study. He said the language of the measure would permit continued seizure of German-owned property in this country. However, the resolution was signed into law before Congress could recall it.

The war which H J Res 289 ended was declared by a joint resolution of Congress approved Dec. 11, 1941. Fighting with Germany had ceased upon the unconditional surrender of that country on May 8, 1945.

Citizenship

HR 400—P.L. 114

Congress completed action Aug. 8, 1951, on a bill (HR 400) permitting Americans who voted in Italian elections in 1946 and 1948 to regain their citizenship.

There was little debate on the measure in either chamber. The House Judiciary Committee recommended the bill Feb. 7. The measure was designed to enable persons who lost their U. S. citizenship by voting in certain political elections or plebiscites held in Italy (on June 2, 1946, or April 18, 1948) to regain citizenship. A period of two - years was specified for operation of the measure.

Under U.S. laws, citizens lose their citizenship rights when they vote in a foreign election or plebiscite. In its report the House group said most of those affected voted because of fear that failure to do so would have subjected them to social and economic disadvantages and caused them to lose food rationing coupons.

The House passed the bill Feb. 19 by voice vote after a brief explanation of the measure.

The Senate Judiciary Committee May 23 recommended the bill, with an amendment providing that the persons regaining citizenship must first take an oath that they had done nothing to promote the cause of communism.

The Senate Aug. 6 approved its Committee's amendment and passed the bill by voice vote. The House agreed to the amendment Aug. 8 and President Truman signed HR 400, which became Public Law 114, on Aug. 16.

Naturalization of Asians

HR 403

Legislation providing for the removal of racial restrictions from U. S. naturalization laws was passed by the House in 1951 but did not receive further action during the first session of the 82nd Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee recommended the bill Feb. 7 and it was passed by voice vote in the House Feb. 19. There was no debate. The bill was not reported by the Senate Judiciary Commitee.

The bill would extend the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U. S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. It would affect approximately 87,000 Oriental aliens in this country, including an estimated 84,000 resident Japanese, 3,139 Koreans and 145 Polynesians.

Background — The 81st Congress passed a double-barreled bill (H J Res 238) for the same purpose, but it also contained provisions for revoking citizenship of aliens with past or future subversive records. President Truman, who approved the Asiatics section, vetoed the measure on the grounds the subversives provision was poorly framed and confusing. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 240.)

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act

HR 1612 — P.L. 50

Summary — The 17-year-old reciprocal trade agreements program permitting the President to make tariff concessions was extended for two years by passage of P. L. 50. In extending the program, Congress added "peril points" machinery and an "escape clause" to safeguard American industry from serious injury due to increased imports from other nations.

Congress also wrote in strong provisions intended to bar Communist countries from benefits of the trade program.

The existing reciprocal trade program was due to expire June 12, 1951. The House began hearings on the extension bill (HR 1612) Jan. 22 and passed it Feb. 7. Senate hearings started Feb. 22. The upper chamber passed its version of the bill May 23. After Senate-House approval of a compromise version, the bill was signed by the President June 16.

Long a party issue, the reciprocal trade program had been extended six times since its enactment in 1934. The Republican-controlled 80th Congress added the "peril points" provision in 1948. This was knocked out by the Democratic Congress which extended the measure the following year. The 1951 legislation gained strong Republican support because of the re-insertion of the "peril points" provision.

At House hearings on HR 1612, Secretary of State Dean Acheson urged continuance of the program and said failure to extend it would have "disastrous effects" and would harm the co-operative effort to build up the strength of the free world.

After hearing other witnesses, the Ways and Means Committee approved the extension Jan. 29 after defeating Republican efforts to restore the "peril points" provision. But on the House floor Feb. 7, the bill was amended on a Republican move to include the formula. The House also barred traffic concessions involving Russia and her satellites.

As Senate hearings opened, Acheson asked for deletion of some of the House amendments which he said would make the program "unworkable" Spokesmen of numerous groups testified for and against the House provisions of the bill.

The measure ultimately drafted by the Senate Committee included the "peril points" provision, and reflected several changes made in the House version.

Senate passage came May 23, at the end of three days of debate, during which Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) regaled his colleagues for a total of 12 hours speaking in opposition to the bill. Only Malone and Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) finally voted against the bill; 38 Democrats and 34 Republicans voted for it.

House and Senate conferees then worked out the differences between the two measures. Their compromise was approved by the Senate May 29 and the House June 5.

Provisions — The "Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951" was enacted to:

Extend for two years from June 12, 1951, the authority of the President to make foreign-trade agreements.

Require the President, before starting negotiations on foreign trade agreements, to submit to the Tariff Commission a list of products up for consideration of tariff changes, the Commission to set "peril points" for each item after holding hearings and conducting an investigation.

Provide that if the President makes a foreign trade agreement setting tariffs lower than the "peril point" recommended by the Tariff Commission he must report to Congress within 30 days and give his reasons.

Require the President, "as soon as practicable," to take action "to suspend, withdraw or prevent the application" of tariff cuts so Communist nations will not benefit from the program.

Provide that no import duty reduction "shall be permitted to continue" when it results in serious injury to the corresponding domestic industry.

Require the Tariff Commission to investigate any case of reported "serious injury" to domestic industry upon the request of the President, upon resolution of either the House, the Senate, the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee, or upon the application of any interested party. If the Tariff Commission finds that reduced tariffs have resulted in enough of an increase in imports to imperil a U. S. industry, it must recommend a change in the tariff concession. If the President does not act on the recommendation, he must report his reasons to the House Ways and Means Committee and to the Senate Finance Committee.

Authorize the President to take emergency action to prevent loss of perishable farm products when foreign or domestic surpluses develop.

Stipulate that enactment of the legislation does not indicate approval or disapproval by Congress of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, the multilateral agreement first negotiated at Geneva in 1947 and revised at the 1950-1 Torquay Conference.)

Require the President to take necessary measures to prevent the importation of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat and weasel furs coming from Russia or Communist China.

Background — The trade agreements program was started in 1934 under the leadership of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The legislation for the program was the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which empowered the President to modify United States tariff rates and to negotiate trade agreements with the advice of the Agriculture, Commerce, and State Departments, and the United States Tariff Commission. No duty under a trade agreement could be modified by more than 50 per cent of the rate prescribed in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, which set the nation's tariff structure.

Prior to 1951, the trade program had been extended six times, in 1937, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1948 and 1949. (For the story on previous extensions, see CQ Almanacs, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 190, and Vol. V, 1949, p. 362.)

The reciprocal trade program has been a party issue since the beginning. When the Act came up for renewal in 1948 in the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, it was extended for only one year and a "peril points" provision was added. This, strongly opposed by the Administration, required the Tariff Commission to recommend minimum rates necessary to protect domestic production of similar articles. If the President made agreements undercutting the "peril points" he had to explain to Congress his reasons for doing so.

In November of 1948, President Truman made "peril points" a campaign issue. Next year the Democratic 81st

Congress repealed the feature when it passed legislation extending the whole program until June 12, 1951.

The reciprocal trade votes in 1949 showed a deep cleavage between the two parties. In the House vote on a GOP recommital motion, only four per cent of the voting Republicans joined 97 per cent of the voting Democrats to prevent recommital. The Senate vote in 1949 on a GOP amendment to retain "peril points" found each Republican of the 35 who voted casting his ballot in favor of retention.

Vote Breakdown

Following are the votes through the years on this traditionally partisan issue. Figures for each year are on final passage of the original Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the subsequent extension bills.

SENATE

		Yeas	Nays
1934	Democrats	51	5
	Republicans	5	28
1937	Democrats	56	9
	Republicans	0	14
1940	Democrats	41	15
	Republicans	0	20
1943	Democrats	41	8
	Republicans	18	14
1945	Democrats	38	5
	Republicans	15	16
1948	Democrats	23	17
	Republicans	47	1
1949	Democrats	47	1
	Republicans	15	18

HOUSE

		Yeas	Nays
1934	Democrats	269	11
	Republicans	2	99
1937	Democrats	278	11
	Republicans	3	81
1940	Democrats	212	20
	Republicans	5	146
1943	Democrats	195	11
	Republicans	145	52
1945	Democrats	205	12
	Republicans	33	140
1948	Democrats	16	142
	Republicans	218	5
1949	Democrats	234	6
	Republicans	84	63

Definitions

Peril point — The lowest rate to which a tariff can be cut without "peril" to domestic industries. This is determined by the U. S. Tariff Commission for each item. If the President intends to cut any tariff below a particular "peril point", he must notify Congress.

Escape clause — This permits the U. S. to withdraw a tariff cut if it is hurting a U. S. industry.

Reciprocal trade agreement — A pact under which the U. S. makes cuts in import duties on products this country buys in exchange for reductions by other countries in the tariff on the things America sells abroad.

Most-favored-nation clause — This gives to a particular country the same concessions made to any other country.

HOUSE

Hearings

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years beyond the June 12, 1951, expiration date was urged Jan. 22 by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, as the House Ways and Means Committee opened a week of hearings on a bill (HR 1612) embodying the Administration proposal.

Acheson told the Committee that failure to renew the authority would have "most disastrous effects" and would "make a vast difference" in the cooperative effort to build up the economic and military strength of the non-Communist world.

Acheson said the challenge to America not only was "the threat of military aggression" but also "the threat of subversion, of stirring up class strife, of exploiting discontent, of preventing economic improvement." The challenge could be met, he said, with a great expansion of production, for which a huge flow of trade was essential.

The Secretary later told the Committee no large scale tariff negotiations were in prospect for the next three years but that this period will see consolidation and adjustment in the trade field.

On completion of his prepared statement, Acheson was peppered with questions by Republicans and Democrats alike. Asked about State Department objections to the old prohibition against lowering rates below "peril points" designated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, Acheson called the restrictions "unnecessary and harmful" to the program. The "peril point" provision was enacted by the Republican 80th Congress and repealed by the 81st.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) sought to stress the connection between a lowering of tariff barriers under the Act and the booming business of the Port of New Orleans since 1934. Acheson insisted the program had made a major contribution to the freer flow of trade between nations but conceded there was room for progress.

Jan. 24, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, usually on opposite sides of issues, joined in urging extension of the trade law. Morris S. Rosenthal, representing the Chamber, said "true world peace cannot be attained without expanded and unhampered international trade", while Stanley Ruttenberg, of the CIO, said "failure on the part of the U.S. to renew the program might well tend to undermine the trust of the free world in our willingness to assist them". The American Farm Bureau Federation also supported the extension.

Edward F. Vonderahe, speaking for the American Knit Handwear Association, and Walter W. Cenerazzo, national president of the American Watch Workers Union, Jan. 25 told the Committee tariff protection was needed to prevent ultimate ruin of their respective industries.

Committee

The Ways and Means Committee Jan. 29 approved the Trade Agreements Act extension by a vote of 18 to 7 after beating down a Republican move to restore the so-called "peril point" provision to the law.

This amendment would have required the U.S. Tariff Commission to determine the lowest rates to which tariffs could be cut without hurting American industry. If rates were then cut below these "peril points" the President would be required to give a formal explanation to Congress within 30 days. The Committee vote against this proposal sponsored by Simpson was 15 to 10, strictly along party lines. Such a proposal was written into the program by the Republican 80th Congress but was stricken out by the Democratic 81st.

The Committee also defeated Republican-sponsored amendments proposing:

XUM

1. That an "escape clause" be written into all presently outstanding trade treaties, providing for readjustment of tariffs if an American industry is hurt.

2. That most-favored-nation benefits must be denied Russia, Red China and other Communist areas in the case of trade treaties negotiated by the United States with other foreign nations.

3. That extension of the law be held to two years instead of three.

It was a fight for floor adoption of these amendments that was promised by House Republicans at a Jan. 30 party conference.

Floor Action

The House Jan. 31 took up the measure, but a showdown vote was deferred for a week after a day's general debate. The delay was caused by the death of Rep. John B. Sullivan (D Mo.) whose funeral was to be attended by a House delegation.

In the Jan. 31 debate, Republicans launched a determined attack on the 17-year-old tariff program, while Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, defended the Administration's long efforts, begun by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to eliminate or lower tariffs and stimulate international exchange of goods.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) said the State Department had undercut the American economy by reducing tariffs too much. He blamed the trade program for a shortage of wool in this country and said it also had retarded the watch-making industry.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) declared the trade program should not be extended, but if it were, it should be amended in line with the Republican-proposed restrictions defeated in Committee.

Referring to these GOP amendments, Doughton told the House to "take into account their sponsorship". He added: "The record of recent multilateral negotiations bespeaks the success with which the program is being administered. It would seem fruitless to revive the production of the factories and farms of the war-torn countries (of Europe) if the most efficient use of this production is to be prevented by barriers to trade. And the maximum collective economic strength of the free nations is now essential to our military security in the days ahead".

"Peril Points" Accepted

When the House next considered HR 1612 on Feb. 7, it formally adopted the "peril points" amendment, and balloted on other proposals.

Insertion of the "peril points" section was considered a major upset of the administration's 17-year-old reciprocal trade agreements program, initiated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1934 to help reduce trade barriers throughout the world. It also was considered a Republican victory.

When Simpson attempted to restore "peril points", 42 Democrats joined with 183 Republicans to approve the reinstatement on a 225-168 roll-call vote Feb. 7. Twenty-three of the import-conscious Democrats were from the South.

The Democrats voting for Simpson's "peril points" amendment spurned Majority Leader John W. McCormack's (D Mass.) plea to "follow the leadership of Cordell Hull" and avoid amendments which might "seriously impair" the entire agreements network.

On the other hand, Republican Reps. James G. Fulton (Pa.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and John W. Heselton (Mass.) voted against the Simpson amendment. His proposal actually drew two ballots. When the House was considering it in the Committee of the Whole, it was approved on a 198-107 division vote. The 225-168 roll call came shortly before final passage of the entire bill. (See page 260 for vote).

Other Provisions Added

Two additional Republican originated restrictions were added to the bill. One, by John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) barred tariff concessions which might involve Russia or so-called satellite countries in any future agreements negotiated. It was accepted on a voice vote. The second, sponsored by Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), spelled out redress U.S. industries might have if they claimed "injury" as a result of tariff concessions. It was accepted on a 191-89 division vote after being modified by a proposal by Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.). The Curtis-Bailey amendment was later reaffirmed in a voice vote.

A third amendment, successfully sponsored by John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), barred tariff concessions on foreign agricultural commodities which, when imported to the U.S., would undersell similar domestic products covered by federal price-support programs.

The bill as passed by the House extended the President's authority to conduct the reciprocal trade agreements program through June 12, 1954. His existing authority was due to expire June 12, 1951.

Republicans were said to have had ready an amendment to limit the extension to two years only, but to have discarded it once the "peril points" section of the bill had been endorsed.

A few minutes before HR 1612 was approved by a voice vote, a relatively perfunctory motion to recommit it was made by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.). In recent years, Republicans have made concerted efforts on such a motion — voting almost to a man to forestall passage of the reciprocal trade agreements bill itself.

But this year, after the GOP had revamped what the Administration had admitted was one of its first key foreign policy proposals to go before the new Congress, the Republicans split.

They shouted down an attempt by Rep. Fulton to obtain a record vote on the recommittal motion. That motion itself was defeated as well.

Bill Re-passed

On Feb. 12, the House discovered it had made an error when it passed HR 1612 on Feb. 7. Members explained that during the Feb. 7 action on the various amendments, one page of the amendment offered by Bailey was overlooked and omitted in reading the amendment. "It was just one of those errors," Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) told the House after he had asked unanimous consent for action to correct the error.

There was no objection to the motion to vacate the earlier passage and pass the bill with the complete amendment.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.)—Hold up Presidential action on trade agreement revision until the Tariff Commission has determined, item by item, the point below which tariff duties could not be cut without "peril" to affected industries. Require the President to notify Congress within 30 days if he decides to reduce tariffs below such "peril" points. Division vote, 198-107. Roll-call vote, 225-168.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.)—Prohibit tariff concessions to the U.S.S.R. or Communist satellite countries in any future trade agreements drawn up, but not bar concessions under existing agreements. Voice vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) — Permit President to suspend any concessions made under the Act if necessary "to prevent or remedy" injuries caused by the concessions with respect to domestic industry. Accepted by 191-89 division vote after being amended by the Bailey substitute:

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.)—Amend the Curtis proposal so that determination of claims by domestic industries that tariff concessions were injuring them would be handled by the Tariff Commission. The Commission would then be charged with making recommendations to the President. He would not be bound, however, to invoke the "escape clause" of the Act and suspend concessions on the Tariff Commission's recommendations alone, however. Accepted by voice vote. Accepted again by second voice vote on Curtis amendment as modified.

John J. Dempsey (D N.M.)—Bar tariff concessions on foreign agricultural products if the foreign commodities, when imported into the U. S., would be sold for less than similar domestic products covered by federal price support programs. Division vote, 124-110.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Byrnes — Bar tariff concessions or free privileges under existing trade agreements to Russia or the so-called satellite countries. Ruled "retroactive" and not germane to the pending bill.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa)—Strike out the enacting clause. Ruled out of order.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.)—Recommit the entire bill. Voice vote.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Finance Committee announced Feb. 9 that hearings on the House-passed bill would start Feb. 22. Earlier the Committee had scheduled start of hearings for Feb. 13 but postponed the session because of Lincoln day absences.

Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) Feb. 8 filed amendments which he said he would propose when the bill came before the Senate. They would require the President to order an investigation of imports at the request of Congress and would create a Congressional committee to study effects of the Act on American industry, trade and foreign relations.

As hearings formally opened, Secretary of State Dean Acheson Feb 22 asked the Senators to approve the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, but without some of the restraints imposed by the House of Representatives.

Acheson told the Senate Finance Committee the House restrictions would make the program "unworkable". He said nations friendly to the United States would be forced to step up their trade with the Soviet bloc if they were denied access to American markets.

The Secretary said some of the restrictions could be made acceptable to the Administration through modifications but that others should be removed. Later in the discussion, Acheson said the State Department was placing escape clauses in all trade agreements. He said peril point provisions produce "a tendency to be overcautious."

Agriculture View

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan also told the Committee Feb. 26 that the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program should be extended without the restricting provisions added by the House.

Brannan said the bill's restrictions would harm farmers in the long run. One provision called, he noted, for automatic suspension of concessions to a foreign country whenever its duty-paid import price for a farm product dropped to the U. S. price support level.

Brannan said if such a provision were invoked, the exporting country would withdraw trade concessions to the United States. American farm exports outweigh imports two to one, he said, and farmers would suffer more through export losses than import losses.

Among other witnesses who testified were:

Sherlock Davis, U. S. Cuban Sugar Council, urged extension of the act without the House restrictions.

J. T. Sanders, National Grange, supported the bill, but said farmers have been harmed in the past by lowered tariffs.

O. R. Strackbein, National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, endorsed the House bill.

Robert F. Martin, U. S. Potters Association, protested use of German china in American embassies abroad.

Richard H. Anthony, American Tariff League, endorsed the House amendments and urged further restrictions.

Robert E. Lee Hall, National Coal Association, favored the amendments and also asked for a limit on oil imports.

Knives were bared before the Committee March 2 when a witness testified against the House-passed legislation. The witness was Robert N. Kaster, a New York cutlery manufacturer. He showed Japanese knives to the Senators, and claimed they would undersell his own products if HR 1612 were approved.

Ben J. Williams, put the American Cotton Shippers Association on record as favoring the bill. He said increased U. S. imports would help maintain current U. S. exports of cotton and other goods.

Former Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.) told the Senators the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. favored a reciprocal trade program without the "crippling amendments" the House inserted.

As hearings continued March 6 and 7, spokesmen for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Council of American Importers, Inc., supported the trade act, but one from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers called the program a "farce". Sen. George Malone (R Nev.) told the Committee March 8 the act was "traitorous to the workers and small businessmen of this country."

On March 12, seven witnesses before the Committee supported amendments offered and adopted during House action on the bill. The seven included Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R Mass.), and spokesmen for the National Renderers Association, the Bicycle Institute of America, the National Milk Producers Federation, the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) appeared March 13 to endorse the House amendments.

XUM

Winthrop G. Brown, director of the State Department's Office of International Trade Policy, urged approval of the legislation in two days of testimony March 16 and 19. But efforts by this country to "weaken the position of Soviet Russia" with respect to her satellites would be hampered, he said, by the House amendment requiring the President to list, within 90 days, those satellites.

Brown pointed out that while the House restriction banned tariff revisions which might benefit Russia or the satellites, trade with them was already curbed by American export controls. He told the Senators that the State Department was opposed to all House amendments to the bill.

Committee

The Senate Finance Committee April 26 unanimously approved the bill (HR 1612) extending the Administration's reciprocal trade agreements program, after it had written into the legislation numerous changes and restrictions even more stringent than the provisions adopted in the House.

The bill, as approved by the Committee, contained:

(1) A two-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 beyond the June 12, 1951, expiration date, instead of the three-year extension voted by the House.

(2) The "peril point" provision, approved by the House, with only minor changes.

(3) A tightened provision barring concessions to Russia and other Communist nations. The House version required the President to take necessary action to prevent future "most-favored-nation" tariff concessions from applying to imports from Russia or other areas deemed to be Communist dominated. The Finance Committee rewrote the section to require the President to suspend, withdraw or prevent such concessions to those nations "as soon as practicable," deleting the reference to future tariff agreements.

(4) A redrafted "escape clause", making mandatory the inclusion of such a clause in all future trade agreements and requiring the President to bring existing agreements that do not have them into line.

(5) New amendments in lieu of the House clause prohibiting import of farm commodities at prices lower than support levels: (a) United States agricultural laws should supersede international agreements; (b) the President could impose import quotas on perishable farm crops upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture without prior review by the U. S. Tariff Commission; (c) domestic producers could protest in customs courts the classification of imported articles; (d) enactment of HR 1612 would not indicate approval or disapproval of the 1947 Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Floor Action

The Senate took up the extension bill (HR 1612) on May 21, and ran directly into a speech against the measure by George W. Malone (R Nev.). Malone said passage of the bill would threaten the American standard of living. He asserted extension would "give absolute power over American workingmen for the next two critical years to a thoroughly discredited secretary of state." He declared, "Our standard of living is seriously threatened by foreign sweatshop labor competition, permitted and encouraged by this legislation."

A point of view of many Senators from farming states was presented by Hugh Butler (R Neb.) who stated that the trade agreements program had done "serious harm" to many American farm products, but he hoped that the new bill would correct the situation. In the extension bill Congress served "clear notice" that it wants to protect our farm price structure, Butler said.

Malone spoke again May 22 and 23, compiling a total of more than 12 hours speechmaking against the bill. He also put forth a substitute proposal, which would have taken from the President and the Secretary of State power to negotiate trade pacts. Malone's amendment would have given this power to a new bipartisan Foreign Trade Authority.

After his substitute was rejected, first by voice vote, then on a 15-65 roll-call vote, Malone offered 10 other amendments. The Senate rejected all of them by voice vote.

The Senate then passed the measure on a 72-2 roll-call vote May 23. (See p. 259.) Only Malone and Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) balloted against it. Among Senators who had opposed extension in 1949 but who favored it — on a "peril points" basis — in 1951 were: William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), John E. Bricker (R Ohio), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), who voted against the reciprocal trade extension bill in 1949, did not vote May 23, 1951, but announced he was for the bill.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) did not vote on final passage of the 1949 extension, but declared themselves against the bill. On May 23, 1951, however, these three voted for the trade pact extension measure.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) — Restrict imports of mink, silver fox and muskrat furs to 25 per cent of the year's domestic production. Voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Insert the word "promptly" in the clause requiring Tariff Commission investigation of threats of hardship to U.S. industry. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.)—Require a report by the Tariff Commission within one year after application is made for an investigation. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George W. Malone (R Nev.) — A substitute bill taking from the President and the State Department power to negotiate trade agreements and giving it to a Foreign Trade Authority appointed by the President with Senate consent. Rejected first by voice, then on a 15-65 roll-call vote.

Malone — Limit extension of the act to one year. Voice vote.

Malone — Require the President to seek information and advice on trade agreements from the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance. Voice.

Malone — Make it mandatory for the President to adhere to Tariff Commission recommendations. Voice.

Malone — Require the President to suspend or withdraw within six months any tariff concessions to Russia or its satellites. Voice.

Malone — Set a time limit of 12 months for the President to include

the new escape clause in existing trade agreements. Voice.

Malone — Require the President to make tariff changes recommended under the escape clause. Voice.

Malone — Require the Tariff Commission to give the reasons when it decides tariff adjustments are unnecessary. Voice.

Malone — Prohibit tariff concessions on any farm product while it is under a subsidy or price support program. Voice.

Malone — Bar trade agreements unless the principal supplier of the product concerned is included in the negotiations.

Malone — Forbid the further reduction of duties under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. Voice.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Determine tariff on "like or similar" articles instead of like or "directly competitive". Connally said the latter language was sought by "the coal interests as against the fuel-oil interests." Voice.

CONFERENCE

A compromise version of the original bill was worked out by a committee of Senators and Representatives.

Signing the compromise version were these conferees:

Reps. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) and Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), and,

Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Tom Connally (D Tex.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Robert A. Taft (R. Ohio).

This bill was approved by the Senate May 29 and by the House June 5. Both chambers acted by voice vote.

The compromise bill, which mostly followed the Senate's version of the legislation included:

1. A two-year extension as the Senate wanted, instead of the three-year extension passed by the House.

2. Elimination, favored by the Senate, of the House-passed prohibition against participation by the Tariff Commission in the negotiation of a trade agreement.

3. A Senate amendment to a House proposal requiring the withdrawal of tariff concessions from Soviet-dominated countries. The amendment made the withdrawal applicable to all tariff concessions at any time.

4. A Senate revision of the House escape clause provision, which set forth the requirements for justifying use of the escape clause.

5. A Senate amendment to Section 22 (the regulation of imports provision) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which would prevent any trade agreement from being applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirement of the section.

6. A Senate provision restoring the right of producers to litigate tariff classifications. The House bill had no corresponding provision.

7. Senate language expressly disclaiming approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) reached at the Torquay talks.

8. A substitution for the Senate-approved import quota on mink, silver fox, and muskrat furs of an outright ban on importing ermine, fox, kolinski, marten, mink, muskrat and weasel furs from Russia and Communist China.

Signed by President

The bill was signed by President Truman June 16.

In giving it his approval, he said the legislation would enable the U.S. to "continue its efforts with other countries to expand trade by the reduction or elimination of barriers, and thus to build up the strength of the free world."

He took issue, however, with some of the new procedural clauses in the measure which he termed "cumbersome and superfluous".

These were the sections designed to protect American producers from "serious injury" that might result from the operation of the trade program and the new provisions that single out particular types of products for special consideration.

"The dangers of reverting to product-by-product legislation in the field of tariffs are obvious," Mr. Truman said.

GROUP STANDS

Organizations interested in the entire reciprocal trade agreements program did not hesitate to circularize their own memberships, Congress, and the general public with their stands. The Tariff Commission, too, came in for its share of communication from groups affected by the Trade Agreements Act. Various resolutions were passed at conventions during the time the legislation was being considered.

Most organizations fell into the major categories of those for and against the program generally, those for and against the "peril points" formula, and those registering stands on related matters. For example, a number of organizations were less concerned with the reciprocal trade program legislation itself than they were with the Torquay conference at which tariff concessions were actually drawn up. Their literature concerned Torquay developments primarily.

Illustrating the diversity of organizations taking stands, those favoring the "peril points" formula ranged from the Wine Institute to the American Knit Handwear Association. The American National Cattlemen's Association and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives were among the agricultural groups favoring "peril points."

But another major agricultural group opposing this approach was the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Generally favoring the trade program were the Chamber of Commerce and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO.) Other big organizations included among the supporters were the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., the National Grange, and the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council.
ica.

Typical of organizations expressing stands on fringe aspects of the basic program itself were the National Milk Producers Federation, which wanted Congress to play a bigger role in tariff negotiations, and the National Coal Association, which wanted import quotas established and an extension of the program for one year only.

Other groups generally favoring the bill as passed were the National Council of American Importers, Inc., the National Labor - Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, the American Cotton Shippers Association, the National Renderers Association and the Bicycle Institute of America.

For a list of additional organizations who put their views before Congress, see the "Hearings" sections of the foregoing story.

Troops To Europe

S Res 99, S Con Res 18

Summary — The Senate's bitter, three-month debate over President Truman's Constitutional powers to send troops to Europe came to a formal end April 4 when the upper chamber twice endorsed his immediate program.

By votes of 69-21 and 45-41, it approved two resolutions (S Res 99 and S Con Res 18, respectively) affirming the dispatch of four U.S. divisions to stiffen Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's defense force in Western Europe for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Neither resolution carried the force of law. Republican Senators Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.), the author, and John W. Bricker (Ohio), Guy Cordon (Ore.), and Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), were unsuccessful in efforts to roll the measures into a "joint resolution", which would have carried legal force if signed by Mr. Truman.

The concurrent resolution failed to receive action in the House, although an attempt was made to write a provision into the lower chamber's draft bill which would have prohibited the assignment of troops overseas without the Congress' approval. The attempt was unsuccessful. (See page 283.)

Truman Hails Action

President Truman hailed the Senate's action as a "clear endorsement" of the aims of Gen. Eisenhower's command, and said the Senate gave "further evidence that the country stands firm in its support of the North Atlantic Treaty."

But the President had nothing to say about strings the Senate tied to his program during three vote-studded days of floor action on S Res 99. He did not comment on the Senate's expressed conviction that any future assignments of troops to Europe Mr. Truman might seek as Commander-in-Chief should be submitted to Congress for its approval.

Nor did he review the acrimony that marked Congress' exhaustive discussion — labelled the "Great Debate" — of his foreign policy in general. Actually, the ultimately favorable action on the troops resolutions merely closed one chapter of this "Great Debate." Another, more wordy, phase opened April 11 when the President fired Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur as Far Eastern commander. (See p. 242.)

Provisions — As passed by the Senate, S Res 99 traced the background of creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and noted that "our common defense. . .requires the vigourous action. . .of all treaty partners." The bill then expressed the Senate's:

1. Approval of Mr. Truman's action in designating Gen. Eisenhower to be NATO commander.

2. Belief that the U. S. should "contribute our fair share of the forces needed for the joint defense of the North Atlantic area."

3. Sense that the President should consult his Joint Chiefs of Staff, his Secretary of Defense, the Senate and House foreign and military affairs committees, and the NATO commander before preparing to send troops abroad.

4. Sense that the Joint Chiefs certify in advance of any troop assignments that other NATO partners "are giving. . .full, realistic force and effect" to their defense obligations.

5. Sense that the European NATO partners furnish "the major contribution" to the defense forces, and that the Joint Chiefs transmit their certifications in connection with the entire program to the House and Senate committees as well as to the President.

6. Approval of "present plans. . . to send four additional divisions of ground forces to Western Europe, but it is the sense of the Senate that no ground troops in addition to such four divisions should be sent to Western Europe. . .without futher Congressional approval."

7. Sense that the President should make reports to Congress every six months on the workings of the program.

8. Sense that the U. S. "should seek to eliminate all provisions of the existing treaty with Italy which impose limitations upon the military strength" of that country and which restrict her capacity to aid in the common defense.

9. Sense that "as soon as possible", consideration should be given to utilizing "on a voluntary basis the military and other resources of Western Germany and Spain", without excluding similar use of resources "of other nations."

S Con Res 18 was identical in its final form to S Res 99, except that it expressed the sense of "Congress" instead of the Senate alone.

BACKGROUND

Two events launched the "Great Debate" on foreign policy and the President's Constitutional powers to send troops overseas that churned during the first several months of the 82nd Congress' first session. The first came the day after the session met. Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N. Y.) on Jan. 4 introduced a resolution (H J Res 9) banning the use of future appropriations to send U. S. troops overseas unless Congress specifically consented.

Coudert's resolution stated its adoption would "avoid commitment of the United States by executive order in . .. wars in distant parts of the world without the knowledge and authorization of the Congress"

The resolution was drawn to take advantage of the right the Constitution grants Congress to "raise and support" armies — and indirectly control them via the Congressional power-of-the-purse.

The second came Jan. 5, when Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, made a vigorous attack on the Administration's foreign policy in a 10,000 word speech before the Senate.

Taft accused the Administration of formulating foreign policy from 1945 to 1951 "without consulting the Congress or the people."

He said "we were sucked into the Korean War by a delusion as to the power which never has existed under the (United Nations) Charter." Since the UN had proved to be "an utterly ineffective weapon to check military aggression," Taft said this nation had no choice but to "develop our own military policy."

In doing so, he said, "our first consideration must be defense of America . . . It seems obvious that the immediate problem of defending this country depends upon control of the sea and control of the air." He maintained that such control should extend to Western Europe, the Near East, and the Far East to aid "those nations which ask for assistance to defend themselves against Communist aggression." He opposed the formation of a heavy U. S. army, or its commitment to Europe on the ground it was "the greatest incitement" to war with Russia.

"We must not undertake anything beyond our power as we have in Korea." he told his colleagues. "We must not assume obligations by treaty or otherwise which require any extensive use of American forces." He thought we should extend aid to those island nations which desire assistance through sea and air forces, such as Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

"Mr. Republican" Impatient

Sen. Taft — called "Mr. Republican" by persons within and without the GOP — indicated he was making his speech because of impatience with President Truman's delay in submitting the annual State of the Union message. Taft intimated that Mr. Truman, by not submitting the message hard on the heels of Congress' convening, was pursuing a policy of excluding Congress from foreign policy planning. The thought was that the President was simply confronting Congress with already - drawn plans, and asking the lawmakers to ratify faits-accomplis.

Taft sailed into Administration views of what U. S. obligations were under the North Atlantic Treaty. He maintained that "we had better commit no American troops to the European continent at this time" and that we should consider "just what our obligations are under the Atlantic Pact."

He maintained that the "President has no power to agree to send American troops to fight in Europe in a war between the members of the Atlantic Pact and Soviet Russia. Without authority he involved us in the Korean war. Without authority he apparently is now adopting a similar policy in Europe. If Russia attacks, we will be in the war," Taft stated.

He did not think that we should "force our assistance on nations which do not wish to arm themselves".

Pay-As-You-Go Budget

In order to fight communism he advocated that the nation adopt a pay-as-you-go budget of $65 billion annually, with $40 billion for military purposes, that we adopt "aggressive methods of propaganda," establish a "more effective intelligence force," and adopt infiltration tactics.

It was Taft's thesis that the Russians were not ready to start a war with the United States. "We have clearly notified them that any attack in Europe upon the United Nations means a third World War, and we are obligated to enter such a war under the terms of the Atlantic Pact," he said.

He saw the fight against communism as a "world-wide battle that must be fought on the world stage." With Russia's preponderance in manpower, he thought the U. S. should not fight "on the enemy's chosen battle ground where he has his greatest strength." For that reason he favored concentration on atomic bomb production and air and sea power.

He said former President Herbert Hoover did not favor "retirement to the American continent." Hoover emphasized that our first line of defense should be the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in the event "all of our allies should abandon us," Taft said. It was "still fashionable" he noted, to call such criticism "isolationism."

Urges Japan Treaty

In other parts of his address, Taft asserted that:

He favored concluding a peace treaty with Japan immediately and providing "a few army divisions" to fortify Japan until it could create its own land army. "I believe the policy would also involve the support of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa" to enable Chiang to fight the Communists on the Chinese mainland. "It is ridiculous to talk about avoiding a war with Communist China when such a war already exists," Taft said. But he thought the Chinese war "need not involve the invasion of China by American armies."

He advocated giving continental nations "economic assistance" providing "they really want that assistance," and also armed aid, such as that now supplied the Atlantic Pact nations, Indo-China, Greece and Turkey.

He contended that foreign policy had not been bipartisan since 1948, and that the members of Congress, and particularly the members of the Senate, "have a Constitutional obligation to re-examine constantly and discuss the foreign policy of the United States."

President Enters Fray

Three days after Taft's address, President Truman submitted his message on the State of the Union, on Jan. 8. The President's message was devoted largely to foreign policy, and clashed head - on with Taft's views in many major sections. These are typical instances, quoted verbatim:

On foreign policy generally, Mr. Truman said: We are the most powerful single member of (the) community (of free nations) . . . It would be disastrous for us to withdraw . . . We have a special responsibility (to) take the leadership in meeting the challenge to freedom and in helping to protect the rights of independent nations.

Taft: The principal purpose of the foreign policy of the United States is to maintain the liberty of our people. Its purpose is not to reform the entire world or spread sweetness and light and economic prosperity to peoples who have lived and worked out their own salvation for centuries according to the best of their ability.

On mobilization, Mr. Truman said: We are preparing for full wartime mobilization, if that should be necessary . . . We are building much stronger military forces — and we are building them fast . . . we are going to produce all the weapons and equipment that such an armed force (and our Allies) will need.

Taft: There is no doubt that we should go just as far toward preparing for war as we can go in time of peace without weakening ourselves in the long run and destroying forever the very liberty which war is designed to protect . . . We must not undertake anything beyond our power as we have in Korea.

On the Atlantic Treaty, Mr. Truman said: Strategically, economically and morally, the defense of Europe is part of our own defense . . . None of (these) countries, including our own, has done enough yet, but real progress is being made.

Taft: . . . One thing seems certain. There is no legal obligation to send American land soldiers to Europe. . .

And On Korea

On Korea, Mr. Truman said: Korea has a tremendous significance for the world . . . It stands for right and justice in the world against oppression and slavery . . .

Taft: The President simply usurped authority in violation of the laws and the Constitution . . .

On appeasement, Mr. Truman said: We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement.

Taft: At Teheran and Yalta, we secretly agreed to a zone of influence of Soviet Russia in Europe . . . The result was to establish Russia in a position of power . . . which today threatens the liberty of Western Europe and of the United States itself.

On the United Nations, Mr. Truman said: We will support the United Nations and remain loyal to the great principles of international cooperation laid down in its charter . . .

Taft: For the present we must make use of the United Nations as best we may . . . But as far as military policy is concerned, I see no choice except to develop our own . . . without regard to the non - existent power of the United Nations to prevent aggression.

On appeals for unity, Mr. Truman said: I ask the Congress for unity in these crucial days . . . not unanimity . . . not . . . an end to debate . . . (but) a sense of responsibility on the part of every Member of this Congress.

Taft: I suggest that these appeals (for unity) are an attempt to cover up past faults and failures of the Administration . . . Certainly when policies have been determined (after Congressional re-examination) unity in execution in the preparation for . . . war . . . is essential.

Wherry Resolution Introduced

The most important repercussion of Taft's 10,000 word speech and Mr. Truman's opposite views was the introduction Jan. 8 of a resolution (S Res 8) by Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Senate Floor Leader for the Republicans. The Wherry resolution picked up the theme the Coudert resolution had carried in the House.

The Wherry resolution demanded in the name of the Senate that no American ground troops be sent to Western Europe "pending determination by Congress of a policy on that matter."

Other reaction in the wake of Taft's speech involved both praise and criticism. Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the press Jan. 8 that Congress would be consulted before more American troops were sent to Western Europe.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said Jan. 5 Taft's speech was based on an assumption that "a huge land army" was being planned by the United States "to defend Europeans not willing to defend themselves." He doubted that such a plan was in the mind of U. S. military leaders.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) in a newsletter to constituents said the American people would like to know who spoke for the Republicans on foreign policy. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and former Sen. John Foster Dulles of New York represented one point of view and Sen. Taft and former President Hoover another, Kerr said. With illness all but silencing Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) as the GOP voice on foreign policy, "we now hear mainly the discord of dissension from the GOP," according to Kerr.

Vandenberg Statement

After conferring with Dulles for three hours in a Grand Rapids hospital Jan. 8, Vandenberg issued a press statement Jan. 9 warning the nation against "a deadlock in foreign policy." He urged a "meeting of loyal minds" on this issue "as swiftly as possible."

The statement was one of the last on foreign policy by Sen. Vandenberg, an acknowledged GOP spokesman in that field. The man generally considered one of the "architects" of bipartisan foreign policy died April 18 at his Grand Rapids, Mich., home.

Sen. Taft continued his running debate with the Administration on foreign policy in a speech before the National Press Club Jan. 9.

The Ohio Republican said he was willing to sit down with President Truman or any one else to try to work out a middle-of-the-road, ten-year preparedness program within the limits of our economy.

In response to a press conference question Jan. 10, Secretary of State Dean Acheson said that he would be glad to talk with Taft or any other Republicans on foreign policy.

"I'm glad to know it," Taft said when informed of Acheson's comment. But he added that he was "not eager" to do so. "That's up to them," he said. He suggested that any foreign policy conversations with the Administration should include the three Senate leaders: Taft, GOP Conference Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Republican Floor Leader Wherry. But he said he would not decline a personal invitation if it were extended.

By Jan. 11, the Wherry resolution banning troops-to-Europe until Congress had passed on the policy had become the center of the Senate discussions which were being dubbed the "Great Debate". On that day, an afternoon - long bout of speechmaking was launched.

Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee led off the speechmaking by stating he understood the Administration "will consult with Congress" on sending American troops to Europe. Connally called Taft's desire to keep U.S. military participation in European defenses limited "a faint-heart philosophy." It was impossible he said to "put a price tag on world peace."

Meantime, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had been appointed commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense forces. Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), Senate Majority Leader, asked the Senate to withhold final judgment on sending U.S. troops to Europe until Eisenhower had made a report on Western European preparedness. McFarland said he was convinced that "no great differences" on foreign policies divided the Senate.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and George W. Malone (R Nev.) spoke for the Republicans. Knowland suggested that the United States provide 10 American divisions to 60 to be provided by the other Atlantic Pact nations. Malone favored suspending Marshall Plan aid to Southeast Asia and Africa where many natives are still under the rule of the British and the French. U.S. aid has been used to finance "the repulsive slavery system" in these areas, he stated.

Wants "Commitment"

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) also spoke Jan. 11. He told the Senate that the U. S. "should not commit one single additional soldier to Europe without an iron-clad agreement that the dispatch of that soldier means the automatic commitment of a very much larger number of European soldiers."

At a Jan. 11 conference that followed the afternoon-long Senate foreign policy discussion, President Truman again seized the ball for the Administration forces.

Over and over again at his conference the President said there was no question about the authority of the Chief Executive to send troops anywhere in the world. He said, however, that this government always consults with Congressional leaders before making foreign policy decisions.

The President also said it was his intention to include some U. S. forces in Gen. Eisenhower's European command, and that if Congress tried to restrict appropriations he would take the issue to the American people.

As the verbal battle over the powers of the President to dispatch troops reached a fever pitch, Sen. Taft, Jan. 15 said the nation was facing a "constitutional crisis" and called upon Congress to reassert its rights to pass on fundamental principles of foreign policy.

The Ohio Republican said he had been shocked at the speed with which "blind partisans" had rushed to the defense of the proposition that the President "can make war and warlike commitments." He said the basic liberties of the people of this country would be imperiled unless Congress was given such a right.

"Unless we are prepared to set up a 'dictatorship' in the United States", Congress should pass on President Truman's authority to send American troops to Europe, Taft said.

Democratic Support

Two influential Democrats, Sens. Walter F. George (Ga.) and Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), added their voices to the Republican demands that the President get consent of Congress before sending any additional troops to Europe.

Declaring he was speaking in the interests of national unity, George said that regardless of whether the President had the power to commit American forces to combat in foreign areas without consent of Congress "we will not obtain national unity that is essential in these times until the President advises the people that he will submit the question to Congress before finally acting".

Douglas said that Mr. Truman had authority to send troops overseas but said he should not do so without Senate approval, and perhaps House agreement as well. Contending the troops responsibility was too big for the President to shoulder alone, Douglas told the Senate Jan. 15 that if the Administration did not ask Senate approval of the Brussels agreement to send American troops to Europe he would force the issue himself.

On Jan. 16, the Senate agreed to make a formal decision on Jan. 23 with respect to a disposition of the Wherry resolution. Senators on both sides of the aisle were agreeing with Wherry's comment that his proposal was the "crux" of the entire foreign policy debate being waged in the Senate and across the nation. It would put the Senate on record as declaring that "no ground forces of the United States should be assigned to duty in the European area for the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty pending the adoption of a policy with respect thereto by the Congress."

Congress Should Decide

Wherry said the question of sending ground troops to Europe as part of the 12-nation Atlantic defense force under Gen. Eisenhower was a "question that no one man, even though he be President, should have the right or power to answer and bind all our people to his decision." Although he opposed the North Atlantic Treaty, Wherry made it clear the nation would stand by it, but he maintained that the character of the aid should be determined by Congress.

It was pointed out that the Wherry resolution was similar to a reservation proposed to the North Atlantic Treaty by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) when the Senate was considering that Pact in 1949. Watkins proposed at that time that the U. S. assume no obligation for the security of the North Atlantic area, and give armed assistance to any other party to the Pact only upon the authorization of Congress. This Watkins reservation was rejected by the Senate by a 11-84 ballot on July 21, 1949. (For additional details and a vote break-down, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 429.)

A reported Democratic move in the Senate to voice approval of the use of American troops in Europe if necessary was welcomed Jan. 18 by President Truman. The President made it clear that he had no question about his authority to send troops anywhere with or without Congressional consent, but said he would like an affirmative expression of support from Congress.

President Truman previously had said he would consult Congress — but would not be bound by its decision— on the policy of furnishing American divisions for the international army. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) termed this a "public be damned" attitude.

Secretary of State Acheson said Jan. 17 he was confident the Administration and Congress could work out their differences on sending more American troops to Europe. The Secretary indicated that the President would define the Administration's idea of a compromise solution soon.

Decision Postponed

On Jan. 23, however, the Senate postponed definite action on the Wherry resolution which had been altered to direct the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees to recommend whether the Senate should oppose assignment of ground forces to Europe without the permission of Congress. Wherry's original resolution had read simply that it was the sense of the Senate that no ground forces be assigned to duty in Europe pending formulation of a policy on the matter by Congress.

Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee asked unanimous consent Jan. 23 that the bill be referred to the Committees without the scheduled debate. Wherry tried to extract a promise from Connally that the resolution would be acted on promptly by the Committees and that they would not deviate from a simple approval or disapproval of a ban on shipment of troops to Europe. Connally insisted that the Committees could amend the resolution in any way or reject it altogether. Wherry did not object to the unanimous consent request, so the bill was sent to the Committees without further debate or vote.

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee, according to Majority Leader McFarland, agreed Jan. 24 to urge the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees to draw up and approve an "affirmative" resolution supporting the President's plan to send troops to Western Europe. He said there would be no action until after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's report to Congress, set for Feb. 1.

Eisenhower Reports

On that date, in an applause-punctuated report on his survey of Western Europe's willingness and ability to defend itself, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared to a joint informal meeting of the House and Senate Feb. 1 that "we can not afford to do less than our best" to aid U. S. allies there.

"We must give Europe assistance . . . because there is no acceptable alternative," Eisenhower said. The General had returned to Washington Jan. 31 after a tour of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany, Norway, Italy and Canada as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Forces.

Eisenhower praised Europe's "spirit to resist." He admitted there was

XUM

some spirit of defeatism and pessimism, but said on the whole there had been a "rejuvenation" in Europe's morale.

The Treaty nations' greatest and most immediate needs were not determination or American troops, Eisenhower stated, but arms, equipment and materiel. He stressed the need as well for prompt action: "There is not a moment to waste."

The General did not sidestep contentions in Congress that strengthening Western Europe's defenses would invite attack by the Communists. Eisenhower disputed suggestions that any other nation would see "what we are doing . . . as a threat to its existence."

If Communists attacked and "the only reason they have to give us" was that we were building up European defenses, Eisenhower said, they would have had some "nefarious" purpose which "would have been executed anyway if we didn't do it . . ."

But Eisenhower did reserve statements on the participation of Germany in defense arrangements. He said he preferred to wait "until the political leaders, the diplomats and the statesmen find the proper answer" before committing himself specifically. He said, "I personally think that there has to be a political platform achieved . . . before we should start to talk about including units of Germans in any kind of Army."

General Eisenhower addressed an overflow audience of Senators and Representatives who filled each of the 510 seats in the Library of Congress auditorium. He drew repeated applause from them. At the outset of his speech, he declared he had "no end to serve except the good of the United States" and appealed for belief in the "sincerity of my convictions."

The General spoke from notes and not a formally prepared address. He told the legislators informally that there was not "anything sacrosanct about the conclusions I reached." A group of women members of Congress sat at the front of the auditorium with Mrs. Eisenhower.

Makes Major Points

Before Eisenhower left the auditorium of the Library of Congress where the joint informal session was held to go before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees for a question - and - answer appearance, he made these major points:

1. Typical of the earnestness with which Western Europe intended to defend itself was Norway's comment, said Eisenhower, that she would "resist to the point of destruction". For her part, France had also promised 25 battle-worthy divisions by the end of 1952. (Later the General told Committee members he should have said 15 divisions.)

2. Any American troops sent to bolster European defenses should go in a "ratio" to those furnished by European nations themselves. Also, "We must have cooperation" from those governments.

3. The U. S. must "build for ourselves a secure wall of peace", devise a concrete program of security that can be supported for the next 20 to 30 years, and spread our story through the world — but not with propaganda alone since "we don't have to falsify either the facts or our intentions".

Early Reaction Varied

First reaction to Eisenhower's speech ran the gamut. Senate Majority Leader McFarland praised it as setting "the standards" for an effective aid program. Senate Minority Leader Wherry complained the speech outlined plans which reduced Congress to the role of simply paying for aid programs, not formulating them.

GOP leader Taft withheld comment, but Republican Sens. Homer Capehart (Ind.) and Harry Cain (Wash.) were, respectively, "frankly disappointed" and convinced that the General "presented the political considerations". James P. Kem (R Mo.) said Eisenhower "left many questions unanswered."

Democratic Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) declared "Thank God we have General Eisenhower." William Benton (D Conn.) said he was "delighted" at the report. Agreeing, Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) said he hoped "the public agrees, too."

This is what other leading Senators and Representatives had to say about "Ike's" address:

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)— "most helpful, very encouraging"; Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.), acting head of the House Foreign Affairs group—"very well received, an able exposition"; Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations unit — "gave me much encouragement . . ."; Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — "I agree . . ."; and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), ranking GOP member of the Connally group —"he speaks very convincingly."

Eisenhower subsequently testified for two hours before the combined House Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees Feb. 2. It was reported after the session that Eisenhower recommended that, for psychological reasons, American troops be sent to Europe as soon as possible. He did not mention a specific number of divisions.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which had heard Eisenhower Feb. 1, indicated they were split on their reaction to Eisenhower's secret testimony. Chairman Connally said Eisenhower gave a "complete answer to the Wherry Resolution".

The General's testimony was released March 12. Eisenhower told the Committees that in case of war with Russia, "our 150,000,000 enlightened people can still whip 190,000,000 backward people".

He said atomic bombs should be used if the military good were found to outweigh the moral bad. Eisenhower said a dozen American divisions could stand off the Russians in Europe provided they had full air and sea protection and provided they withdrew to a small area, such as the Breton peninsula of France.

Eisenhower advocated a force in Europe large enough to hold off the Russians, but not large enough to be a threat to Russia.

"Great Debate" Continues

As the "Great Debate" continued:

Sen. Taft declared Feb. 8 that Gen. Eisenhower's report to Congress made the outlook "more hazy and indefinite and uncertain" than it had been. He asked Congress to set a ratio of one American division to every nine the Europeans could raise for their defense. Taft's address to the Senate reiterated his stand that Congress should sanction further troop consignments overseas.

Former President Herbert Hoover on Feb. 9 repeated his warning against involvement of U. S. troops in a land war in the "quicksands of either Europe or China." He called on Congress to recover its "constitutional authority over starting wars." He praised Eisenhower, but said the General's appointment "does not commit" Americans to a policy

of sending more troops to Europe. Among other major points, Hoover's speech demanded a ban on European aid until Europe showed more will to resist and more unity.

In a Chicago speech Feb. 10, Taft hit the same theme he had two days earlier, but on Feb. 11 "Mr. Republican" indicated he might discard his proposed 1:9 ratio in favor of one limiting the number of U. S. troops earmarked for European assignment to 20 per cent of total U. S. troop strength. Taft declared he agreed "with practically everything" Hoover said.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York split sharply with Taft and Hoover, saying on Feb. 12 "We should reinforce" our units in Europe. He criticized proposals to withdraw to a Western Hemisphere defense line as leading to "operation suicide."

The Taft - Hoover - Dewey triangle stirred fast reaction. Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) on Feb. 9 called Taft's ratio plan "unworkable and impractical. . .a typical Taft approach." H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) asked for a "reasonable ratio." On Feb. 13, Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) gave qualified support to Hoover's views, but former Sen. John S. Cooper (R Ky.) lined up solidly with Dewey. Cooper had just returned from an inspection tour of Europe.

Answers Hoover

Chairman Connally scored Hoover on Feb. 10, and asserted: "Congress can't set itself up as the Commander-in-Chief" solely responsible for deciding such issues as the troops-to-Europe one. Majority Leader McFarland also lashed out in a Raleigh, N.C. speech the same day at "timid men suddenly become military strategists." He flayed people opposing Eisenhower's views and the Administration's troops-to-Europe plans as "captious critics."

A lobby group took sides. The National Federation of Independent Business declared its membership was 75 per cent in favor of the Wherry resolution against more troops to Europe without Congressional approval.

At this point in the "Great Debate", public hearings on the Wherry resolution were scheduled by the Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee to which it had been referred. The hearings were to open Feb. 15, with Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall as first witness for the Administration. (See p. 226.)

House GOP "Declaration"

On the eve of Marshall's testimony, scores of Republicans in the House of Representatives endorsed the principle of the Wherry resolution. Out of 199 Republicans in the lower chamber, about 120 registered a plea that foreign policy "be determined with the full participation and approval" of Congress.

Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) disclosed they had gotten behind a "Declaration of Policy" assailing current Administration moves as "dangerous" ones leading to a "tragic" future.

Smith made a 90-minute speech charging the nation's foreign policy had "failed", was "diabolical", had led the American people to "doubt the necessity" of the present emergency, and reflected top Administration officials' efforts at "conjuring up another war."

Besides Smith, Reps. Frank Fellows (R Maine), Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Harry L. Towe (R N.J.) and T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) initiated the "declaration", which was in the form of a petition signed by the additional Republicans.

Their document drew support from the Democratic side of the aisle. Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) registered his sympathy for it. Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) agreed "people have lost confidence in the top executives of this country." But Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) called the exchanges "sad" and imputed political motives to them.

Much of the criticism of the conduct of foreign affairs, said McCormack, was coming from "some men with Presidential ambitions" who might be trying to head off a possible nomination of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as Chief Executive. He later indicated he referred to the Senate and its members.

McCormack chided the Republicans for "griping" and "nagging" and said some of the speeches showed a "defeatist attitude" which had "nothing to offer."

Beyond asking for a full role for Congress in shaping foreign policy, the "Declaration" urged further strengthening of this country and hemisphere, reduced Federal spending on non-defense items, greater cooperation from Western Europe, and peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Japan.

The GOP Signers

These were the signers, all Republicans, as originally listed by Rep. Smith:

CALIFORNIA: Hubert B. Scudder, Jack Z. Anderson, Allan Oakley Hunter, Thomas H. Werdel, Norris Poulson, Gordon L. McDonough, Donald L. Jackson, John Phillips.

COLORADO: William S. Hill, J. Edgar Chenoweth.

CONNECTICUT: Antoni N. Sadlak, James T. Patterson.

IDAHO: John T. Wood, Hamer Budge.

ILLINOIS: Richard B. Vail, Fred E. Busbey, William E. McVey, Richard W. Hoffman, Timothy P. Sheehan, Marguerite Stitt Church, Noah M. Mason, Leo E. Allen, Robert B. Chiperfield, Sid Simpson, Edward H. Jenison, Charles W. Vursell, C. W. Bishop, Chauncey Reed.

INDIANA: Cecil M. Harden, Ralph Harvey.

IOWA: Thomas E. Martin, H. R. Gross, James I. Dolliver, Ben F. Jensen, Charles B. Hoeven.

DELAWARE: J. Caleb Boggs.

KANSAS: Albert M. Cole, Errett P. Scrivner, Myron George, Edward H. Rees, Wint Smith.

KENTUCKY: James S. Golden.

MARYLAND: Edward T. Miller, J. Glenn Beall.

MAINE: Frank Fellows, Charles P. Nelson.

MASSACHUSETTS: Edith Nourse Rogers, Donald W. Nicholson.

MICHIGAN: Paul W. Shafer, Clare E. Hoffman, William W. Blackney, Jesse P. Wolcott, Fred L. Crawford, Ruth Thompson, Charles E. Potter, John B. Bennett, George A. Dondero.

MINNESOTA: August H. Andresen, Joseph P. O'Hara, H. Carl Andersen.

MISSOURI: Dewey Short, O. K. Armstrong.

NEBRASKA: Howard H. Buffett, Karl Stefan, A. L. Miller.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Norris Cotton.

NEW JERSEY: T. Millet Hand, James C. Auchincloss, Harry L. Towe.

NEW YORK: Henry J. Latham, Ralph W. Gwinn, Katharine St. George, J. Ernest Wharton, Bernard W. Kearney, William R. Williams, Edwin Arthur Hall, John Taber, Harold C. Ostertag, William E. Miller, Daniel A. Reed.

NORTH DAKOTA: Usher L. Burdick.

OHIO: William M. McCulloch, Cliff Clevenger, Clarence J. Brown, Frank T. Bow, J. Harry McGregor, George H. Bender, Jackson E. Betts, Thomas A. Jenkins.

OKLAHOMA: Page Belcher.

OREGON: Harris Ellsworth, Homer D. Angell.

PENNSYLVANIA: Benjamin F. James, Albert C. Vaughn, Paul B. Dague, Ivor D. Fenton, Alvin R. Bush, Walter M. Mumma, Leon H. Gavin, Louis E. Graham, Carroll D. Kearns, Harmar D. Denny, Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Harold O. Lovre, E. Y. Berry.

TENNESSEE: B. Carroll Reece, Howard H. Baker.

WASHINGTON: Russell V. Mack, Walt Horan, Thor C. Tollefson.

WISCONSIN: Lawrence H. Smith, Glenn R. Davis, Gardner R. Withrow, William K. Van Pelt, Merlin Hull, Alvin E. O'Konski, Reid F. Murray.

WYOMING: William H. Harrison.

Rep. Smith's office said other Republicans signed later, including Harold H. Velde (Ill.), E. Ross Adair (Ind.), Henry O. Talle (Iowa), Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.), Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), William E. Hess, Charles H. Elston and Walter E. Brehm (Ohio), and George B. Schwabe, (Okla.)

No Debate Abate

Marshall's testimony as hearings opened that the Administration planned to send 100,000 troops to Europe did not noticeably abate the "Great Debate." Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) took to the airwaves the next day to criticize Hoover's opposition to the ground troops aid plan. Sen. James H. Duff (R Pa.) called Republicans urging a limitation on the number of troops to be involved "clearly wrong" and said they were meddling in military matters.

Chairman Connally said he thought a separate troops-to-Europe resolution (S J Res 34) introduced Feb. 19 by Sen. Lodge "would greatly delay" matters and "further discourage our allies." Connally said he was framing a resolution of his own.

On Feb. 25, Connally disclosed that Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Armed Services group had joined him in sponsoring the resolution Administration leaders hoped to use to displace the Wherry one. The Connally-Russell resolution would affirm the commitment of troops to Europe without writing in a numerical limitation, would demand Western European cooperation "commensurate with their ability", and would require the President to consult with Congressional military and foreign affairs leaders when he planned to commit more troops. Reports to Congress every six months also would be required.

It was announced that Erle Cocke, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, had filed a statement with the Committees supporting the troops - to - Europe program. But Rep. Smith (R Wis.) imputed political motives to Dewey's support of the troops - to - Europe program and said Feb. 26, "It wouldn't surprise me if Tom turned up some day with the offer of a job here, maybe a cabinet member." Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) supported the troops program.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) said it was a mistake for the U.S. to admit it planned sending "only" four more divisions to Europe. Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) said he would vote to "provide a reasonable supply of ground troops", the number to be determined by the "best judgment of our military leaders."

Knowland Version

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Feb. 28 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 16) recommending Congressional approval of four divisions to Europe, but setting a 1:6 ratio for divisions to be sent abroad in the future. For every one U.S. unit, the Europeans would have to recruit six themselves.

Knowland's resolution affirmed the basic policy of permitting the President to commit troops in that ratio without express Congressional approval. But Mr. Truman would have to consult with Congressional officials before making commitments.

Also on Feb. 28, the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees released a document surveying the entire question of whether the President might commit troops without express Congressional approval. The document said there had been at least 125 incidents when the Presidency committed troops without legislative authorization. The President could "lawfully and Constitutionally" send troops to Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty, the document asserted.

HEARINGS

After receiving secret testimony from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on defense forces in Western Europe and the role U. S. troops were scheduled to play with them, the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees decided to hold open hearings on the entire troops-to-Europe issue. Ostensibly, the hearings—to be jointly held—were to cull viewpoints on Kenneth S. Wherry's (R Neb.) resolution, which had been referred to the Foreign Relations group. Actually, the hearings were to be much broader in scope, and were to embrace many of the issues in the "Great Debate" on foreign policy.

First witness to go before the joint hearings was Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall. Saying he was testifying to firm up "a debate based on uncertainties", Gen. Marshall on Feb. 15 told the Senators that the U. S. planned to send four additional Army divisions to bolster the defenses of Western Europe. Some 100,000 men would be involved.

Marshall asserted, moreover, that it would be helpful to the defense plans of North Atlantic Treaty nations for Congress to adopt a resolution affirming the Administration's troops-to-Europe project.

Marshall himself said he "reluctantly" disclosed that four new divisions would join the two already in Europe "because of the security considerations involved." "But", he added, "there is a greater peril to our security through weakening the morale of our allies by a debate based upon uncertainties . . .".

Major Marshall Points

Then the General went on to make these major points:

1. The four new divisions sent to strengthen NATO forces would involve about 72,000 combat troops and 20-25,000 support troops. Counting the GI's already in Western Europe, NATO would have about 40 divisions there. "Proportionately, the American contribution will be greater in air and in naval forces than in ground forces," Marshall said.

2. The international setting was "far more delicate and more dangerous" than it was in World War II, but that the NATO program under Eisenhower was strictly "to deter aggression if that be possible" or to defeat it if it did erupt.

3. There had been no proposal to send huge American land armies to Europe. If Congress wanted to pass a resolution against sending great masses of men overseas, Marshall had "no objection" so long as no numerical limitation was written into the resolution. But, Marshall reiterated, he had no plans for building a vast land army.

4. Some 300 divisions might be needed to fight an aggressive war with Russia. In the face of this, six divisions in Western Europe for defense purposes might seem "arithmetically small", but they would actually form a "hard core" which could serve the purpose of strengthening Europe to "deter" any attack. Marshall said there were no existing plans "for additional units" to go to Western Europe.

During an extended interrogation after his testimony, Gen. Marshall

told Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) that attempts by Congress to fix the degree of aid to Europe "certainly won't help matters." He sidestepped a direct answer on whether Spain should be brought into the NATO, saying instead: "Any acquisition of battleworthy troops would be tremendously helpful in a time like this."

Marshall answered "Yes, sir!" when asked by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) whether the General felt the President had the authority to send troops to Europe even if Congress did nothing one way or the other on the troops-to-Europe issue. Gillette said he agreed with Marshall's answer.

The Secretary rejected suggestions that building up European defenses against a possible future attack would only serve to speed up the imminence of that possible attack. Said Marshall: We must "go ahead and do what we can to build up our security and not sit with our hands in our laps, which is what the Soviets want us to do".

Marshall declined to say when the additional troops would begin to head towards Europe.

Favorable Comment

At his Feb. 15 press conference, President Truman fully endorsed Marshall's testimony and said the Secretary made a simple and clear statement of the problem.

Chairman Russell of the Armed Services Committee hailed Marshall's announcement that only four new divisions were contemplated for NATO defense. Their relation to NATO divisions fell "within any ratio that has been suggested in Congress," he said.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) told Marshall: "You have taken a lot of the heart out of this argument" over the troops-to-Europe fight.

Marshall left the witness stand without hearing some of the 27 questions Sen. Wherry had framed and asked Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to put to the Secretary. Wherry was absent from the meeting. Connally indicated that Marshall subsequently might be recalled for additional testimony.

Acheson and Bradley

The second witness was Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He told the Senators on Feb. 16 that "vigorous efforts to build an effective force in Europe" were urgently needed. He attacked moves to spell out limitations on American aid. He criticized proposals that armed aid to Europe be withheld until that continent were attacked. That approach, Acheson declared, would vitiate Western European morale, and create "a mood of 'neutralism' which is, for them and for all of us, a shortcut to suicide."

Even more than 100,000 U.S. troops might have to go to Europe to swell anti-Communist defense forces there if the situation worsened, the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees then heard.

This possibility was raised by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Bradley admitted U.S. military planners could not know what the situation would be in the future. "It may change in a month or a week," he told Wayne Morse (R Ore.). Therefore, no explicit figure should be inserted in any Congressional resolution affirming the policy of sending U.S. forces abroad. To set a limitation "would tie our hands in case of an emergency", said Bradley, agreeing with J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) that a Congressional limitation "would be attempting to direct the military on the deployment of troops."

The five-star General dodged a question on when troops might be sent overseas. He said he thought they should not "go over tomorrow or the next day" but should go in "staggered (fashion) as we see what other nations are going to do."

New Proposals Readied

On Feb. 17, the two Senate Committees took a breather. Foreign Relations Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) declared the Marshall-Bradley-Acheson arguments had "absolutely demolished" the proposal to write a numerical limitation into the troops-to-Europe program. Connally added he was trying to devise a "palatable" resolution touching on the issue.

Connally explained, "We are going to have a resolution, not because we need it but in the interest of unity."

On Feb. 19, Connally outlined his resolution. It would contain no limitation on numbers and would not give Congress any veto power over the President's authority to deploy troops. It would, however, require the President to consult foreign and military affairs leaders on Capitol Hill before committing more troops to Europe.

Simultaneously, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) introduced a resolution (S J Res 34) to hold up Presidential assignment of troops until the Joint Chiefs of Staff had certified the assignment was essential and that Western European participants had themselves made "definite and dependable" commitments. Lodge's resolution also asked for a Congressional "watchdog" committee to check on the troops-to-Europe program.

Military Witnesses

With the three differing proposals —by Wherry, Connally and Lodge— in the background, top U.S. military leaders testified Feb. 19 and underscored previous objections to a limitation on the number of troops that could be sent.

The witnesses were Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins; Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Forrest P. Sherman; and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg. All supported the troops - to - Europe plan. Vandenberg doubted the Air Force and Navy could protect Western Europe without the ground forces. Sherman registered the same attitude.

Wherry sat with the Committees during the military testimony, and repeatedly sought to draw from Collins an exact figure on expected divisional strength of the total Western European defense force, including American GI's.

Collins repeatedly declined to furnish such a figure. Wherry said his own understanding was that the force would be some 40 divisions. Collins said "more than that", without amplification.

Opposition Views

Witnesses opposing the troops-to-Europe plan — and supporting Wherry's view of it — filed before the Senate Committees on Feb. 20. Among these were spokesmen for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society for Constitutional Security, the Maryland Committee for Representative Government, the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense and the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies of the U.S. The latter organization was represented by former Sen. Albert W. Hawkes (R N.J.).

The theme of these groups was that the Wherry resolution was designed effectively to head off the

XUM

President from "usurping the functions of Congress" and its right to levy war and commit troops.

Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) and George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., supported Wherry's attitude in their testimony. A spokesman from the National Society of New England Women and the National Society of Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company supported it, and asked that it be toughened.

C. B. Baldwin, representing the Progressive Party, opposed the troops-to-Europe move and urged instead a negotiated settlement with Russia. A spokesman from the Maryland Committee for Peace complained that Baltimore newspapers had refused an advertisement the group had prepared in support of the Wherry resolution. At the hearing, Wherry dissociated himself from the stands of the two organizations.

Resisting the Wherry proposal and endorsing the Administration view of troops-to-Europe was the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Also heard — generally in support of the Wherry resolution — were witnesses from the American Council on Human Rights, American Women for Peace, National Council for the Prevention of War, and various private citizens.

Wherry Calls Witnesses

Two witnesses suggested by Wherry discussed his resolution as hearings continued on Feb. 21. They were Lieut. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, of the Strategic Air Command, and Alexander de Seversky, aircraft designer and military affairs writer. Both men underscored the role strategic bombing could play in the defense of Western Europe. They attached more significance to bombing than to ground forces for the defense problem at hand.

Another Wherry-suggested witness—Lieut. Gen. Ennis Whitehead of the U.S. Air Defense Command — asserted Feb. 22 that a long-range striking air force should get the "number one priority" for U.S. defense. He reserved outright comment on the Wherry resolution, however, saying, "I am not a constitutional lawyer . . . but a military man." Lieut. Gen. Harold George, retired Air Force officer, supported Whitehead's view of a long-range striking force.

Wherry's resolution drew support from Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh (Ret.) of the National Guard Association of the U.S., who said Congress should have a voice in determining troop commitments.

Gen. Carl Spaatz, former Air Force Chief of Staff, told the hearing Feb. 22 he favored sending troops-to-Europe, and recommended an air force "second to none" as well. He urged a 250-group air force.

Following Spaatz, a representative of the National Economic Council endorsed the Wherry proposal, saying Congress should not permit the President to wield "dictatorial power" to send troops overseas.

Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) also went before the Senate Committees Feb. 22 to support the Wherry resolution. Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) testified that day as well, and urged a ratio of one American division for Europe to every six mustered by the Europeans themselves.

Final Hearings Begin

The last week of hearings was led off by Harold Stassen's appearance Feb. 23. The former Governor of Minnesota said he was "in direct opposition" to Wherry's resolution, which he called "very fundamentally wrong." He called the troops-to-Europe an "Eisenhower program", not an Administration one, and said "the overwhelming majority of the American people" were behind it.

Stassen declared flatly that the President had the authority to commit troops to Europe without specific Congressional sanction. When Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) asked bluntly: "Then he could send the entire American Army to Europe?", the witness replied: "Legally he could — but if he did I would assume he would be impeached the next day."

Stassen left a five-point "victory without war" policy with the Senators. It called for strengthened air power in the U.S. and ground forces in Europe, encouragement of "millions of people within the Communist prison of nations", raised living standards in Asia and Africa, and a sound U.S. economy.

Governor Thomas Dewey of New York went before the Senators Feb. 24 and declared that approval of the Wherry resolution would entail a greater security risk for this country than its defeat. He said approval "would be a simple, direct notice to Stalin" that we do not intend to strengthen Europe's backbone.

Dewey scored views that the U.S. should rely on hemispheric defense primarily. He said, "Fortress America is an illusion" and implied that its advocates spoke from a "toehold of isolationism."

Wherry, sitting with the Committees although not a member of either, bristled when Dewey referred to his views as "defeatist". Wherry later said he thought Dewey was called to testify "as an Administration witness to smear anyone who would protect American boys." Dewey himself indicated at the outset of his testimony that he, like Stassen, preferred to think of the troops-to-Europe program as an Eisenhower project, instead of an Administration one.

However, Dewey also declared that there was no question of the President's right to send troops overseas without explicit Congressional approval. He repeatedly urged approval of the present plan to do so lest the world feel the U.S. may "turn tail and pull out of Europe" or "haul down the flag" there.

Former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), an adviser to the State Department, testified Feb. 26 that the plan to send troops to Europe was "courageous and right" and within the President's authority. Withholding troops could lead to "the greatest surrender in history," he said, adding that it was "certain that Europe could not defend itself now against Soviet aggression." But defense plans now under way "can succeed with our help."

Strong Taft Position

When Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) went before the Committees on Feb. 26 to criticize strongly the entire troops-to-Europe premise, he supported the Wherry resolution, but capped his testimony by laying even more stringent proposals before the Senators.

"Mr. Republican" advocated three basic restrictions, as follows:

1. That no U.S. armed forces go to Europe for Gen. Eisenhower's defense forces until other countries participating agreed to assign enough of their troops within a reasonable time "to provide an army sufficiently powerful to withstand an attack on Western Europe." Taft specifically included Germany in the area.

2. That the Joint Chiefs of Staff certify "the number of armed forces necessary" to do that.

3. That any Presidential commitment of troops to Europe state the "character and number of forces" to be assigned and "be subject to the approval of Congress."

Taft emphasized his belief that what was needed in Europe were forces strong enough to defeat attacks, rather than deter them. With reference to the Administration's postulate, Taft disagreed, saying, "I can't see this 'deter' business." He reiterated previous statements that Congress deserved a kind of veto power over Presidential commitment of troops.

But, he said, he would approve plans to send four divisions to Europe, provided his three qualifications were accepted and provided that future divisions went to Europe only in a 1:9 ratio to those furnished by the European nations.

Says Restraints Needed

Taft said he feared the Administration — unless restrained by restrictions such as he had outlined — might send 900,000 troops abroad instead of the 100,000 envisaged.

Taft's proposed restrictions were tentatively rejected later by Connally and Russell.

When Wherry took the stand Feb. 27 to speak on behalf of his own resolution, he called Stassen's previous testimony "confused," and accused Dewey of resorting "to the tactic of smearing." He said Stassen failed to give "supporting evidence" for his stand, and that the Administration itself had not furnished "a shred of tangible evidence" that European nations would themselves provide an adequate number of troops.

Wherry said there would be "no welshing" on U.S. commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty, but that "Congress has a right to determine the character" of aid furnished. Otherwise, he contended, the President would have "a blank check to send American boys any place and for any purpose."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), a Committee member, indicated some support for this. George said he favored sending four divisions to Europe as planned, but that the article of the Treaty under which the troops would go "is to be implemented by the Congress."

Hoover Draws Applause

Before an overflow audience which often applauded, former President Hoover endorsed Wherry's proposal Feb. 27 and declared that the assignment of four divisions to Europe would place the U.S. in "utmost jeopardy" and perhaps lead to "a certainty of massacre" by involving GI's in an "Operation Land War" against staggering odds.

Hoover sided with Taft in fears that other nations were not as wholeheartedly in the defense program as would be desirable. Hoover said he would not "imperil the lives of American boys" until a force was built up that was more of a defense force than a deterring one.

The former President stated he felt Congress should authorize troop commitments: "The Congress surely has left some Constitutional authority in these matters."

Calling the proposed strength of Eisenhower's forces "pitiable", and saying that Soviet armies could drive through to the English Channel 20 days after an invasion, Hoover said, "There is only one real salvation for Europe at the present moment. That is to build up the air and naval power of the U.S. and Britain to overwhelm Russia and paralyze it in the case of attack."

Republican members of the Committee rose and applauded with spectators in the hearing room when Hoover left the stand.

Clay Offers Resolution

Eleven days of public hearings were concluded Feb. 28 when Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Ret., opposed the Wherry resolution or any other which would impose limitations on the aid the U.S. may furnish Treaty countries. Clay, an official with the defense mobilization effort, said limitations would be a "blow to their morale" just when Europeans were sharpening "a willingness to fight" any aggression.

Clay urged faith in our European allies, saying, "I know damned well it is the only way you can get men to fight." He said that a "substantial" number of divisions guarding Western Europe next Fall and "all out" American war production would add up to "no profit for a Russian aggression."

Before buckling down to work on a specific resolution on the troops-to-Europe issue, the Committees heard in closed session some official estimates of the program's cost. Witnesses testified March 2 that sending four more U.S. divisions to bolster NATO defenses would cost some $248 million for the first year, and about $111 million for the second. The figures for transporting and maintaining the units would represent expenses above and beyond the costs of keeping those divisions in the U.S.

The figures would thus have to be added to the existing military budget, witnesses indicated. Those testifying were Gen. Bradley, Gen. Collins, Rear Adm. M. E. Curts, a submarine expert, and W. J. McNeil, assistant secretary of Defense and also a budget official.

COMMITTEES

On March 5, the Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees began work on the simple Senate resolution (S Res 99) the respective chairmen, Tom Connally (D Tex.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) had readied to supplant S Res 8, authored by Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) The Connally-Russell resolution would have endorsed the Administration's authority to send troops abroad without express Congressional sanction. The resolution also signified the "sense of the Senate" that the U.S. should bear a "fair share" of the defense burden of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

On March 7, however, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) proposed that the pending simple resolution endorsing the troops-to-Europe program be made a concurrent one, so that the House would have a formal chance to pass on the issue. But J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) headed off Smith by moving that the two Committees continue to confine themselves to the simple resolution. Fulbright's motion carried, 13-11.

The next day, Smith renewed his proposal, but this time urged that a House-Senate resolution be drafted in addition to the simple Senate one. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) moved to appoint a subcommittee to study the proposal, but his motion was defeated 10-14.

Smith then pressed for a vote on his proposal, after specifying that it be a joint resolution, which would have the force of law if signed by the President. But before the vote could be taken, Green moved to substitute the word "concurrent" for the word "joint", and his move was upheld, 13-11.

The final, March 8 ballot was then taken on Smith's proposal for a separate House-Senate concurrent resolution, and the proposal was adopted, 16-8.

XUM

In another March 8 vote which reversed a March 7 decision, the two Committees balloted 14-10 to stipulate in the resolutions that Europeans themselves should provide "the major contribution" to the NATO defense forces. The language was sponsored principally by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.). The Committees had defeated Lodge's proposal by a 12-12 vote March 7.

The Committees, however, did not overturn a March 7 ballot of 13-10 which accepted another Lodge proposal. This was his language requiring the Joint Chiefs of Staff to "certify" that NATO countries were themselves making effective efforts at building a defense force. The ultimately-approved resolutions contained the certification requirement.

Two Resolutions

Accordingly, after the two days of parliamentary jockeying within the two Committees, two resolutions pended before them. Both were tentatively approved late March 8.

The first resolution (S Res 99), adopted by a unanimous 23-0 vote, was a "simple" one, requiring only Senate approval. The second, (S Con Res 18), a concurrent resolution, required House approval as well. It was adopted by a 16-8 vote.

Both the simple and the concurrent resolution carried fundamentally the same language. The first section of each approved the President's action in naming Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to be NATO commander. The second expressed the sense of the lawmakers that the President should send troops overseas "to contribute our fair share of the forces needed" by NATO. But language was added to the effect that "the major contribution" to the NATO forces should be made by the Europeans themselves.

Each resolution expressed the conviction that the President — before committing troops to Europe — should consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the NATO commander, and the military and foreign affairs committees of Congress.

Each required the Joint Chiefs to certify that NATO countries were giving "full, realistic force and effect" to their own obligations under the Treaty before U.S. troops were sent overseas. Such certification would be transmitted to the Congressional committees.

But new controversy developed over a particular section of the resolutions the Committees had tentatively approved March 8. This was a section Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and other Republicans had added to specify that "Congressional approval should be obtained of any policy requiring the assignment of American troops abroad." It was felt that this section contradicted the first part of the resolutions which approved the President's plans to send troops to Europe to assume a "fair share" of the NATO defense burden.

Sen. Fulbright moved March 14 to delete the "Congressional approval" feature from the resolutions, but was defeated on an 11-13 ballot. Then Sen. Lodge moved to take some of the sting off its retention by adding language that although the Congress might wish to reserve a decision of future assignments of troops overseas, it did wholeheartedly endorse "present plans . . . to send four additional divisions of ground forces to Western Europe." The Lodge motion was adopted, 24-0, and the countering language was added to the Smith feature.

The two resolutions were then formally approved by the Committees by unanimous 24-0 votes. Chairmen Connally and Russell introduced them March 14.

Committee Report

In a March 14 report on the resolutions they were introducing, the Senate Committees said the "Congressional approval" feature was subject to "different interpretations." The document did not single out any particular one.

Calling the troops-to-Europe issue one of the "most significant policy" ones to come before the Senate since 1945, the report urged the inclusion of Greece, Turkey, Spain, and Yugoslavia in the Western European defense network.

The document slapped at views that an air defense instead of ground resistance could halt a Russian drive across Europe. It pleaded for action "now" to overcome "existing weakness" in Western European land defenses.

The report made no mention of a related troops-to-Europe issue that had arisen across the Capitol in the House of Representatives. The Republican Policy Committee there approved on March 9 a party resolution which would bar consignment of troops-to-Europe without explicit Congressional approval. Sen. Connally, speaking for himself, labeled the GOP move a "very foolish" one.

But on March 13, Rep. Harry L. Towe (R N.J.) offered the GOP resolution in the form of a rider to the draft bill being considered by the House Armed Services Committee. Towe and other Republicans on the Committee attempted to attach it to that measure, but were turned back by a 14-21 vote. Joining the 19 Democrats on the Committee who voted against Towe's rider were Republicans Leroy Johnson (Calif.) and Leon H. Gavin (Pa.). (See page 282.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate opened debate on S Res 99 on March 16. Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Foreign Relations group led off by urging Senators not to "quibble" about the prerogatives of Congress and the President in sending troops or making foreign policy. He urged them to affirm the troops program and not "whittle away at the powers of the President as Commander in Chief."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), ranking active GOP member of Connally's unit, endorsed the troops project, but called for "no amendments whatever" to Section 6 and the "Congressional approval" clause. Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee said "the quicker we can pass these resolutions . . . the better it will be . . ."

Section 6 was the controversial one endorsing existing plans to send four U.S. divisions to bolster Western European defense forces, but requesting that Congress approve any future plans to send more troops.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) declared March 18 he wanted assurance that Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia would be brought into the defense program before he would vote for the resolution. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said he wanted "physical proof" of Western European cooperation to be made a condition of sending troops abroad.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) indicated he might move to strike out the entire "approval" language of Section 6. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) defended the language. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) asked that the troops program be held up until the Italian-U.S. peace treaty was revised. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said the entire troops controversy reflected "greatly diminished confidence" in the President by Americans.

Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) complained in a Nebraska speech March 19 that he had been the victim of a "vicious smear campaign" for his stand on the troops issue. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) supported the troops project, but Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) called it a "military joke" March 22. George Malone (R Nev.) also criticized it. Across the Capitol, Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), said March 15 that opposition to the program amounted to "polifluff."

Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Herbert Lehman (D N.Y.) supported the program in formal floor speeches.

Meant As "Advice"

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) author of the "approval" clause in Section 6, explained March 19 he did not mean it to be "binding" on the President, but meant it as an expression of Senatorial "advice." Taft sharply challenged Smith's view. Taft said the clause "says 'must' (to the President) and I think it ought to say 'must' " instead of "should."

At this point, Irving Ives (R N.Y.) and Brien McMahon (D Conn.) undertook to amend Section 6. Said Ives: "No greater help could be given to Stalin than to have him notified every time more troops were to be sent abroad."

He and McMahon were joined by Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R. Mass.). Their amendment was drawn to:

1. Endorse existing troops plans, but delete the "Congressional approval" language from Section 6 and substitute a call for "the fullest collaboration between the Congress and the President."

2. Require the submission of future long - range troop consignment plans to Congress for a decision only if majorities in Congress' foreign and military affairs groups disagree with the plans and suggest Congressional consideration.

Still another amendment was prepared March 22 by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). It was to add language to the resolutions requiring the Europeans to field nine divisions themselves for every U.S. division sent abroad.

Extended discussion continued. Watkins March 27 told the Senate: "The most terrible action any government can engage in is war. The commitment of troops to Europe is part of our preparation for possible war. So long as our Constitution and our system of government endure, the people, either directly or indirectly, through their elected representatives in Congress, must keep control over the issue of war or peace."

Sen. Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) March 28 told the Senate: "I am not a lawyer and therefore shall not attempt to split hairs on the Constitutional question. To me, and I am sure to 150 million other Americans, the Constitution is simply the people's safeguard against the usurping of authority by anyone, be he a rank-and-file citizen, an administrator of the government, a general of the Army, or the President of the United States. If the Constitution means less than that, it means very little indeed . . . By adopting the (troops-to-Europe) resolutions as now written, Congress would be surrendering its right under the Constitution to protect the interests of the people."

More amendments and proposals were offered. Hickenlooper said March 27 he was drafting an amendment to "make it clear that Congress asserts that the power rests in it (alone) to authorize the sending of troops."

Watkins Resolution

Watkins the same day introduced a resolution (S J Res 56) authorizing the President to send troops "subject to the approval of Congress by appropriate act or joint resolution". Either would have the force of law if signed by the President. Both would require formal action by Congress and would spell out "the numbers and types" of troops to be made available.

John Bricker (R Ohio) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) on March 27 entered a formal proposal that the two pending resolutions be recommitted to the sponsoring committees, and resubmitted in the form of a single joint resolution.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) readied an amendment March 28 to bring Western Germany, Spain, Turkey and Greece into the defense alliance the troops-to-Europe program would bolster. McCarthy also sought language in the proposal which would call for an early Japanese peace treaty.

A Democrat, Lehman, introduced an amendment removing the "Congressional approval" language from S Res 99 and substituting instead a call for "the fullest cooperation between the Congress and the President" in settling a troops policy.

Francis Case (R S.D.) sponsored an amendment March 28 to create a volunteer corps of West Germans for the European defense force. A second Case amendment was to require that U.S. troops sent to Europe be at least 20 years old.

Voting Begins

The Senate, returned from a brief Easter recess, brushed aside full-dress speechmaking and April 2 got down to voting on amendments outstanding to the pending resolution. Debate on each amendment was limited to 30 minutes for each side.

Wherry, who figured in the troops issue from its inception, promptly moved to displace the simple resolution with a joint one. Sen. Connally, Wherry's chief protagonist throughout the debate, raised a point of order. Vice President Barkley upheld Connally.

The Administration won a second victory when the Senate defeated, 27-62, the move by Case to keep troops under 20 years of age at home. But, though Connally called it not germane, the amendment by Watkins to lift peace treaty limitations on Italy's military strength so she could participate in NATO defense plans was accepted by the Senate, 67-20. (All votes on pp. 257.)

Two additional rebuffs were handed Administration forces when the Senate rejected, 35-37, a call for "full collaboration" between Congress and the President, and reaffirmed this by a second, 35-55 ballot.

The Administration's greatest defeat, however, came April 2 after what had seemed a victory. Sen. McClellan offered language to S Res 99 expressing the "sense of the Senate that no troops" in addition to the four divisions already contemplated for Europe "shall be sent . . without further Senatorial approval."

Opponents of the proposals persuaded McClellan to change the word "shall" to "should", thus softening his amendment's impact. Other changes were also made, but Administration supporters did not breathe easily until the Senate rejected McClellan's amendment, 44-46.

Relief was short - lived. Case soon after moved to reconsider the narrow vote by which McClellan had been bested. Despite pleas from Connally and GOP foreign affairs leaders not to clamp limitations on the

XUM

troops program, the Senate voted 49-43 to reconsider the vote, and then voted immediately, also 49-43, to pass the McClellan amendment the second time around.

The coalition nature of this ballot was apparent from the fact that 11 Democrats swung over to vote with the 38 Senators comprising the GOP majority. The 35 opposing Democrats, representing the majority of their own party, were thus overcome despite support from eight Republicans.

When Senators reconvened April 3, Lodge moved to supplant McClellan's language with wording far closer to the liking of the Connally supporters. McClellan, however, countered by moving to alter the language of Lodge's proposal. McClellan revived his original wording, acceptance of which the day before had stunned his own party's majority.

Since, under the rules of the Senate, a vote would have come first on McClellan's motion, Lodge withdrew his proposal. It was feared that McClellan's position might be endorsed by an even wider ballot than the close April 2 vote of 49-43.

Four Proposals Rejected

In other April 3 actions, the Senate rejected, 24-64, an amendment by James P. Kem (R Mo.) to make troop assignments contingent on adequate air support; rejected, 44-45, the amendment by McCarthy to bring Western Germany, Spain, Turkey and Greece into the defense network; turned back, 31-56, the Bricker-Cordon-Watkins move for a joint rather than simple resolution; and quashed, 29-52, a similar move by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) for a concurrent resolution, which would have affected also the four divisions already earmarked for overseas.

On April 4, the Senate partially reversed its earlier decision on McCarthy's amendment. It voted 48-41 to affirm the consideration of bringing Western Germany and Spain into the defense system. Moving rapidly, the Senate next granted final approval to S Res 99 by a roll-call vote of 62-21.

After disposing of S Res 99, the Senate turned to the almost identical resolution (S Con Res 18) which — as a "concurrent" one — would go to the House for approval after the upper chamber passed it. The concurrent resolution would express the sense of Congress as a whole, not just the Senate.

Republican floor leader Wherry moved to substitute the text of the already-approved S Res 99 for the language of S Con Res 18. However, Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), urged that the names of Turkey and Greece be added to Section No. 9 of the simple resolution. Wherry accepted the modification. When the vote came on the substitution, the Senate approved it by a 59-29 roll-call ballot.

The Senate then approved S Con Res 18 — with the simple resolution's language — by a 45-41 roll-call ballot. McClellan moved to reconsider this vote. But on April 5, he withdrew his motion, and the measure was cleared to the House for possible action. This did not immediately materialize, although an unsuccessful effort was made in the lower chamber to insert a troops-to-Europe ban in the House's draft bill. (See p. 283).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

(S RES 99)

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah)—Express "sense of Senate" that the U.S., as an Italian peace treaty signatory, should negotitate a new treaty lifting limitations "upon the military strength of Italy," so she could participate in the defense system. Roll call, 67-20, April 2.

Francis Case (R S.D.)—Reconsider the vote rejecting John B. McClellan's (D Ark.) amendment expressing the "sense of the Senate that no ground troops" in addition to those already contemplated for Western Europe "should be sent. . .without further Congressional approval." Roll call, 49-43, April 2.

John B. McClellan (D Ark.)—Amendment as above. Accepted on second look by roll call of 49-43, April 2.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)—Express "sense of Senate" that defense plans for Europe be revised "as soon as possible" to permit the use "on a voluntary basis of the military and other resources of Western Germany and Spain, but not exclusive of . . . other nations." Roll call, 48-41, April 4.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.)—Table a motion by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to reconsider the vote by which the above McCarthy amendment was accepted. Voice vote, April 4.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)—Substitute a joint resolution for the simple one pending. Ruled out of order by Vice President Barkley on a point pressed by Tom Connally (D Tex.), April 2.

Case—Send no troops to Europe who are less than 20 years of age. Roll call, 27-62, April 2.

McClellan—Seek further Congressional approval of future plans to send troops abroad. Roll call, 44-46, April 2. (Later reconsidered, and accepted.)

Irving Ives (R N.Y.), with Brien McMahon (D Conn.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Russell B. Long (D La.), John Sparkman (D Ala.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.), and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)—

Substitute for the "Congressional approval" language a call for "full collaboration" between Congress and the President, but provide that if Congressional military and foreign affairs groups consider troops plans questionable, they may submit them to the House and Senate for action "in such manner as the committees may recommend". Roll call, 35-57, April 2.

Lehman—Call simply for the "fullest collaboration between the Congress and the President." Roll call, 35-55, April 2.

James P. Kem (R Mo.)—Require the Joint Chiefs of Staff to "certify. . . that sufficient air strength will be available to control the air over Western Europe" before any troops at all are sent. Roll call, 24-64, April 3.

McCarthy—Express the desirability of utilizing the "military and other resources of Western Germany, Spain, Turkey and Greece" in the defense system as soon as "feasible." Roll call, 44-45, April 3.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), and Watkins—Recommit S Res 99 and require its resubmission in the form of a joint resolution. Roll call, 31-56, April 3.

Karl Mundt (R S.D.)—Express the conviction that existing plans to send four divisions to Western Europe "should be submitted to Congress in the form of a joint resolution." Modified to read "concurrent resolution" on the suggestion of McClellan. Roll call, 29-52, April 3.

India Aid

S 872—P.L. 48

Summary — Early in 1951, the Indian government requested food grains from the U. S. to avert a threatening famine. Congressmen in both parties voiced support for an India aid program. But at the time, India was opposing certain U. S. diplomatic moves in the United Nations, and there was considerable resentment of this on Capitol Hill. No formal proposals to aid India were made until President Truman urged Congress Feb. 12 to give two million tons of grain to India "despite important political differences" with that country. The cost of the gift was estimated to be $190 million.

Congress responded unenthusiastically at first. Nevertheless, the House Foreign Affairs Committee held hearings on an India aid bill, and formally reported the measure March 5. The bill (HR 3017) kept the program on a gift basis. The measure was sent to the Rules group for clearance to the House floor. But the Rules unit held up the bill despite complaints that the delay was mocking the humanitarian intent of the grain program's backers.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had held its own hearings, and on April 27 reported its bill (S 872) putting the program on a half-gift loan basis. The Senate itself rejected this formula, voting 52-32 to make India aid a straight loan proposition. (All votes on P. 259.) The Senate also adopted an amendment requiring India to repay the loan partially in certain critical raw materials, which were spelled out. With these major features, the Senate's bill was passed by a voice vote May 16.

"Clean" Bill Reported

In the House, the Rules Committee finally reported an India aid bill April 25. This was a "clean" version (HR 3791) which also put the program on a straight loan basis. The House accepted this, 293-94, on May 24, after defeating a proposal to predicate all assistance on India's willingness to repay in strategic materials.

The differing House and Senate bills went to a conference committee, which worked up a compromise version that substantially embodied the lower chamber's approach. The House adopted the conference report June 6 by a 256-82 vote. The Senate approved it June 11 by a voice vote.

President Truman signed the legislation into Public Law 48 on June 15. He hailed the new law as an expression "of the spontaneous, heartfelt desire of the American people to help the Indian people in their hour of need."

Provisions—Major provisions of the "India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951":

Authorized the Economic Cooperation Administration to negotiate the U.S. loan to India to buy grain in this country. The loan was to be handled on the same "credit terms" as those the ECA extends to other friendly nations receiving American aid.

Authorized the President to carry out the loan program by permitting the disbursement of $190 million through June 30, 1952. Of this total, $100 million was to come out of funds previously appropriated for the ECA in 1950. The remaining $90 million was to come from ECA funds still on hand after June 30, 1951.

Stipulated that part of the loan could be repaid by the transfer to the U.S. by India of certain resources and raw materials needed by this country. The quantities were to be determined by ECA-Indian negotiation.

"Directed and instructed" the ECA in these negotiations to get for the U.S. "so far as practicable and possible" the immediate and continuing transfer of "substantial quantities of such materials, particularly those found to be strategic and critical" for this country's use.

Restricted India's use of the loan to famine aversion measures only, required India to spend the loan in the U.S. exclusively, and permitted this only if the Secretary of Agriculture does not certify that such buying impairs U.S. needs.

Permitted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance $20 million to the Department of Commerce to rehabilitate federally-owned ships to transport the grain to India if private shipping is not available.

Authorized the ECA to pay ocean freight charges to India of certain private relief packages and supplies, including those sent by the American Red Cross.

Made applicable several provisions of the basic ECA law — the chief one being that at least 50 per cent of the grain shipped under terms of the program go in American-flag ships.

Specified that $5 million of the total interest India will pay on the loan be put into a special Department of State fund. This fund was to be used for an educational and technical assistance program to be carried on between India and the U. S.

Background — First mention that the Indian government had requested U.S. grain came Jan. 26 when Assistant Secretary of State George C. McGhee relayed the request to a closed meeting of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee headed by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa). McGhee did not submit a draft bill in connection with the request, and Gillette did not schedule formal hearings at that time.

Outspoken support for the project came Jan. 27 from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). He told an Americans for Democratic Action meeting in Indianapolis that India should be aided as a basically "democratic stronghold" in the Far East.

On Jan. 27, Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the full Foreign Relations Committee said the Indian aid request had not been "sidetracked", but he noted reports that the proposal might be held up "as an expression of the Committee's disapproval of India's attitude toward the Korean war."

The reference was to India's opposition in the United Nations to U.S.-backed resolutions labelling Communist China as an aggressor in that war.

By the first week of February, former President Herbert Hoover had pledged his support to a grain-to-India program, and Representatives and Senators in both political parties had informally met to draft legislation to get the program underway.

A White House conference of leading Congressional foreign affairs experts with President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and W. Averell Harriman, Mr. Truman's special foreign affairs adviser, was held Feb. 9.

Later, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) indicated his support of the program although he had not been present at the meeting.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Feb. 9 sent telegrams supporting the program.

XUM

President's Message

On Feb. 12, President Truman sent a special message to the Congress requesting authority to send 2 million tons of grain to India despite "important political differences" between the famine-threatened country and the U.S. The President's request asked only for funds to send the first million tons of grain, however, and suggested Congress defer action on funds for the second half until U.S.-Indian relations have been further "clarified".

The reference to "important political differences" again touched on U.S. criticism of India's opposition to American attempts in the United Nations to brand China an aggressor in the Korean war. Mr. Truman said disagreements "should not blind us" to the needs of the Indian people nor deflect this nation from its traditional course of humanitarianism.

Other highlights of the President's message: 1. It would be possible to meet the Indian government's appeal for grain without harming U.S. stocks; 2. India would pay for transportation charges, which would materially decrease the cost of the aid program, originally estimated at $200 million; 3. Ships carrying grain to India could bring back scarce materials; 4. An ECA mission should supervise distribution of the grain in India if the program were approved.

Bipartisan Sponsorship

Fast action greeted Mr. Truman's request. An 11-member bipartisan group of Representatives announced joint sponsorship of a bill to carry it out. The group included Reps. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio), Thurmond Chatham (D N.C.), Edna F. Kelly, (D N.Y.), Christian A. Herter (R Mass.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), A. A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and James G. Fulton (R Pa.). The group formally introduced 11 identical bills on Feb. 15. It stated the aid move had "no political strings" to it.

A similar announcement was made by a like group in the Senate, consisting of Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Humphrey.

More than a score of other Senators — including Taft and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), both severe critics of President Truman's foreign policy — associated themselves with the action. All sponsored S 872, introduced Feb. 15.

In their accompanying statement written by Smith, the 16 Democratic and 14 Republican co-sponsors urged passage of the bill "in the interests of the United States" and to provide a "concrete demonstration of the friendly attitude" of this country.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House started hearings Feb. 20 on the Administration's program to give two million tons of grains to famine-threatened India. Secretary of State Dean Acheson went before the Foreign Affairs Committee to support strongly the India-aid legislation introduced Feb. 15.

With Indian Ambassador Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit looking on, Acheson declared it has been a "fundamental American principle that human need overrides political differences." His reference to differences touched on Indian opposition in the U.N. to American views on the Korean war. Acheson said it "simply isn't true" that the Indian people were "hostile" to this country because they do not agree with our policy towards China.

However, ranking Republican Committeeman Charles A. Eaton (N.J.) said he was not "wildly enthusiastic" about the aid program, and said he feared "we are regarded generally as a milk cow with everybody invited to bring their bucket and help themselves."

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) told Acheson he doubted the wisdom of giving the grain to India instead of handling it on a long-term credit basis, as the Indian government had originally proposed. "I question my right to be charitable with the taxpayer's money," Vorys said.

Under the grain program, one million tons would begin to move to India no later than April 1, Acheson explained. Shipment of the second million tons could await further study. Acheson asked for favorable action "at the earliest possible date."

Vorys' question in Committee of whether the grain should be extended as a gift was brought up in the House itself Feb. 20 by Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.). He said he favored India's paying for the grain and that India was "in position to pay" without damage to her economy. Moreover, said Kersten, India had thorium ore which the U.S. "is very anxious" to get in American stockpiles.

"Is there any good reason why they (India) should not trade us thorium for grain?" Kersten asked.

On Feb. 21, Loy W. Henderson, American Ambassador to India, urged approval of the aid program because India's appeal "is fully justified." Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, also endorsed the measure. An ECA official, Dennis A. FitzGerald, spelled out plans for getting the grain to U.S. ports for shipment overseas.

FitzGerald said the prevailing boxcar shortage would require a priority system to be set up so that the Indian grain could actually be moved. This could cut into movement of domestic grains. "If this grain program moves, something else will have to wait awhile," FitzGerald said.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again went on record in favor of the program Feb. 21. But the Pakistan League of America, in a statement read by Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), charged India could buy grain from Pakistan if she wished. Thorp said, however, that even if Pakistan's grain were bought by India, the latter country would still have a grain deficit.

J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, testified Feb. 22 in support of the program, and pleaded for the fastest possible action. Also endorsing the bill was a spokesman from the American Emergency Food Committee for India.

Committee

The House Foreign Affairs Committee endorsed the bill Feb. 28. The measure became known as HR 3017, authorizing the use of $50 million already appropriated for the Economic Cooperation Administration to finance the program. An additional $140 million in new cash was authorized to be appropriated later.

The bill authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance another $20 million to pay for reconditioning moth-balled ships to transport the grain to India. No more than half of all the funds authorized in the bill were to be spent during the next year. The first million tons of grain was to be expedited. Shipment of the second million tons was to be studied further.

The Committee approved the bill after defeating a Feb. 27 proposal by John M. Vorys (R Ohio) to put the relief program on a straight loan basis. As ultimately approved, the aid bill put the program on a gift basis to "serve the cause of world peace and human brotherhood."

On March 5, the bill was formally reported from the Foreign Affairs unit. It was sent to the House Rules Committee for clearance to the House floor for action. But the Rules group failed to act promptly on the bill, and became the indirect target March 29 of a letter from six American delegates to the anti-Communist Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom meeting at Bombay.

The delegates wrote Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) that "while the U.S. Congress delays legislation, famine threatens millions. . . Prompt dispatch of wheat is imperative for America's good name in Asia."

The delegates were Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; H. J. Muller, educator; W. H. Auden, poet; Max Yergan, educator; James Burnham, author; and Harry Goldberg.

Truman Urges Speed

President Truman also called for action at his March 29 press conference. In a written statement, he said that each day of delay after April 1 in starting shipments would "leave a serious gap in India's food supply later this summer and cause great suffering."

When the bill remained in the Rules Committee, President Truman renewed his request for action. In a statement March 29, he said India's need for the grain was "urgent." He said the U.S. could "spare the grain" in order to "prevent sufferings and starvation." The first million tons of grain should go as a grant, "to save human lives and secondly to strengthen freedom and democracy in an important area of Asia."

"Prompt action is vital," Mr. Truman said. "The monsoon season occurs in India during the summer. Each day's delay after April 1 in starting (grain) shipments will leave a serious gap in India's food supply . . . and cause great suffering."

The State Department added its voice April 3 for prompt action, amid reports from New Delhi that India would send an official to Peiping to dicker with Red China for the sorely needed grain.

The Rules Committee finally acted April 25. It approved a "clean" bill — HR 3791 — authorizing the aid program on a straight loan basis. Rules Committee members said the vote by which they upset the original plan of extending the aid on a grant basis was "close".

Floor Action

On May 2, the House was scheduled to deal with HR 3791. But the lower chamber was preoccupied with a number of urgent appropriations bills, and deferred action on the India aid measure despite protests that there had already been too much delay.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) declared April 30 that the delay was "playing right into the hands of Soviet aggressive imperialism". He urged private groups to send grain to India.

The CIO, in letters to Congressmen May 1, also called for early action, but called the House bill "half-hearted humanitarianism" and said the grain should be an outright gift.

In New Delhi, India, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared the same day that India would not accept food from any country if it had "any political strings attached to it."

Rep. James P. Richards (D S. C.) said this comment was "a factor" in the postponement.

Cox Presents Resolution

The House formally opened action on the bill May 22 when E. E. Cox (D Ga.) presented a resolution authorizing formal debate on the measure, which Cox criticized. Its passage "would make us victims of a well-planned and well-considered campaign to blackmail Congress into doing something it should not do," he said, and questioned whether two million tons of grains actually were needed or would avert starvation.

"By passing this bill, you will be giving a vote of confidence in Dean Acheson," Cox declared.

Speaker Rayburn said that if the House did not pass the bill, "I doubt if we'll have any friends in India in the next generation". He called the stubborn resistance to the bill "one of the most amazing things I have ever witnessed in my many years in Congress."

By a standing vote of 211-13, the House then approved the resolution making six hours of debate on the bill in order. During the first of these, Reps. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), Christian A. Herter (R Mass.), and A. S. J. Carnahan (D Mo) renewed arguments in favor of the bill, as did other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

As debate continued May 23, Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) called the legislation more political than economic, and Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) voiced some of his objections to it. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said he thought most GOP Members would support the program if critically needed raw materials from India were obtained in return for the grain.

Cox Amendment Defeated

But when the House started voting on amendments to the bill May 24, an amendment to predicate the aid on India's willingness to furnish raw materials was defeated by a 103-135 standing vote. Offered by Cox, the amendment would also have required repayment of the loan in six years.

Halleck then offered a similar, but modified, amendment. It was accepted by a voice vote. The proposal "directed" the Economic Co-operation Administration, which was to handle the loan, to try to acquire the materials in India.

An attempt to cut the loan to $100 million was defeated by a 73-181 standing vote. Voice votes approved other moves to have the ECA pay for transportation of private grain shipments to India and to require that half of the official U. S. grain go in American vessels.

By a roll-call vote of 293-94, the House passed HR 3791. On the final tally, 171 Democrats, 121 Republicans and the one independent voted in favor of the Administration - backed program. Against it were 36 Democrats and 58 Republicans.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) — Specify that the loan must be spent for grains and foodstuffs in the U.S. only. Voice.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) — Direct the ECA to arrange with India for needed strategic materials. Voice.

Brooks Hays (D Ark.) — Authorize the ECA to pay ocean freight charges on relief packages and supplies sent India by private agencies. Voice.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.) — Require that at least 50 per cent of the grain be transported to India in American ships. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Eugene E. Cox (D Ga.) — Predicate loan on India's willingness to repay, within six years, in strategic materials as well as specie. Standing vote, 103-135.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — Allow ten years for repayment, partially in burlap, jute and manganese materials. Standing vote, 101-137.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) — Handle program through the UN. Ruled out of order.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Cut authorization to $100 million. Standing vote, 69-95. Teller vote, 91-123.

Thruston Ballard Morton (R Ky.) — Require Secretary of Agriculture to approve grain transfer. Ruled out of order.

Shelley — Conform India aid program to other ECA relief programs. Ruled out of order.

William G. Bray (R Ind.) — Use India's repayments for a technical assistance program. Ruled out of order.

Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) — Strike out the enacting clause. Motion withdrawn.

Smith (Wis.) — Recommit bill with instructions to the Committee to cut the loan to $150 million. Standing vote, 73-181.

SENATE

Hearings

Secretary of State Dean Acheson was lead-off witness as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings April 16 on its companion bill (S 872) to send 2 million tons of food grains to famine-threatened India.

Acheson emphasized the "urgency of India's need" and the importance of fast action. The following day, officials of the State and Agriculture Departments and the Maritime Administration discussed the bill.

Protests were heard April 18. D. S. Fry, Chicago, of the Textile Bag Manufacturers, said Indian government policies made it difficult for the U.S. bag industry to get burlap or jute.

Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) told reporters later that his group was studying chiefly whether to aid India on a pure grant basis, or on a grant-loan one.

The Senate Committee approved the bill April 20. But the Senators put the $190 million program on a half-loan, half-grant basis. They favored sending $95 million worth of grain to India at once, purchasing it with unused funds of the Economic Cooperation Administration. The Indian government would pay transportation charges.

The Senate bill also authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance $20 million to the government to recondition some 122 federally owned but moth-balled merchant ships to help carry the grain.

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) entered an urgent plea to the Senate on April 26 to act "as soon as possible" on the legislation. He noted that the bill had been reported from Connally's group "without a dissenting vote."

Floor Action

When S 872 was taken up May 14, Gillette and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) again asked for prompt passage of the bill as it then stood. But as debate continued May 15, the forces seeking the total-loan formula showed their strength.

Opponents of the gift idea noted that India had not asked for the grain on a free basis, but had offered to barter for it. Said Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.): "It's high time we get a little something out of this." Critics of the loan basis said humanitarian reaction should eclipse considerable Congressional ire at India's role in recent world events. "It would be wrong to punish the people for policies of their government," Smith (N.J.) said.

Indian Premier Nehru's public thanks to Russia for 50,000 tons of Soviet grain figured in the debate. Senators noted their bill would send 40 times as much grain, and hoped Nehru would give equal publicity to that fact.

Loan Basis Proposal

A major development in action on the bill came when Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.) offered an amendment to put the program on a straight loan basis. Their amendment also charged the Economic Cooperation Administration with lending the money to India, from funds previously appropriated for the ECA. Only funds to buy the first million tons of grain could be lent India. Congress would have to pass on the second installment.

The Senate approved the Ferguson-Bridges-McCarran amendment by a roll-call vote of 52-32. (See page 259.) Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.) cast the only GOP ballots against it.

The amendment also stipulated that India could repay partially by sending this country needed strategic materials. Another amendment required India to send manganese and monazite as part of any materials used as a means of repayment.

Other amendments accepted dealt with safeguarding U.S. grain stocks for domestic use, shipping private relief packages at federal expense, and helping finance technical assistance projects for India.

Final passage of S 872 was by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Put program on straight loan basis, permitting the ECA to extend the money permitting partial repayment in strategic materials. Roll-call vote, 52-32.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Ferguson — Require the Secretary of Agriculture to certify that grain shipments to India "will not impair the... vital needs of the U.S." Unanimous consent.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Allow the ECA to pay shipping costs of food and relief packages collected for India by private U.S. agencies. Unanimous consent.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) — Use interest paid by India on the loan to help finance U.S. educational activities in India, finance Indian students in the U.S., and finance U.S. technical missions and equipment which may be made available to India. Unanimous consent.

Bridges — Provide that India include manganese and monazite among any strategic materials sent in partial repayment of the loan. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Bridges — Require India to include "substantial quantities" of monazite alone in strategic materials sent as partial repayment. Voice.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) — Require that India repay the loan in local currency, for later use by the U.S. for purchases in India. Voice.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate versions of the India-aid bill were sent to a joint conference committee, which reached agreement on a compromise measure June 5. This bill closely resembled the original House version. The key feature in the Senate's original bill — requiring India to repay parts of the loan in specified raw materials — was not retained in the final version.

The comparable House feature — which was retained — lacked this mandatory flavor.

It simply directed the Economic Cooperation Administration, which will handle the loan, to try to obtain what strategic materials it can in connection with repayment agreements.

The Senate feature requiring the ECA to pay transportation costs of private grain shipments to India was omitted from the conference report.

Conferees also cut to $5 million the $23 million the Senate had voted to set aside from India's interest payments on the loan for an India-U.S. technical assistance program.

Adoption of Report

The House adopted the conference report June 6, by a roll-call vote of 256-82. The Senate approved it June 11 by a voice vote. Earlier, Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), in charge of the compromise bill on the floor, explained the conferees believed the more general language was better in view of the fact that India had prohibited the export of monazite sands and that it already was sending about 75 per cent of its exports of manganese to the United States.

Bridges, however, expressed "extreme" disappointment that mention of the two materials had been eliminated from the bill. He complained that terms of the measure put the United States in support of India in a trade war with Pakistan. In addition to Bridges, critics of the compromise included Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), William Langer (R N.D.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), and Herman Welker (R Idaho).

Senate approval cleared the legislation to the White House, where President Truman signed it into Public Law 48 on June 15. At a brief ceremony attended by Congressmen, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Indian Ambassadress Madame Pandit, the President called the new law an expression of "the spontaneous, heartfelt desire of the American people to help the Indian people in their hour of need." He praised the "special and easy credit terms" on which the grain program was to operate.

GROUP STANDS

In addition to organizations who sent spokesmen to Washington to testify in support of the India aid program when Congress held hearings on it, numbers of groups sent communications to the various legislators. Chairman Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) of the House Rules Committee inserted several of these into the Congressional Record when the House was debating the program May 22.

Among organizations declaring themselves in favor of the India aid project were the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Synagogue Council of America, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S., the American Federation of Labor, and the National Maritime Union, CIO.

Immigration Curbs Eased

HR 2339 — P.L. 14

Summary — The Congress in 1951 eased Department of Justice regulations which were automatically barring aliens from immigration if they had ever been members of totalitarian groups. The regulations were issued by the Attorney General in interpreting the Internal Security (McCarran) Act of 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 390.)

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), who steered the liberalizing bill through the Senate, said the regulations "misinterpreted" the law, barring persons whose exclusion was not intended.

In this category, McCarran explained, were persons who became "nominal" members of Nazi, Fascist, Communist or related groups because they were required to by law, or had to be to get food, work and shelter.

The legislation which Congress approved did not, however, alter or amend the McCarran law itself. It simply spelled out Congress' own interpretation of the immigration sections of it, and sought a conforming interpretation from the Justice Department.

The House passed HR 2339 on Feb. 19 by voice vote. Its version waived bans against nominal members of Nazi and Fascist organizations only. The Senate passed a different version on March 14, making the waiver applicable to nominal members of Communist organizations as well. The House accepted the Senate's version on March 20, and thus the bill did not need to go to a joint conference committee. It was cleared instead to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law March 28.

Provisions — As enacted into law, HR 2339 amended the "Code of Federal Regulations, relating to control pursuant to the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, of persons entering the United States."

The first section of HR 2339 authorized the Attorney General to relax rules requiring mandatory exclusion of aliens whose "membership or affiliation" in Nazi, Fascist, Communist or other totalitarian groups in the past was:

"Solely (a) when under 16 years of age, (b) by operation of law, or (c) for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living, and where necessary for such purposes."

The second section of the bill gave the Attorney General discretionary power to adjust the status of non-Communist aliens already in the country to that of permanent residents. If an alien resident had been an involuntary Communist, he would have to apply for permanent residence status under section one of HR 2339; the Attorney General could not grant him that permanent status under section two.

HOUSE

The House Judiciary Committee favorably reported on Feb. 12 a bill (HR 2339) designed to ease interpretations the Justice Department had been making of those parts of the McCarran law which banned immigration to this country of aliens who had ever belonged to totalitarian groups abroad.

XUM

As reported, HR 2339 intended to permit the entry into the United States of persons who were involuntarily members of Nazi, Fascist or other non-Communist organizations abroad. Designed to admit many who had been barred from coming to this country since the Internal Security (McCarran) Act became law, the House version did not remove the bars against admission of involuntary Communists. Involuntary membership in other proscribed groups — which would not bar entry, the McCarran Act notwithstanding — was defined as membership obtained when an individual was under 16 years of age, when membership was required by local law, or membersip was obtained for the purpose of receiving employment, food rations or other essentials.

The House passed the bill by voice vote Feb. 19.

SENATE

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a companion bill (S 728) on Feb. 19. But when the measure was taken up on March 14, pressures were strong to amend it so that the waiver permitting nominal Nazis and Fascists to immigrate would also apply to nominal, involuntary Communists.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Judiciary group accepted a Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to do this. The altered language of S 728 was then substituted, with one exception, for the text of the House-passed HR 2339. The exception was S 728's original stipulation that 14 be the cut-off age in determining if a youth had been a nominal or active member of a totalitarian group. The 16-year cut-off initially set by the House was retained.

Then the Senate passed HR 2339 by voice vote.

The House agreed to the Senate version on March 20, by voice vote. Accordingly, a conference committee was unnecessary, and the bill was sent on to the White House. President Truman signed the measure into Public Law 14 on March 28.

GROUP STANDS

During the Senate's consideration March 14 of S 728 and HR 2339, Sen. Herbert Lehman (D N. Y.) inserted in the Congressional Record a number of communications from interested organizations. Most of them supported the basic principle of the pending bills, but asked also for the change — ultimately made in them — which would permit involuntary Communists to immigrate as well as involuntary, nominal Nazis and Fascists.

Groups taking this position included the: National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, National Lutheran Council, United Service for New Americans, the CIO, and the Liberal Party of New York State.

China Branded As Aggressor

H Res 77, S Res 35

The new 82nd Congress moved rapidly to register its disapproval of the participation in the Korean War of thousands and thousands of Chinese Communists who crossed into Korea to battle against United Nations troops. The House and Senate both called formally on the UN to brand Red China as an aggressor.

The House started the ball rolling Jan. 19 when it approved on voice vote H Res 77, stating that "it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United Nations should immediately act and declare the Chinese Communist authorities an aggressor in Korea."

The bill was introduced by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) Jan. 19. He asked for immediate consideration of the measure "because of the exigency of the moment." Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) also backed the bill. They said Red China obviously was an aggressor and should be so labeled.

It was opposed by John E. Rankin (D Miss.), who said he was not willing "to turn over to the so-called United Nations the right to declare war for the United States or to tell us where to go and fight whose battles."

John T. Wood (R Idaho) moved that the bill be sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The motion was rejected on a standing vote 30-161. The bill was then approved on voice vote.

Senate Acts

Later the same day, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) called up in the upper chamber a similar resolution (S Res 35) he had previously introduced. It declared it was the "sense of the Senate" that the UN should label China an aggressor for its intervention.

McClellan told the Senate there was no doubt that Chinese Communists were aggressors in Korea and that there was little need for a prolonged discussion on the floor. The first resolution was then agreed to on voice vote.

S Res 36

Also on Jan. 19, McClellan brought up a second resolution he had introduced, which recorded the sense of the Senate that Red China should not be admitted to membership in the UN.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) suggested the resolution should be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee, although he said he favored it. McMahon said that if Mao and Stalin had a falling out, then the United States might want to change its policy toward Mao. The resolution as it stood, he said, might block such a change.

Spessard L. Holland, (D Fla.) said it would be "complete" and "absurd" appeasement to allow Red China UN membership after her obvious aggression in Korea. Holland said any reservation such as that suggested by McMahon would leave the American UN delegation in doubt as to how far the Senate would go in backing its stand against seating Red China.

The resolution was approved on roll-call vote 91-0 (vote p. 258).

S Res 37

McClellan then raised a third resolution intended to express the sense of the Senate that the UN should inflict economic sanctions on Communist China. Calling for "the complete interruption of economic relations" and communication between UN countries and Peiping, the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee on motion of Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.). McFarland said the resolution "contains matters which should have the careful consideration of a committee before action is taken."

The motion to send the bill to committee was approved on voice vote.

Displaced Persons

HR 3576—P.L. 60

Summary — Congress extended by six months the time for processing applications for admission to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The Act was scheduled to expire June 30, 1951.

The extension was requested after a conference between officials of the Defense, State and Justice Departments and the Displaced Persons Commission about the delay in processing applications.

The House passed HR 3576 May 8. The Senate amended it to extend the time limit for processing eligible displaced orphans as well and passed it June 21. The House agreed to the Senate's amended version on June 22, and the President approved the bill June 28. It became Public Law 60.

Provisions — As passed, HR 3576 provided:

A six months' extension to Dec. 31, 1951, of the time limit for issuing entrance visas to eligible displaced persons whose applications were being processed before July 31, 1951.

A one-year extension to June 30, 1952, of the time limit for issue of entrance visas for certain displaced orphans.

Waiver of head tax and visa fee for these orphans. The Act had already allowed this waiver for other displaced persons.

Background—The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 permitted entry over a two-year period of 205,000 eligible displaced persons and allowed 15,000 aliens who had entered prior to April, 1948, to remain. The DPs must have entered the German or Austrian occupation zones before Dec. 22, 1945; at least 40 per cent must have come from areas annexed by foreign powers; at least 30 per cent were required to be trained farmers who planned to work on U. S. farms; and priority was given household, construction, garment and clothing workers, to blood relatives of U. S. citizens or lawfully admitted aliens, and to refugees who fought in World War II against enemies of the U. S.

President Truman criticized the bill as a pattern of discrimination and intolerance wholly inconsistent with the American sense of justice. He said it discriminated "against persons of the Jewish faith" and "excludes many Catholics." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 193).

Bipartisan efforts to liberalize the law began almost as soon as it was passed. These efforts amounted to little in the 80th Congress, but when the 81st Congress convened in Jan. 1949, some 10 bills were quickly introduced to ease the Act's provisions. HR 4567, an amended version of the Administration-sponsored bill, was passed by the House June 2, 1949, without serious opposition. But in the Senate Pat McCarran (D Nev.) was successful in delaying consideration of the bill until the following January.

It was June 16, 1950, before the liberalizing bill, HR 4567, finally became Public Law 555. The new act permitted admission into the U. S. before June 30, 1951, of a new grand total of 415,744 DPs, war orphans and persons of German ethnic origin. It also eliminated the 1948 provisions requiring 40 per cent of the DPs to be natives of Baltic states and 30 per cent to be farmers, and established Jan. 1, 1949, instead of Dec. 22, 1945, as the cut-off date by which persons must have reached DP camps in the occupied zones to qualify for admission. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 371; and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 225).

HOUSE

HR 3576 was introduced April 6 by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) after a conference between officials of the Displaced Persons Commission, and the Defense, State and Justice Departments. The bill merely extended the operational period for parts of the DP act of 1948. It did not increase the 341,000 limit or change the classes eligible for admission into the U. S., nor did it extend the term of office of the Displaced Persons Commission.

Committee

The Judiciary Committee made slight amendments to the bill and reported it favorably June 11. The Committee report contained the April 5 testimony of John W. Gibson, Chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission, explaining that the Internal Security Act held up the completion of 8,000 visas, thus also tying up resettlement camps, and so retarding other thousands of cases.

He explained, too, that the expansion of the American and British Armies had required them to take over many displaced - person installations, and that this had substantially delayed the DP program. He blamed war in Korea for shipping problems and for "war jitters" which impaired the efficiency and reduced the staff of the Commission in Europe. In addition, he said, the 1950 amendment to the DP law had necessitated new regulations, and their implementation "took time to initiate and more time to perfect."

Gibson said the Commission thought it could finish the task in an additional six months, and the Judiciary Committee recommended the extension to "permit a complete consummation of the displaced persons program as contemplated by the Congress."

Floor Action

The House first considered the measure on May 7, accepting by voice vote an amendment by Walter setting July 31, 1951, as the deadline for applications to be processed under the extension period. Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) insisted upon a roll - call vote on the measure, and as the House was operating under agreement to have no roll calls before May 9, this delayed House action two days. On May 9, however, the House passed HR 3576 by a 312-63 vote.(See Page 260.)

SENATE

The Senate amended HR 3576 to change the terminal date for issue of visas to displaced orphans to June 30, 1952, the same as the date for other orphans under the DP law. The bill was then passed by a unanimous voice vote June 21.

Next day the House accepted the Senate amendment and sent the bill to the White House, where it was approved June 28 and became Public Law 60.

Irish Unification

H Res 82

Summary — By a roll-call vote of 139-206, the House Sept. 27, 1951, refused to consider a resolution (H Res 82) calling for a plebiscite on the unification of Ireland.

The vote actually was on a resolution (H Res 430) for the House to consider H Res 82. Opponents contended that if the chamber approved H Res 82 it would be interfering in the internal affairs of another nation.

XUM

Background — H. Res. 82 was introduced by John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) on Jan. 19, 1951. He had introduced similar resolutions in 1949 and 1950, and the Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing in April, 1950. In 1950, a Fogarty amendment to the ECA bill banning aid to Britain so long as she maintained the partition of Ireland, was first agreed to and then rejected by the House. (CQ Almanac, Vol VI, pp. 212 and 213.)

HOUSE

Committee

The Foreign Affairs committee considered the resolution in open hearings Feb. 7, 1951, and in the course of its hearings on the Mutual Security Act of 1951. On Aug. 14 the Committee further considered the resolution in executive session, and voted 11-6 to report it favorably with a clarifying amendment.

The House report in recommending passage of the resolution, said in part: "In the 65th Congress, in 1919, the House passed a resolution declaring that the people of Ireland should have the right to determine the form of government under which they desire to live. House Resolution 82 is in line with that policy."

The Rules Committee on Sept 24 reported out H Res 430 recommending consideration of H Res 82.

Floor Action

The House on Sept 27 debated the question of considering the Irish unification resolution

There apparently was agreement that Ireland should be unified and most of the debate was whether the resolution would mean interference in the internal affairs of another nation.

Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) said that "if we pass this resolution we may properly and justly expect the English House of Commons to pass a similar resolution stating that, in the interest of continental defense, the United States should immediately grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. And such a resolution on the part of the English House of Commons would have exactly the same effect on us that this will on them."

James P. Richards (D S.C.) chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who voted against the resolution in Committee, said "This resolution is an interference in the internal affair of Great Britain . . ."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) argued, "We cannot justify our position in meddling . . . while at the same time insisting on the principles of the Monroe Doctrine," and Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) declared "it is a mistake for us to take legislative action which has no force or effect . . ."

On the other side, Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) said, ". . . I cannot see why some of these gentlemen fear any damage from this resolution. . . In 1919 I had the privilege of writing a similar resolution, and it was passed without objection . . . I know that not a word of criticism resulted . . ."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said, "This very body and those who spoke against this resolution voted not so long ago to pass a resolution . . . that we believe in a 'free and democratic Jewish nation in Palestine' . . . Yet they take the floor and deny it in this particular case."

Finally, in an unusual step, the House rejected a recommendation of the Rules Committee (the only other such rejection in 1951 was on consideration of a defense housing proposal, (see page 184), and defeated H Res 430 (to consider H. Res. 82) by a roll-call vote of 139-206.

Friendship Resolution

S Con Res 11

Twenty-one Senators introduced a resolution (S Con Res 11) on Feb. 8 declaring the friendship of Americans for all peoples of the world, including those of the Soviet Union. Drafted by Sen. Brien McMahon (D. Conn.), the measure was chiefly intended to convey to the Russian people—"without intervention and distortion of the Politburo if possible"—the basic friendship of the American people and their government toward the Russian people. It requested the President to ask the Soviet government to tell the Russian people that Americans and their Congress desire peace and friendship with Russia and "will welcome all honorable efforts to compose the differences between the two governments."

The resolution said the American people would welcome "all honorable efforts" to mediate differences between the two countries; would like to share with the Russian people "all that is good" in atomic energy; and work with them "in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood."

Co-sponsors of the bill were William Benton (D Conn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Irving Ives (R N.Y.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.)

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in a letter to Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.) on March 20, endorsed the resolution. A similar letter went to Rep. John Kee (D W.Va.), supporting like resolutions introduced by Reps. A. A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), Thurmond Chatham (D N.C.), and Charles R. Howell (D N.J.)

Connally's Foreign Relations Committee endorsed the resolution April 19, and the Senate passed it by unanimous voice vote May 4.

Rep. Kee's Foreign Affairs Committee reported out the similar Ribicoff-Chatham-Howell proposal (H Con Res 57) on May 15. This House version carried somewhat different language than the Senate's resolution.

It directed the President to request the Russian government to "acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union" with the "peaceful purposes of the American people and the American government". It stated that the U. S. had no desire for war with the Soviet Government and that the cause of peace could be greatly advanced if Russia would remove the barriers preventing the Russian people from learning the truth about America.

On June 4, with only 43 of its Members on the floor, the House passed its resolution by a standing vote of 36 to 7. Afterwards, the House passed the Senate resolution (S Con Res 11) after substituting for the latter's text the terms of its own measure.

The two resolutions were then meshed, and re-passed by Congress under the Senate bill's number. The Senate approved the final version June 18, and the House approved it June 26 by a 351-6 roll-call vote. (See p. 260.) The resolution, being a concurrent one expressing the opinion of Congress, did not require the President's signature.

Japanese Treaty

Representatives of 48 nations Sept. 8, 1951, signed a peace treaty with Japan during a conference in San Francisco. The United States' formal ratification of the treaty did not occur during 1951. The President delayed sending the treaty to the Senate and most Senators apparently favored waiting until 1952

Senatorial reaction to the Sept. 8 treaty signing was mixed. Some members of both parties praised and some condemned the work of Secretary of State Dean Acheson in presiding at the treaty conference. A split in GOP ranks developed on the Senate floor Sept. 11 when long-time Administration critics William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) applauded Acheson's handling of the treaty conference. Their comments touched off charges by George W. Malone (R Nev.) that Acheson's policies lost Asia to communism.

Japan itself completed signing of the pact Nov. 19, 1951.

Export-Import Bank

S 2006 — P.L. 158

The lending and borrowing authority of the Export-Import Bank each were increased by $1 billion and the Bank's life extended from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1958, by legislation (S 2006) passed in September, 1951.

President Truman requested the additional $1 billion in his budget message to Congress Jan. 15. He said the primary purpose was to allow the Bank to assist the economic progress of friendly nations and the development of strategic materials.

The Export-Import Bank was established by Congress in 1934 to aid in "the financing and facilitating of exports and imports" and the exchange of commodities between the U. S. and foreign countries. It was made a permanent independent agency in 1945. (CQ Almanac, Vol. 1, 1945, p. 463; Vol. V, 1949, p. 392).

Herbert E. Gaston, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the Bank expected the Middle East situation to "develop into a demand for loans," and that it expected to be called on for $500 million in loans to develop strategic materials abroad. Department Secretaries John W. Snyder, Treasury; Charles Sawyer, Commerce, Dean Acheson, State; and Charles F. Brannan, Agriculture; Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board W. McChesney Martin, Jr., and Economic Cooperation Administrator William Foster all sent the Committee letters supporting the bill.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill without amendment Aug. 29, and it was passed by a voice vote of the Senate Sept. 7. Maybank said the increase would "place the bank in position to make full use of opportunities in connection with its efforts to assist the economic progress of friendly nations."

The House Banking and Currency Committee unanimously approved the bill Sept. 18 and reported it Sept. 19. On the House floor Sept. 25 opponents said that the extra lending power would increase inflation and asserted that the Bank was socialistic. The bill's backers argued that the land authority was needed to help finance foreign production of materials needed by the United States. Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) said the Bank did not compete with private banking and that it had already made a net profit of $254 million.

The bill was passed by the House Sept. 25 on a roll-call vote of 259-69. (See page 262)

President Truman signed S2006 on Oct. 3, and it became Public Law 158.

Oatis Resolution

H Con Res 140

Congress on Aug. 23, 1951, declared by concurrent resolution (H Con Res 140) its "profound indignation" at the imprisonment of William N. Oatis, American Associated Press correspondent in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The resolution also asked federal agencies to take every action possible to bring about his release; requested that the resolution be made known to the United Nations and Czechoslovakian officials, and called for termination of United States commercial relations with Czechoslovakia until Oatis were freed.

Oatis, a U.S. citizen, went to Prague as Associated Press Bureau chief in June, 1950. He was arrested by the Czech police April 23, 1951. On May 16, Czech officials informed the U.S. Embassy that Oatis had confessed to "espionage." On July 4, he was handed a 10-year prison sentence.

The State Department described the trial as a travesty. It said the only espionage Oatis was guilty of was his attempt to do his job as a news reporter. The Department tried to obtain access to Oatis but without success.

On July 17 and 18, eight resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate urging State Department action to obtain release of Oatis. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, taking the lower chamber proposals under study, aproved H Con Res 140 and reported it Aug. 2.

When the House took up the resolution Aug. 14, it agreed by voice vote to a modified amendment calling for the severance of commercial relations to Czechoslovakia. It then passed the resolution, first by standing vote, 231-0, then by a 363-1 roll call. The lone dissenter was Rep. John T. Wood (R Idaho). (For voting, see page 262.).

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

O. K. Armstrong (R Mo.) — Call for termination of commercial relations with Czechoslovakia, and, if Oatis were not freed in 90 days, of diplomatic relations. Armstrong modified this by removing the part about diplomatic relations. Voice vote.

The resolution was reported Aug. 21 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Senate approved it unanimously Aug. 23 on a 81-0 roll call. (Voting page 259)

The measure did not require the President's signature.

Europe Visit

S Con Res 36

The Senate Oct. 19 by voice vote gave final Congressional approval to a resolution (S Con Res 36) which authorized seven members of each chamber to attend the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. The assembly met in Strasbourg, France, in November, to discuss improvements in parliamentary government.

The Senate originally passed the resolution Oct. 11, but took it back to approve a version amended Oct. 18 by the House. The House passed the resolution on a 239-74 roll-call vote after accepting by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to delete a phrase declaring it U. S. policy to encourage European unification. (For voting, see page 262.)

XUM

MacArthur Recall—Far East Policy

Summary — President Truman touched off an almost unprecedented furor in Congress and over the nation April 11, 1951, when he recalled General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur as United Nations military commander in the Far East.

While not wholly unanticipated, the President's dramatic early morning (1 a. m.) announcement that he was firing MacArthur because the General was "unable to give his wholehearted support to policies of the United States government and the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties" had explosive impact.

The recall climaxed a series of rifts between MacArthur and Truman over whose voice enunciated U. S. policy — the General's or the President's?

The famed five-star general himself appeared before a joint session of Congress April 19 to reiterate and defend his controversial views as to what U. S. policy should be in the Far East. (Generally they were: Economic and Naval blockades of Red China, permission to harass "sanctuaries" in Red territory, and permission to use Chinese Nationalist troops garrisoned on Formosa.)

An aroused nation heard the distinguished officer present his case with eloquence and then end a brilliant military career with an emotion-packed farewell: "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away."

The recall and subsequent related events turned the nation into a huge debating society. It incited millions of words — many of them heated — on the floor of Congress and in formal committee hearings that dominated Congressional action for two months. The hearings burgeoned into a full-scale review of most phases of the Administration's foreign policy, not only as pertained to hostilities in Korea but to the rest of the world as well.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

Congress reacted instantly and intensely to the removal of MacArthur. Several distinct legislative proposals had emerged by the end of the day the startling news broke. All were sponsored by Republicans. Early April 11, GOP Senate and House leaders met in caucus. Amid telephone calls to MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo and caucus talk of impeaching President Truman, a Republican plan was drawn up.

It took the form of a resolution, terming the General's firing "a situation fraught with danger . . . a blow to the national unity . . ." and urging that the General should be invited to place his "unsurpassed knowledge of political and military conditions in Korea and Asia generally" before a joint meeting of Congress.

MacArthur's headquarters advised that the General would be "delighted and honored" to accept such an invitation.

Attending the caucus in House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr.'s (R Mass.) office were GOP Sens. Robert A. Taft (Ohio), Styles Bridges (N. H.) William F. Knowland (Calif.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Kenneth Wherry (Neb.), and H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), and members of the House GOP Policy group.

As soon as the Senate convened, Wherry obtained unanimous consent to introduce the caucus' resolution (S Con. Res. 24). He then attempted to seek action on it the same day. This would have saved the resolution from a time - consuming trip to a Senate committee. But Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) successfully objected to this procedure.

Same in House

Minority Leader Martin had similar luck in the House. As soon as the lower chamber met, Martin lost an appeal for a two-hour recess so that the full GOP membership could caucus on the situation. Martin introduced H Con Res 91, identical to Wherry's resolution. Martin's was referred to the Rules group.

The second distinct legislative proposal set before the Senate on April 11 was Richard M. Nixon's (R Calif.) resolution (S Res 126) to express the "sense of the Senate that . . . The President should reconsider his action and should restore General MacArthur" to the Far Eastern command. Nixon's resolution was referred to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

By midafternoon, the entire Republican membership of this Commitee put forward a different plan whereby MacArthur could speak to Congress.

As the initial shock of the President's announcement wore off Members of Congress and private citizens alike scrutinized the statement more closely. What, precisely, had led to this drastic decision?

In his statement, Mr. Truman said his decision to relieve MacArthur reflected "specific responsibilities imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States and the added responsibility which has been entrusted to me by the United Nations . . ."

"Full and vigorous debate on maters of national policy is a vital element in the Constitutional system of our free democracy . . . Military commanders must be governed by the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and Constitution. In time of crisis, this consideration is particularly compelling.

Debt of Gratitude

"General MacArthur's place in history as one of our greatest commanders is fully established. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude . . . I repeat my regret at the necessity for the action I feel compelled to take in his case."

President Truman underscored his views in a radio address to the American people the evening of April 11. He expanded his earlier statements to say "the cause of world peace is more important than any individual."

He said that by following suggestions that UN forces bomb China or permit Chinese Nationalists to attack the mainland, "we would be running a very grave risk of starting a general war." And, Mr. Truman repeated frequently, the entire basis for U. S. participation in Korea is action to avert a general war.

MacArthur's official duties at the time of his removal were as: Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, United Nations Commander-In-Chief for Korea, U. S. Commander - In-Chief for the Far East, and Commanding General of the U. S. Army in the Far East. He was relieved of all posts. The UN had given the U. S. authority to pick its commander in Korea.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, field commander in Korea, was

named to succeed MacArthur. Lieut. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the 2nd Army in the U. S., was named to succeed Ridgway.

MacArthur was authorized, in the orders relieving him, to travel "to such place as you select." This cleared the way for the General to make a prompt return to the U. S.

Senate Debate

Although Congressmen in both chambers rushed into mimeograph with statements on the firing, the main debate on the day's big news centered in the Senate. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) established the first beachhead on the floor for supporters of Mr. Truman's action. He based his arguments on the premise that MacArthur's removal greatly lessened chances of an expanded "all - out struggle between our country and Red China."

Saying that the General had previously made "tragic mistakes," Kerr declared "all the mistakes he has ever made rolled into one" would not equal "the awful blunder" such an all-out struggle would represent. Said Kerr: "The General left him (President Truman) no choice" other than relieving the supreme commander of his duties.

Among Senate Democrats supporting President Truman's action were:

Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee: "There can be no competing spokesmen for our government." Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.): "A logical answer." John J. Sparkman (D Ala.): "Inevitable." Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.): and Kerr The President had "no other choice."

On the House side, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.): "The military is under the control of the civil in our government." Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee: "If anything, overdue." Dean of the House Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.): The President "should have fired MacArthur long ago."

Republicans who supported the dismissal included Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.): No alternative "but to take some affirmative action against Gen. MacArthur." Sen. James Duff (Pa.): "To permit a continuous dispute . . . is unthinkable." Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (Mass.): "Clearly impossible for him (MacArthur) to continue."

Unfavorable Comments

Unfavorable comments outnumbered those supporting the dismissal, and came chiefly from Republicans. These were typical:

Sens. Taft, Herman Welker (R Idaho), John Stennis (D Miss.) and House Whip Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) used the word: "Tragic." Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Rep. George Bender (R Ohio), Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) pronounced themselves: "Shocked."

Sen. Smith (R N.J.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) called the President's action a "blunder." Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) called it "a dire blow" and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) viewed it as a definite "setback to our cause and position in Asia."

Sen. William Jenner (R Ind.) likened the dismissal to Pearl Harbor, and Bridges and Knowland cited Munich. Rep. Katharine St. George (R. N.Y.): "A sad day for the mothers of the United States."

MacARTHUR'S SPEECH

Just eight days after being stripped of his command MacArthur made his memorable address to an overflow joint meeting of the House and Senate. The stage was set for the General's appearance when the House unanimously approved April 16 Majority Leader John W. McCormack's (Mass.) motion for a joint meeting to hear him. Next day the Senate unanimously agreed to the meeting.

The 71-year-old deposed commander dramatically repeated his major premises for a victorious policy and laid the basis for future controversy by declaring that these aims also "have been fully shared by practically every military leader including our own Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Most of the applause came from the GOP. Democrats joined in when MacArthur noted foreign policy problems were "global" and "interlocked" and that neither Asia nor Europe could be considered separately.

Greatest Democratic applause came when the General declared: "While I was not consulted prior to the President's decision to intervene" in Korea, the decision "proved a sound one."

But for trying "to bring hostilities to an end with the least possible delay," the General declared, "I have been severely criticized in lay circles, principally abroad . . . Efforts have been made to distort my position . . . Nothing could be further from the truth" than reports "that I was a warmonger."

MacArthur stated flatly that "under no circumstances must Formosa fall under Communist control" because the island is an integral part of America's Pacific defense line. He decried "malicious gossip" which he indicated had "undermined" the reputation of the Chinese Nationalist regime and the contribution it could make to victory.

Hits Appeasers

The General hit at those who would appease Red China. They "are blind", he said, adding he felt it unlikely that Russia would "necessarily" enter the conflict if it were more vigorously pressed. He declared Chinese intervention in the Korean war marked the end of that particular conflict, and the start of an entirely different struggle. He praised Japan and the Philippines as bulwarks against aggression.

MacArthur closed his address by praising the men he had commanded, and referred to himself as an old soldier who would not die, but simply fade away. "I now close my military career . . . an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Goodbye."

The first Congressional reaction to the speech turned on the General's eloquence and also his claim of Joint Chiefs of Staff support for his position. The Pentagon released a statement late April 19 that the JCS had unanimously concurred in President Truman's dismissal of MacArthur. Congressmen promptly called for an inquiry into the seeming contradiction. Concerning the General's speech itself, these were typical comments:

Senate Majority Leader McFarland: "Very dramatic and impressive;" Senate Minority Leader Wherry "Superb." Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.): "The most masterful speech that has been delivered in the Capitol in a century." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.): "It was the greatest speech by the greatest man." Sen. Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations group: "Quite interesting."

House Comments

These were typical comments in the House: John Taber (R N. Y.): "Absolutely unanswerable." Halleck:

XUM

"Magnificent presentation." Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.): "He out-Barrymored John Barrymore." Majority Leader McCormack: "A commitment to war in China would be dangerous." Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.): "It was a war speech."

A dramatic development came April 17 when Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) introduced a resolution (S J Res 62) calling on Congress to declare war on Communist China and North Korea. As an alternative, Cain presented a second resolution (S J Res 63) calling for "an orderly withdrawal" of U. S. forces from Korea.

The Senator said his resolutions were of a fish-or-cut-bait nature. Cain said he was acting for himself alone. Rep. O. K. Armstrong (R Mo.) had voiced similar sentiments in the House.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

MacArthur returned to Capitol Hill May 3, 4 and 5 in the role of a voluble witness who, behind closed doors, gave Senators a review of his controversial stand. The hearings were conducted by the Senate's Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

A decision to stage closed hearings provoked most of the Congressional action preceding the General's appearance. In an April 30 meeting of the two Committees, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) moved to make the hearings open ones, but was defeated 9-14. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) moved to keep the hearings closed. His proposal carried, 17-6.

Before the hearings opened May 3, various documents bearing on the entire MacArthur situation had been made available to the two Senate Committees by the Pentagon. The documents included the so-called Wedemeyer report on China and Korea, and an account of the Truman-MacArthur talks on Wake Island in 1950.

The Committees released May 1 the report on China and Korea which Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer submitted Sept. 9, 1947, after a Presidential mission to the Far East. His report cited the "potential military threat" even then of "a Soviet-inspired invasion of South Korea by troops of the North Korean Peoples (Communist) Army." Wedemeyer urged creation of an American - officered South Korean scout force to cope with the threat.

Some Congressmen echoed the comment of Rep. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) that "the whole Korean war might have been avoided had the Congress been given the facts" contained in Wedemeyer's report at the time it was submitted. Some Senators renewed old complaints about "suppression" of the Wedemeyer report between 1947-1951.

The so-called Wake Island documents were released May 2. They cited what had earlier been reported: That MacArthur assured President Truman that there was "very little" chance of Red China's entry into the Korean fighting.

MacArthur's Testimony

When the hearings began, the deposed commander's statements held some disclosures, but chiefly spelled out details of the points he made in his address to Congress. His testimony was made available in censored transcripts.

These were his major points during a six-hour first-day session:

The "dreadful slaughter" caused by "indecisive fighting" in Korea was "too expensive" as a means to buy time to prepare for a possible World War III. "Thousands of lives" would have been saved in Korea if the use of Nationalist troops on Formosa had even been threatened. If they had actually been used as he had advocated, the picture in Korea would have been "100 per cent different." As it was, restricted fighting there could have "invited" World War III.

An "unhesitatingly" voiced conviction that China could have been forced to sue for peace if his proposals for all-out air attacks had been accepted. If he had been able to use his air powers as he wished when the Chinese Communists first entered the war, "we would have thrown them back."

Rejection of suggestions that such air action or the use of Nationalist troops would necessarily have brought Russia into the war. The Soviet was not in a position to "launch any predatory attack from the Asiatic continent."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended to the Defense Department Jan. 12, 1951, that air operations be authorized over Manchuria, that the Chinese Nationalists be given "logistical" or supply support and that a naval blockade be set against China. It was these recommendations he had in mind when he told Congress earlier that the JCS agreed with his position. Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, the General's successor, also was in "general agreement" with these policies.

Manner of Recall

MacArthur did not question "in the slightest" the right of President Truman to recall him, but the manner in which it was done "jeopardized" the national interest because it removed him too abruptly from the middle of vital and immediate operations. The reasons for the dismissal were "invalid . . . I have carried out every directive I have ever received."

The military power of Communist China had been tremendously exaggerated. The country was "militarily weak," and he would be willing for the U. S. "to go it alone."

General Continues

MacArthur continued his testimony May 4 and completed it May 5. He declared he had never advocated the use of U.S., as opposed to Chinese Nationalist troops on the Red Chinese mainland. To do so would be "a master folly," although he told Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) that U.S. technicians probably would accompany any Nationalists committed to the mainland. He said one of the reasons U.S. landings would be foolish was that we simply did not have enough troops.

The General told Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) that the MacArthur policies would not materially affect U.S. manpower commitments to other parts of the world, such as Europe under our North Atlantic Treaty obligations. In fact, this country could follow his policies, step up air offensives in Korea, and defeat Red China with only "a relatively small fraction" of the over-all U.S. military strength.

The witness touched on the question of Universal Military Training legislation. He said a decision on this should be deferred until the country is "through the emergency." He declared the "great mass of (U.S.) troops had had adequate training" before entering Korea.

MacArthur reiterated that his view of air operations over Manchuria was not concerned with reconnaisance alone but "would unquestionably involve bombing." How deep would our bombers go into Manchuria? Wayne Morse (R Ore.) inquired. The depth would depend, the General answered, on how "the enemy deploys his forces."

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) asked if U.S. armament could be reduced "if we are successful in your program in China." MacArthur said he never had hinted at this consequence.

Armament Outlays

"So the arms race would go on, General?" McMahon pressed. The five - star officer replied this country would have to keep up its armament outlays "just as long as the military potentials of the Soviet Union and the stockpile of atomic weapons grows and grows and grows."

In other exchanges at this juncture, MacArthur agreed with Morse that the United Nations should control Korea after the war, holding free elections when possible. He told Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R Mass.) that he did not feel the U.S. air strength was sufficient to safeguard this country. Lodge earlier had called for 150 air groups.

MacArthur said May 4 he did not believe Russians were in Korea. No dead ones had been found, nor any captured. "We have been looking for various Soviet indications of engaging in the combat" but so far the Russians have not made "the slightest increase of their troops in the sector between North Korea and Siberia." The Russians "dropped the issue" after U.S. planes mistakenly bombed their bases, for which the U.S. apologized and offered compensation.

Asked Lodge: "Do you favor regarding the Russians as an enemy?"

Answered the General: "Not at this time, no sir." But he said he was "very definitely convinced" that the Korean war reflected a "general conspiracy" by Russia, China and North Korea, and could not have been launched without Soviet help.

When J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) said he felt Soviet imperialism was the main enemy, MacArthur said "I disagree with you completely" and presented as the chief foe "communism wherever it exists."

Letter to Martin

The deposed commander said his letter to House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.), which figured prominently in events leading up to the ouster was "merely a routine communication such as I turn out by the hundreds". He told Kefauver he hadn't had the "faintest idea" whether Martin would make it public.

MacArthur denied he was slapping at the State Department or making anything other than a "statement of actual facts" when he wrote in that letter: "Here we fight Europe's war with arms while the diplomats fight it with words."

McMahon questioned the propriety and advisability of such letters when a debate was raging over the author's policies. MacArthur responded by saying he would not have the "slightest objection" to one of his own subordinates doing similarly under like circumstances.

The General had strong language for a May 3 statement by President Truman that the Central Intelligence Agency was temporarily excluded from Tokyo HQ. He called a report of the statement "tommyrot", and said the implication was "pure bunkum." He asserted that "every possible assistance has been given by me to the CIA."

He repeated that "I do not challenge . . . in the slightest degree directly or indirectly" the order that dismissed him, but said he felt it represented the "judgement of one individual only." He added, however, that he continued to have a high opinion of the present Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Marshall Appears

Two days after conclusion of MacArthur's testimony another five-star general — George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, who retired later in the year — took the witness stand to present the first phase of the Administration's position.

The General officers differed on a score of points. The big ones involved the efficacy of policies in the Korean war, the merits and possible consequences of those advocated by MacArthur, and the propriety of his actions in the entire dispute.

Marshall flatly declared that he doubted "whether the actions recommended by Gen. MacArthur would bring the (Korean) conflict to a victorious end. I am afraid . . . it might result in a great increase in casualties without a decisive finish." He told the Senators the Chinese could not be whipped as simply as MacArthur thought they could be with air operations and the use of Nationalist troops.

Administration policies of attrition for the Chinese were working, and had "succeeded in thwarting the aggressors in Korea" and elsewhere, he said. MacArthur's policies of carrying the war to the enemy's lairs by air and sea would risk "all-out war with the Soviet Union . . . at the expense of losing our allies and wrecking the coalition of free peoples throughout the world."

The policy differences between MacArthur and the Administration reflected "basic differences of judgment" between the ousted commander and his superiors, Marshall said.

The Secretary conceded that Red China would have been bombed "immediately" were it not for the "very real possibility" that Russia would intervene in the fighting in this event. He declared, however, that air action would certainly be used to "retaliate" against enemy operations outside Korea.

'Hot Pursuit'

Marshall revealed that the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and MacArthur all had favored previously a policy of "hot pursuit" — air fighting outside Korea but not on Allied initiative — but had been overruled by United Nations participants in the Korean war.

MacArthur's statements that the JCS made recommendations similar to his own last Jan. 12 were differently illuminated by the witness, who said the JCS proposals were only "tentative" ones based on the "possibility of forced evacuation" from Korea.

The witness admitted that MacArthur had never disobeyed straight military orders, "but in relation to public statements he has," especially when his utterances concerned policy matters. The deposed officer seemed to be "so far out of sympathy with the established policies" laid down by this government that Washington recalled him.

The abruptness of the recall, Marshall said, was caused partially by a "leak" in Washington of the impending ouster, which was thus speeded up by 20 hours.

Marshall especially criticized MacArthur's action March 24 when the latter, offered to "confer in the field" with his Communist opposite number with respect to ending the war. This action aborted negotiations at the diplomatic level, "thus losing whatever chance there may have been at that time to negotiate a settlement of the Korean conflict."

The witness hit at MacArthur's idea of a naval blockade of Red China, saying he had been advised that a blockade would "leak like a sieve" and be extremely touchy because it would involve Russian shipping. Marshall said the whole idea of a blockade was becoming somewhat "academic" because the other UN countries were indicating they would refuse to do business with China.

More Contradictions

When he returned to the hearings May 8, Marshall contradicted additional statements MacArthur had made. Marshall said "considerable" Russian ground and air strength was gathered at Vladivostok and Port Arthur on either flank of the Korean peninsula's head. These concentrations had been receiving "steady" build-ups.

He said too that on purely geographic grounds, Korea was not "absolutely vital" as a strategic area.

The Defense Secretary reiterated that the prevailing policy had been to "inflict the greatest number of (Communist) casualties we could in order to break down not only the morale but the trained fabric of the Chinese armies."

Touching on U.S. casualties Marshall said he was disturbed — "and I should think you would be" — that MacArthur had repeatedly spoken of his forces in a way, according to the witness, that had served "to accentuate the casualties they are suffering and in effect that it is without justified purposes." (MacArthur, through a spokesman, discounted this implication May 9).

This, plus the deposed commander's "complete disagreement with the constituted authorities of this government," coud have struck a devastating blow at the morale of our troops and our allies, Marshal declared.

Under questioning, Marshall said that MacArthur's disagreements showed up "not only one time but a number of times." The witness cited some of the restrictions a general assumes, and indicated he himself thought resignation preferable to public wrangling over policies in dispute.

Denies Gag Ordered

Marshall told Styles Bridges (R N.H.) that he knew of no order to military men not to discuss the MacArthur affair. The witness also denied that the military at any time gave in to Secretary of State Dean Acheson on the MacArthur episode, as Bridges had suggested.

Secretary Marshall May 9 told Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who asked most of the questions during the day's session that MacArthur used the world as a forum for his "taking issue with the (established) policy." The effect of airing his disagreement before "the whole allied world" was to raise the question abroad of whose voice enunciated U.S. policy—the President's or the General's?

Not to have dismissed the General would have periled "our entire relationship on a collective security basis." Marshall denied that the British or other allies had had a voice in the ouster, however.

Marshall disclosed that President Truman sent MacArthur an "intimate outline" of the factors in world policy affecting Korea last Jan. 13, when the "difficult situation in Korea" was prompting. MacArthur to entertain "the possibility, which was approaching probability, that we might have to withdraw from the country." In the personal message, Mr. Truman renewed demands for "great prudence" and care against widening the scope of the Korean war.

Nonetheless, MacArthur continued to press for a freer hand in carrying out his own views.

At the May 10 session, Marshall again summed up his over-all position by repeating to Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) that the existing policies afforded the only practical way to peace "with the least loss of life and the least possibility of intervention by Russia."

Red China Veto

He told H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) that it was his "very definite impression" that the U.S. should use its veto to exclude Red China from UN admission. He reiterated that the U.S. was against not only the recognition of Red China but also the surrender of Formosa to the Communists.

The witness repeated an earlier comment that if Red China actually were bombed, Russia might invoke its treaty with that country as a possible basis for intervention.

In conflict with a previous statement by MacArthur, Marshall declared May 10 that every day Congress failed to act on universal military training and draft legislation "was unfortunate, to put it mildly." MacArthur had expressed the opinion that a decision on UMT legislation should be deferred.

Marshall returned to the witness stand May 11 and was followed by appearances of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In his press conference May 10, Mr. Truman endorsed Marshall's testimony as the exact truth, word for word.

President Truman had forcefully reentered the immediate situation May 7 by sharply criticizing MacArthur's proposal that the U.S. "go it alone" if other allies in Asia would not.

"We can not go it alone in Asia and go it in company in Europe," Mr. Truman told a national civil defense conference in Washington.

MacArthur's policies "could very well lead to a much bigger and much longer war", and increase our casualties "enormously," the President said. He did not mention the ousted commander by name.

Salient Points

Secretary of Defense Marshall completed his seven days of testimony after developing other salient points May 14.

He read the entire text of President Truman's Jan. 13 personal message to MacArthur. The major theme of this was that Tokyo should consider all military action in Korea against a backdrop of not offending "the great majority of the United Nations." Mr. Truman charged MacArthur not to estrange allies "we would desperately need" in any all-out war.

Marshall indicated to Johnson (D Tex.) that in connection with America's allies, adoption of MacArthur's policies for the Korean war could "seriously affect" the defense arrangements Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had been concluding in Western Europe.

The Secretary declared that there was, and had been, a greater danger of Soviet encroachment in Asia than in Europe. The risk of war with Russia in the East was "more acute by far" than the hazard in the West. He disputed MacArthur's statement that Russian troops near the war area had been "defensive" in placement. He told Bridges that reports had been received "since December that there had been sizeable increases" in Russia's garrisons in Asia.

Despite a "continuous build-up" of Soviet strength and "a very danger-

ous possibility" of Soviet intervention, Marshall said again he did not consider war with Russia inevitable. However, he said he operated on the assumption that the Russians "may step into aggression at any moment" in Western Europe. This was one more reason why the U.S. must continue to build its own strength in order to present "a much more formidable prospect" to any would - be aggressor.

Russian Role

Secretary Marshall traced his own beliefs that Russia was inextricably committed politically in Red China. The Russians, he said, could call off the Chinese in Korea "in a moment" if they wished. "Our real opponent" in Korea was not the North Korean or Chinese enemy but Russian obdurateness.

The Chinese were "literally under the direction" of Moscow, he said. It would be a "natural assumption" to feel that admission of Red China to the UN would mean, in effect, recognition of Russia's political conquest of China.

Marshall reiterated his conviction that MacArthur's policies would not win the Korean war, and praised the existing policy of a limited war. He was asked by Johnson (D Tex.): "Do you know of any responsible or respected high military man now in the Department of Defense who feels that our policy is unwise?"

"None has been brought to my attention," the witness replied, adding that the new Korean theatre commander, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, was among the top military planners who supported without a break Mr. Truman's policy of a limited war in Korea.

Marshall testified that he personally was "getting an increasing confidence toward the possibility of a satisfactory conclusion" of the war. He said giving reasons for his confidence would entail divulgence of secret war plans, and he did not disclose them. He was emphatic in telling Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) that he was not withholding any information Cain suggested might "reflect on the Democratic Administration."

The witness touched on the troops-for Europe debate from which Congress had recently emerged. Admitting that Congress has a definite right to be kept advised of military strategy, he also declared that "under the Constitution, Congress does not command armies."

He implied that giving Congress the right to pass on the movement of troops could even lead to demands to "determine the strategy of a battle."

Touching on another legislative topic, Marshall again asked for enactment of universal military training measures. He said the country should not have to "wait for a catastrophe to bring about" a "most important action."

In other statements, the Secretary explicity denied that Washington had been high - handed in its relations with Tokyo. Actually, the Administration proceeded "in a very careful manner in our interchanges with Gen. MacArthur because of his attitude, because of what he had stated publicly . . . because of our allies and . . . the general complication and delicacy of the situation."

Bradley Testifies

The Administration rolled up more of its heavy supporting artillery May 15 when Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared in defense of President Truman's policies. Bradley's refusal to divulge details of confidential talks at the White House preceding the President's recall of MacArthur created a sharp split among Committee members. However, Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) upheld Bradley's right to taciturnity and the two Committees voted 18 to 8 to uphold Russell.

Bradley opened his testimony by striking out briskly at MacArthur's recommended policies. He said they would unnecessarily increase "the risk of global war." Getting further involved with Red China would not guarantee a Korean victory, but could mean leaping "from a smaller conflict to a larger deadlock at greater expense."

Stepped-up activity against China would require the use of American troops to get "decisive results" and MacArthur himself had said such use would be folly. Moreover, spreading the war past Korea "would probably delight the Kremlin more than anything else we could do."

The witness summed up his views by saying MacArthur's plans would put the U.S. "in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

He declared repeatedly that prevailing policies were effective and had the unanimous support of the JCS, whose view was broader than a theater commander's. While making no promises, Bradley predicted that Red China would seek peace "if we can punish the Chinese severely enough in Korea."

In mentioning the JCS, Bradley declared the Jan. 12 memorandum held by MacArthur to be a support of his policies was, in fact, a "study" and never a directive. Bradley also said the JCS had not initiated MacArthur's recall, but had unanimously concurred in it, on military grounds. The witness said "it would have been better if (the recall) was handled in a little different way" but that if he, Bradley, were ever involved in a similar situation, he would take his complaints "to those in authority instead of carrying it to the public."

As had Secretary Marshall, Bradley presented Russia as the chief opponent. The Korean fighting was "just one phase of this battle we are having with the other power center in the world." Bradley cautioned that the U.S. was not at that time in a position to seek a showdown with Russia.

Bradley returned to the witness stand May 21. He told the inquiry MacArthur's recall was approved unanimously by the JCS not only because the deposed commander was out of sympathy with Korean policies and was not clearing his own policy statements with Washington, but also because the JCS felt the General's actions tended to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Nationalist Troops

From a strictly military viewpoint, there would be no objection to "taking the wraps off" Chinese Nationalist troops, and using them as MacArthur advocated, so long as American troops would not become involved. The latter proviso, however, was a big "if," Bradley asserted. He added that MacArthur's policies for stepping up the Korean war would have "stripped" much American strength from other areas, without lessening the danger of Russian intervention.

Bradley said there had been a difference of opinion between the JCS and the Department of State over aiding Formosa late in 1949. The State Department won out, and aid to the island was dropped. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, however, the Department concurred in sugges-

XUM

tions to resume Formosan aid. The decision was made in August, 1950, and about $10 million worth of military equipment was furnished in November as a start.

Continuing his testimony May 22, the witness told the Senators he was "anxious" because "it is very harmful to our country and to our future security to have to pass on to Russia all of our intentions, all of our thoughts, and all of our capabilities."

Bradley said that the JCS did not consider Korea a good arena in which to fight "a major war", and then speculated briefly on how the Korean struggle might end. If the U. S. could "bump off" a sufficient number of Chinese, he hoped we could propose "something through the UN which would end up in negotiation and cessation of hostilities."

Or perhaps—because of decimated Communist armies — the war could simply fade away: "It petered out in Greece, and that is one way it could end here."

Bradley said that while the U. S. was following a "long-range political objective" of a free, united Korea, "something less than that" would be considered a victory.

The General testified May 23 that Gen. MacArthur could have found out about the Chinese Communist offensive impending in November, 1950, if his military intelligence and his evaluation of it had not been "faulty." The witness withheld any personal "blame" of MacArthur. He repeated however, that he felt the deposed General should have resigned if he wanted to disagree publicly with the Administration.

Trouble in Iran

When Owen Brewster (R Maine) asked how the "apparent imminence of trouble in Iran" affected the Korean military outlook, Bradley said "the longer the problem in Korea keeps up the less we are prepared to meet any movement anywhere else. There is danger, of course, of the Russians moving into Iran and starting another aggression."

Bradley amplified this May 24, saying he was "not too sure the Russians are going to start something in Iran before they start it somewhere else." He mentioned Yugoslavia "for example." He expressed the fear that North Atlantic Treaty nations "do not have the capability right now of stopping an aggression by Russia."

The General testified that total U. S. battle and non-battle casualties in Korea to that date were 141,995. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) remarked he felt casualties "were substantially more than double those officially announced."

Bradley assured the Senators that the issue of whether Red China should be admitted to the UN had "nothing to do" with a peace settlement for Korea.

In a colloquy with J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Bradley declared MacArthur twice, differed with JCS military strategy during a period when the UN forces in Northern Korea were divided. The JCS twice warned MacArthur to close up the 10th Corps with the 8th Army. MacArthur, in the witness' words, "said he was going to contract them (10th Corps) into beachhead; ours (messages) told him to go ahead and evacuate them."

After telling Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) that the JCS believed militarily, that Turkey, Greece and Spain should be brought into European defense arrangements, Bradley left the stand after six solid days of testifying.

New Controversy

A new controversy arose May 24 when Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said other members of the JCS were in full agreement with Bradley and that they should be sidestepped until Secretary of State Dean Acheson had been called as a witness. His proposal was opposed by several Senators, but Hickenlooper persisted. After Bradley completed his testimony, the Iowan moved formally that the Senators call Acheson at once and go "immediately into the broad policy field."

After considerable discussion in the group, Hickenlooper's motion was defeated, 11-14.

OTHER JOINT CHIEFS

Already past the 1-million mark in wordage, the Senate inquiry next heard others of the nation's top military men, the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The witnesses were Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, May 25-6; Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, May 28-9; and Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, (who was to die while on a military mission in Europe shortly after) May 30-31.

Gen. Collins

Collins supported previous witnesses who had declared that MacArthur's policies might lead to a third world war. He said U.S. involvement in a vast Asian land war would "delight" Russia, and that "five more divisions" would be needed to try to prove MacArthur's strategies.

The witness disclosed, however, that a "definite new directive" on conduct of the Korean war was in preparation. He testified that while the U.S. could hold off a Russian thrust in Asia or Alaska, Western Europe was not sufficiently bolstered against attack. For the domestic front, Collins advocated enactment of a UMT program.

Much of the May 25 testimony hinged on whether MacArthur had violated JCS wishes that he keep his troops five miles below the Yalu River when he was engaged in an early but ill - starred offensive into North Korea. At first, Collins indicated MacArthur had violated orders, but later said the latter had not registered any "blatant disregard" of what had actually been JCS "suggestions" and "advice."

MacArthur Statement

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) asked: "The General rejected that advice?" Replied Collins: "Yes, sir, he did." Meantime, in New York, MacArthur issued a statement that he had not been "ordered" to keep his troops from contact along the Yalu.

Collins was more explicit May 26. When MacArthur failed to halt his troops before the Yalu, the witness said, he "violated a policy." But "I did not say he violated an order," Collins declared. The policy was a "clearly enunciated" one, he added, specifying that only South Korean troops, not GIs, were to range along the Manchurian border.

Gen. Vandenberg

Gen. Vandenberg went on the stand May 28 and — as Collins had — disclaimed any personal animus against MacArthur.

Bombing Manchuria would have committed "shoe-string" Air Forces fully leaving the U. S. "naked" in other areas that needed protection, he said. Nor would bombing have guaranteed a decisive outcome for the Korean struggle. Actually, there were "reasonable chances" of getting

peace there without bombing China. In addition, MacArthur's air plans required twice as many strategic bombing groups as the U. S. then had.

After noting that Russian jet engines were "superior to any jet engine we have today," Vandenberg answered "No sir," when Johnson (D Tex.) asked: "Are you satisfied with the rate of progress of our air rearmament program?" The witness said the proposed 95-group air force would serve only as a "stepping-stone" for an adequate number. He cited no figure. He reiterated his belief that the air force was "the greatest single factor in keeping the peace today."

No Big Stick

In his May 29 testimony, Gen. Vandenberg said U. S. air power was no longer a big stick but "a fairly large club" that might become a "willow wand" unless further built up. By 1953, he said, we should be "beginning" to have enough, although the job of the air force becomes "roughly doubled" as Russia's air power increases.

If the U. S. had had a big enough air force, Vanderberg speculated, the Chinese might not have dared to come into the Korean fight. He told Foreign Relations Chairman Connally that Russia knows more about our air force than we know about hers.

Vandenberg touched on political questions. He said the immediate goal in Korea was to restore the Republic of Korea in the South "and then from there go on to see what more can be gained." He declared he opposed Red China's admittance to the UN "under any circumstances" and said he favored the retention of Formosa in non-Communist hands.

Adm. Sherman

Adm. Sherman, then the fourth member of the JCS, began his testimony May 30. He stated a U. S. naval blockade of China would be an act of war and might bring armed Russian opposition. However, Russia might respect an "effective United Nations commercial and naval blockade." MacArthur had advocated both. Although "the fact is that our allies have been unwilling to join in a naval blockade of China," Sherman said, he would favor many aspects of a UN blockade.

One of its advantages would be that "China would be forced to turn to Russia" more and more for needed supplies, "with consequent increased drain on Russian production." Another advantage would be that a blockade "would be highly effective in impeding preparations by China to invade Formosa."

The Admiral called prevailing policies in Korea "the correct thing" and said they presented a "good prospect" of ending war on terms "advantageous to us." He added that he opposed admitting Red China to the UN "in any event" and that Western Europe was "more important" than Asia to us. He declared he thought Russia's fear of being defeated was the greatest deterrent to war. He said our Navy was ready to meet demands that might be made on it, and that he believed the U. S. could win "a general war that we don't want."

Defends Removal

Sherman declared he believed MacArthur's removal was in the interest of national security because the JCS needed a commander "in whom we could confide and on whom we could rely."

This brought the comment from Russell that the manner in which MacArthur was recalled was "perhaps more startling to the American people than the fact that he was relieved." Sherman said his own "spontaneous reaction" to the impending ouster was to suggest that Marshall go out to Tokyo to talk to MacArthur. But he decided not to press this suggestion.

The witness testified May 31 that he didn't quarrel with the concept of buying time by limited war in Korea, because " in the short term, time is on our side." He stated flatly that the U. S. military position was improving very rapidly because of the expansion programs that were under way. He hinted that when the U. S. became strong enough, Russia might call off the Korean struggle.

ACHESON TESTIFIES

Secretary of State Dean Acheson began his testimony June 1 and the 26 members of the Senate's Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees handling the investigation kept boring in with questions. Many of these went beyond the topic of why MacArthur was relieved of his Far Eastern commands.

Before Acheson formally launched into the main body of his testimony the Senators wrangled for hours over whether to release a classified State Department document of Dec. 23, 1949, concerning Formosa.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.), spearheaded the group of Senators seeking disclosure of the document despite Acheson's statement that its publication "would have a very damaging effect." The Knowland group was successful. The Senators voted 15-9 to divulge the contents of the directive.

The document's import was that the State Department, fearing that Formosa's fall to the Communists was imminent at that time, counseled its officials to avoid any "undue preoccupation" with such an event. They were to express an attitude emphasizing that "Formosa has no special military significance." This was to be the propaganda "line."

Secretary Acheson opened his testimony by setting out his premise that MacArthur's policies for Korea were "a gamble with the security of our nation". Actually, the Administration's operation in Korea had been a success. He declared time was running in American favor.

Acheson repeatedly mentioned that one of the dangers he saw in MacArthur's policies was the possible estrangement of U. S. allies. Broadening the Asian fighting could impair the solidarity of the United Nations forces in Korea, and expose them "needlessly and dangerously" to possible Russian attacks. And, the witness emphasized, this country should definitely not try to "go it alone" but should husband its moral support from other nations.

War Not Inevitable

He declared, as had MacArthur and other military witnesses, that he did not think war with Russia was inevitable. He noted that the U. S. policy was to bring about a "unified, free and democratic Korea" but would not call this a formal "war aim" to be secured exclusively by fighting. "It is sought to be achieved by peaceful means" as well, he said.

In his June 2 statements, Acheson said he had urged great "caution" in the relief of MacArthur, but made it clear to the Senators that he would not relate personal conversations with the President about this. Perhaps mindful of their experience with Gen. Bradley's similar refusal, the Senators did not press the point.

The witness declared he knew of no peace negotiations then under way, nor of "any proposals having been made by the Red Chinese." He said there might be a cease-fire agreement if there could be a "real settle-

ment" of the Korean war at the 38th parallel. But admission of the Chinese Reds to the U. N. or a settlement of Formosa's fate would distinctly not be factors in any cease-fire discussion.

Returning again to the question of MacArthur's policies and their possible effect on allies of the U. S., Acheson said use of Chinese Nationalist troops would have raised "very serious complications" politically among UN participants in Korea. Not using them helped the U. S. "work absolutely hand-in-hand with our allies."

The Secretary declared that criticisms of our allies' role in Korea were sometimes unfair. The British in Malaya and the French in Indo-China have long been making an effort "roughly equivalent" to ours in Korea, he said.

Offer to Reds

Acheson testified that MacArthur's offer to confer in the field with a Red commander on peace moves seriously embarrassed the U. S. government which was considering a proposed Presidential peace statement. Acheson told Wayne Morse (R Ore.) that a draft of this statement had never been sent MacArthur.

The tense situation in Iran, the witness stated, was "of the greatest possible seriousness and might easily deteriorate into a situation out of which war could grow." The British crown colony of Hong Kong, also confronted by Russian pressures, would present an extremely grave and "very serious" problem to the U. S. if it fell to the Communists.

Acheson told H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) that it was "hard to give you a clear answer" to the Senator's question of whether Congress should pass on any troops President Truman might commit to Iran in support of any UN action there. The President might have "to act so quickly" that seeking the approval of Congress might be impractical.

The Secretary hit at MacArthur's recommendations for bombing Red China by saying that this would give Russia a legal basis for entering the war. The Kremlin, he indicated, could simply invoke its treaty with Peiping and deliver mutual aid against armed attack.

Then the witness started on a day-long and elaborate review of Sino-American relations for a score of years. The scope of this was much larger than the specific issue of Gen. MacArthur's recall. It was generally a diplomatic history of American dealings with China from before World War II. Acheson led the Senators into the labyrinth of intricacies that characterizes Oriental negotiations.

Sketches Complexities

At one point, he sketched the complexities that attend Chinese discussions — when the parties attempt to outwait each other in hopes that unforeseen developments may suddenly erupt and tip the advantage to one side or the other.

An inquest into the Yalta Conference of 1945, when the allies gave Russia certain concessions to assure her entry into the war against Japan, was a major item of interrogation. Acheson stoutly defended the Yalta agreements, and noted that Chiang Kai-shek had endorsed them. But Acheson's critics remained adamant that Yalta was a "'sell-out" and one of the main roots of present U. S. difficulties in Asia.

When Acheson returned to the stand June 5 for his fourth straight day of testifying, he repeated that the U. S. stood firm against admitting Red China to the UN. In the unlikely event that it could not prevent this within the UN, "the thing to do" would be to carry the issue to the World Court.

The Secretary had several brushes with Senators during the day. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) sharply challenged the wisdom of the U. S. giving in to our allies' flat refusal to permit a policy of "hot pursuit" of enemy aircraft. Was giving in "a matter of courtesy or. . .obligation?" the Senator wanted to know. Actually it was a matter of the "closest consultation," Acheson replied and a practice, which the U. S. would continue. Gillette said he deplored this approach because the U. S. should retain some measure of initiative.

Acheson disagreed strongly with Ralph E. Flanders' (R Vt.) suggestion that bombing Manchuria would pose only a "minimum risk" of touching off World War III. Acheson said it would invite "catastrophe."

The witness then tangled with Owen Brewster (R Me.) who said it was "most amazing" that Acheson seemed unaware that Chinese Nationalists had caused 1.2 million Communist casualties in China's civil war.

Raps Acheson Review

Brewster cited the figures as an example of the fighting ability of the Nationalists. He said that if the figures were correct, "then much of what you have been telling us is well calculated to deceive the American people." Later, Brewster said in the Senate that Acheson's review of our China policies was "a miracle of contrived confusion" and a "bare-faced distortion."

One of Acheson's major June 6 statements was that MacArthur himself had approved 1945 plans to "promote a united, democratic China" by fostering a working arrangement between the Nationalists and the Communists. It was this consideration that led to Gen. Marshall's trip to China at that time — after Gen. MacArthur and other high military and political figures had reached a "pretty complete unanimity of view" involving negotiations between the two blocs.

Acheson also declared that he did not believe there was a failure in intelligence given MacArthur's headquarters with respect to North Korea's invasion of the South. The witness said that Tokyo had received intelligence reports of this possibility three months before it happened, but had disallowed them.

The Secretary encountered contention from two ranking Democrats—Walter F. George (Ga.) and Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) — who criticized the U. S. decision to withdraw troops from South Korea in 1949. Both Senators called this a "grave error" which helped lead to the North Korean attack.

No Appeasement

Acheson resisted suggestions that this had been a move of "appeasement" and said it "was the result of a recommendation by the UN." Byrd retorted: "That doesn't make it an accurate or proper recommendation. . .I am inclined to think that had those troops remained there, this invasion would not have occurred."

"That may be true," Acheson replied. He added, however, that the U. S. does not attempt to "run" the UN. In other June 6 testimony, the witness told Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) that his statements to the Senators have been "fair and accurate" and not a "bare-faced distortion" as Brewster had charged. "I do not think Sen. Brewster's characterization was correct," he said.

The witness also was outspoken in his denials that State Department policy since the war had been influenced by Owen Lattimore, one of the key

figures in the 1950 Senate investigation into alleged communism in the State Department. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 444).

In his June 7 statements, Acheson again denied there were Communist sympathizers in his agency, but conceded that two diplomatic aides in Hong Kong recently had been relieved for security reasons.

The Secretary's major points of his sixth day of testimony were that there was no connection between the Yalta Conference and the Communist victory in the Chinese civil war. He implied that the Nationalist defeat partially was due to economic collapse despite huge credits extended Chiang Kai-shek by the U. S. before the war. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) suggested an investigation into the way Chiang handled some $200 million in U. S. gold credits he received in 1942.

Acheson declared it was "a hard question" whether Russia could stop the Korean war, although he admitted the existence of Russian influence in the Peiping regime.

Ouster Demands

In connection with Acheson's appearances, new and repeated demands for his resignation or outster were heard. Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) declared again June 2 that "Acheson must go — soon." Rep. John Jarman (D Okla.) said his replacement should be considered "in the interest of national unity."

Acheson's arch-critic, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), bumped into the Secretary in a Senate elevator when the latter was arriving to testify June 1. At their first meeting, the two men shook hands.

In a House speech June 6, Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) called Acheson "an admitted liar" because he testified that the real U. S. views towards Formosa were not represented by the State Department directive that the islands fall would have "no special military significance."

Also in the House, Clair Engle (D Calif.) asked for an investigation of "lobbying" in the U. S. on behalf of the Chinese Nationalist government.

The inquiry produced major discussions on two new issues as the hearings continued through their sixth week. One issue was the so-called "China lobby", said to operate in this country on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime. The other was whether top U. S. officials tried to promote a coalition Nationalist - Communist government in China in 1945.

Witnesses through the week included Secretary Acheson, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, wartime commander in the China area and now commander of the U. S. Sixth Army in this country, and Louis Johnson, former Secretary of Defense.

Acheson completed eight days of testimony June 9. Many of his statements the last two days concerned the China lobby and the internal Chinese situation in 1945. Senators did not hesitate to lead him through many of the same questions he had previously discussed.

Gen. Wedemeyer also was put through the paces on the China lobby and the coalition-government topic. But the witness, clad in civilian clothes, also spoke at length June 11-13 on the immediate purpose of the inquiry: Whether MacArthur's recall was justified and whether his policies were wise. Wedemeyer substantially defended them, but he sided in some respects with MacArthur's critics, the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Johnson opened his testimony June 14. Many of his preliminary statements dealt with the circumstances of his resignation — by request — Sept. 18, 1950.

The length of the hearings continued to be a problem. Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) said they were running so long they were becoming slightly "ridiculous" and urged that a date be set for ending them. No immediate action was taken on his suggestion, but night hearings were begun June 12.

Sens. Cain and Knowland voiced different complaints. They asserted June 8 that secret documents presented by the military had been misleadingly altered when they were paraphrased. They contended the alterations diluted MacArthur's case.

China Lobby

Sen. Morse brought up the subject of the "China lobby" June 7. He told Acheson "it is believed by many that the China lobby has been especially active in pressuring Congress for financial, economic and military aid for the Chiang regime, both before and since it retired to Formosa." Morse said "it is widely alleged" that the China lobby "has for several years been conducting a violent campaign against American policies in China" and attempting to discredit the State Department by charging that its policies reflected Communist influences.

The Senator mentioned William J. Goodwin, who he said was appointed in 1948 as a lobbyist for a Chinese Embassy official, at a reputed salary of $40,000 yearly. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, lists Goodwin's lobbist registration on page 434; CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, carries on page 798 the withdrawal of Goodwin's registration as of April 10, 1950.)

Used in U.S.?

McMahon took up the charge. He implied that money sent by the U. S. government to bolster Chiang's Nationalist regime might have found its way into private Chinese pockets, or been sent back to this country "for the purpose of influencing public opinion" in favor of the Nationalists.

Both Morse and McMahon asked for an investigation. Their call in the Senate was echoed in the House by Clair Engle (D Calif.). He introduced a resolution (H Res 248) on June 7 calling for an investigation of the China lobby.

Acheson agreed with Morse and McMahon that the public should know "if there is any improper use of funds to influence the foreign policy" of this country. He repeated June 8 his willingness to see a survey made of lobbying in foreign policy, but resisted suggestions that his agency handle it.

When Acheson returned to the hearings June 9, he informed the Senators that President Truman had instructed the heads of executive departments and agencies to compile any data they might have on the China lobby. In the face of this evidence of a full-dress investigation, Styles Bridges (R N.H.) declared that any China lobby would be revealed as "a very minor thing" compared to other pressure groups seeking American favor.

Bridges asked for an investigation as well into evidences of any pressures from "the Communist government of China" or other enemies of the U.S.

The question was raised of which Congressional group should make the study. Kefauver proposed that the Committees waging the MacArthur inquiry take on the job. Chairman Russell demurred. No decision was made.

XUM

The discussion of who favored a coalition government in China in 1945 and who opposed it grew out of a statement Acheson made June 6. At that time, he testified that MacArthur himself had approved plans in 1945 for an attempt to compromise differences between the Nationalists and Communists in China.

Revealed in detail by Acheson June 9, the plan was to use "United States assistance to China as a basis for negotiation. to bring together and effect a compromise between the major opposing groups in order to promote a united, democratic China." This language was endorsed Dec. 7, 1945, by Gens. MacArthur and Wedemeyer, and Adm. Raymond S. Spruance.

But in an outspoken telegram June 9 to Sen. Knowland, Gen. MacArthur strongly denied that this language meant support of any plan to use "American assistance as a weapon to force the existing (Nationalist) government into a political alliance with the Communists."

Wedemeyer was the eighth witness to testify when he took the stand June 11, but was the first since MacArthur to throw his support behind most of the ousted commander's proposals. The witness backed MacArthur's recommendations to bomb Manchuria, blockade Red China, and use Nationalist troops. Otherwise, he said, "I just don't think we are going to get anywhere."

Differs With MacArthur

He differed with MacArthur's characterization of Formosa as absolutely vital to American defenses. Wedemeyer called the island "very important" but not vital. He disclosed that he had been the official who had suggested that the State Department minimize the fall of Formosa if that happened. But the witness disclaimed responsibility for the Department's directive that the island should be termed of "no special military significance" if it did fall.

The witness slapped at Acheson's statement that Chiang Kai-shek had endorsed the Yalta agreements of 1945. Wedemeyer said the Generalissimo had been "chagrined, disappointed and shocked" at them. In other comments on Chiang and his regime, Wedemeyer said the Nationalist government had admittedly been "a weak reed" but had been "an important reed that we should not desert entirely."

Although Wedemeyer endorsed MacArthur policies which the Joint Chiefs of Staff had opposed, the witness said the Senators should ultimately accept the JCS judgment. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) asked: "And in case of a disagreement between a field commander and the Joint Chiefs, to whom should we. . . look for guidance?"

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff without question, sir," Wedemeyer replied.

Johnson Questioned

Louis Johnson, who was Secretary of Defense when the Korean war began, opened his testimony June 14 by telling the Senators the decision to intervene militarily in Korea was made on Acheson's motion. But Johnson was the one who tendered MacArthur the command. The witness said he had seen no intelligence reports "that put us on notice anything was going to happen in Korea."

Johnson testified he wanted to send a military mission to Formosa in 1949, but that Acheson had opposed the idea of such liaison with Chiang — until after the outbreak of the Korean war. He said Acheson indicated even then that the Secretary "really wanted. . .nothing to do with the Nationalist government" and that the two men had had a "violent discussion" before the U. S. fleet was sent to protect Formosa.

The witness said he did not agree with the method by which MacArthur was relieved. But Johnson sidestepped expressions of agreement or disagreement with the General's policies. He said he had backed the latter's decision for the 1950 Inchon landing, but resigned by request before it took place. Johnson said "I do not know why I am out of the Defense Department."

While the Senate's inquiry into his dismissal passed the 1.5 million mark in wordage, MacArthur was again stating his case in a speech delivered in Austin, Tex., June 13. He accused the Administration of "moral weakness" in considering a negotiated peace and warned against what he said is "a new and yet more dangerous form of appeasement — appeasement on the battlefield."

MacArthur insisted that "the surest, the only way to prevent World War III is to end the Korean conflict rapidly and decisively." He had recommended bombing, blockades and use of Nationalist troops in order to effect this. The General hit at Russian diplomatic "bulldozing" and U.S. tolerance of it. He said American policies seem "largely influenced, if not indeed in some instances, dictated, from abroad. . ."

HOME STRETCH

The marathon inquiry entered its home stretch June 18 when the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees voted to hear only four more witnesses.

The decision, made in the seventh week of the hearings, was a unanimous one. Singled out as the final witnesses from an informal list of some 100 persons were:

Vice - Admiral Oscar C. Badger, former U. S. naval commander in the Far East; Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley (Ret.), a former Ambassador to Nationalist China; Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, former commander of U. S. strategic bombing forces in the Far East; and Maj. Gen. David C. Barr, one-time chief of a military mission to China and a division commander in Korea.

Gen. MacArthur was invited June 15 by Chairman Russell to return if he wished to rebut testimony subsequent to his own. But in a letter made public June 20, the General declined the invitation.

Admiral Badger

Adm. Badger, who had been heralded as an "anti - Administration" witness who would support most of Gen. MacArthur's recommendations, actually hit at many of them when he testified June 19. Instead of using Nationalist troops on Formosa against the Chinese mainland, he urged they be kept as a garrison on the island itself. He termed Formosa "not too effective" as a naval base.

But, he testified, the U. S. should certainly see that Formosa, as "a source of influence," is retained by anti - Communists. He urged that "moral and economic" support be extended to Formosa and to free Asia elsewhere.

The witness decried MacArthur's recommendations that the U. S. go it alone in blockading China even if the United Nations were unwilling to help. He opposed the General's proposal to bomb Manchuria at that time, saying, "I think we can lick them (the Chinese) in Korea."

Badger said — as Gen. Wedemeyer did earlier — that in the event of a conflict between a theater commander such as Gen. MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the latter's views should prevail since the JCS would be better informed on over-all considerations.

Gen. Hurley

Gen. Hurley addressed himself more to the over-all history of recent Asian developments than to MacArthur's dismissal when he took the stand June 20. He told the hearing that the President's decision to intervene in Korea "was courageous and sound" but actually "constituted the reversal of a five-year appeasement policy of communism in Asia."

He attributed this policy to the State Department, and indicated it stemmed from the Yalta conference in 1945. The agreements which made concessions to Russia to draw her into the war against Japan were termed "immoral and cowardly." By accepting the Yalta agreements, "American diplomats surrendered the territorial integrity and political independence of (Nationalist) China and wrote the blueprint for the Communist conquest of China."

The witness said Acheson's statement that Chiang Kai-shek had not been unhappy over the Yalta agreements was tantamount to saying "China really liked the fact that we betrayed it in secret at Yalta."

Hurley declared the State Department seemed at times to support both imperialism and communism, and reflected the views of "men who are upholding imperialism, monopoly and exploitation." He termed the Iranian crisis the product of "imperialism, not communism" and criticized the "stubborn, unenlightened and greedy" conduct of the Anglo - Iranian Oil Company.

Gen. Barr

Next to last witness was Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, former head of a U. S. military mission to Nationalist China and one-time commander of the 7th Division fighting in Korea. He defended prevailing policies of a limited war there, and attacked MacArthur's recommendations that Manchuria be bombed and that Nationalist troops be used against the Chinese. Barr said he favored an economic blockade of China by the United Nations, but opposed "going it alone." He declared the U. S. "could get along very well without Formosa," which MacArthur had called "vital."

Gen. O'Donnell

The final witness was Maj. Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell, former commander of U. S. bombing units in Korea. He told the Senators June 25 that when the Chinese entered the war Manchuria should have been bombed. Since then, the situation has changed and bombing would be of questionable wisdom, he said.

Nevertheless, the General sided strongly with MacArthur's views that bombing Manchuria would not necessarily have brought Russia into the war. It would not have dared to enter against U. S. air power, he declared.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

As they buckled down to drafting official reports of their findings, members of the Senate's Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees which handled the investigation issued a preliminary statement June 27. With one unanimous voice they warned "those who threaten us" not to "mistake the temper of our people" because of any "discord and disagreement" produced by the hearings.

Misunderstanding America's basic attitude might lead aggressors to "plunge the world into war. . . they could never win," the Committees said.

No Formal Report

However, the Committees voted 20 to 3 in closed session Aug. 17 not to make a formal report on the investigation.

On Aug. 20, eight of the 12 Republican members of the Committees released voluminous "conclusions" on the investigation which they said they offered "as Americans," not as Senators. Highlights of the statement were:

"The removal of Gen. MacArthur was within the constitutional power of the President, but the circumstances were a shock to the national pride."

"There was no serious disagreement between Gen. MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to military strategy in Korea."

"The testimony revealed only one positive plan for victory in the Korean war, the plan advocated by Gen. MacArthur."

Under Acheson, "the policy of American foreign policy has been primarily to conciliate certain of our associates in the United Nations rather than to advance the security of the United States."

"We have not been convinced that Chiang lost China for any other reason than that he did not receive sufficient support, both moral and material, from the United States."

Signers of the GOP statement were Styles Bridges (N.H.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Harry P. Cain (Wash.), Owen Brewster (Maine) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.).

Two Republican Committee members who did not join in the statement voiced their own views.

Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) Aug. 20, said, "Our present task and duty are to deal with the present. . . and to look ahead. . . rather than look backward in anger and with recriminations."

Wayne Morse (Ore.) said Aug. 19 the report of the eight Republicans was "highly partisan and biased." Morse concluded that MacArthur should have resigned to "carry the issue as a civilian to the people of the United States."

Sole Defense

Thus, since the Democratic members of the combined Commitees decided against filing conclusions of any kind, the sole direct defense of President Truman's recall of MacArthur from Far Eastern command to appear in the final transcript of the inquiry was made by a Republican—Morse.

Morse made available Sept. 5 a copy of his individual findings, holding not only that removal of MacArthur was "necessitated by his own misconduct" but also criticizing the other Republican members of the 26-man Senate panel that investigated the incident.

While the Oregonian upheld the firing, he said MacArthur first should have been called to Washington for a conference. He went on to make sharp criticism of MacArthur's conduct in relation to Washington and said it was "highly probable" his ultimatum to the Chinese Reds to choose between a truce and invasion of their mainland "destroyed the best chance the United Nations have had for negotiating an honorable peace in Korea."

XUM

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 872. Public Law 48. Emergency food aid to India. SMITH (R N.J.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), BENTON (D Conn.), CLEMENTS (D Ky.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), DUFF (R Pa.), FLANDERS (R Vt.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), HENNINGS (D Mo.), HILL (D Ala.), IVES (R N.Y.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), KILGORE (D W. Va.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), McMAHON (D Conn.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), MORSE (R Ore.), MURRAY (D Mont.), NEELY (D W.Va.), NIXON (R Calif.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), PASTORE (D R.I.), SMITH (R Maine), TAFT (R Ohio), THYE (R Minn.), TOBEY (R N.H.), YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Foreign Relations reported April 26. Passed Senate May 16. Passed House, amended to contain text of HR 3791, May 24. House adopted conference report, 255-82, June 6. Senate adopted conference report June 11. Approved June 15. (See story, p. 233.)

HR 3791. Similar to S 872. CARNAHAN (D Mo.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 24. Recommittal motion rejected, 73-181 (division) May 24. Passed House, 293-94, May 24. House subsequently passed S 872, amended to contain text of HR 3791, and HR 3791 was tabled.

HR 3017. Authorize funds for 2 million long tons of food grains for emergency food relief assistance to India. MORGAN (D Pa.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 5. Replaced by HR 3791, providing for loan instead of gift.

HR 1612. Public Law 50. Extend for 3 years from June 12, 1951, authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 29. Passed House, with "peril points" amendment, Feb. 7. Senate Finance reported with amendments April 27. Passed Senate, amended to provide for 2 year extension, 72-2, May 23. Conference report providing for 2 year extension with peril points clause adopted in Senate May 29, in the House June 5. Approved June 16. (See story, p. 214.)

H J Res 281. Public Law 138. Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and like supplies in connection with collection effort of American Relief for Korea, Inc. VORYS (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported July 16. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 6. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 22. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 31.

S 2006. Public Law 158. Increase lending authority of Export-Import Bank by $1 billion, and extend period within which the bank may make loans to June 30, 1958. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate Sept. 7. House Banking and Currency reported Sept. 19. Passed House, 259-69, Sept. 25. Approved Oct. 3. (See story, p. 241.)

HR 5113. Public Law 165. Mutual Security Act of 1951. Authorize $7,848,750,000 for military and economic assistance for foreign countries. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 14. Passed House, amended, 260-101, Aug. 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 27. Passed Senate, amended, 61-5, Aug. 31. Senate adopted conference report, 56-21, Oct. 2. House adopted conference report, with amendment, 235-98, Oct. 5. Senate concurred in House amendment Oct. 8. (Final amount, $7,483,400,000). Approved Oct. 10. (See story, p. 204.)

H J Res 289. Public Law 181. Terminate state of war between U.S. and Germany, with proviso that property subject to seizure under Trading with the Enemy Act shall continue to be subject to provisions of that Act. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 18. Passed House, 379-0, July 27. Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 19. (See story, p. 213.)

HR 4550. Public Law 213. Provide for control by the U.S. and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of U.S., including the Soviet Union and all countries under its domination. BATTLE (D Ala.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 16. Passed House Aug. 2. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate, amended, 55-16, Aug. 28. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 26. (See story, p. 211.)

S Con Res 11. Reaffirm the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union. McMAHON (D Conn.), and 22 other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 26. Passed Senate May 4. Passed House in lieu of H Con Res 57 June 4. Senate adopted conference report June 18. House adopted conference report, 351-6, June 26. (See story, p. 240.)

H Con Res 57. Similar to S Con Res 11. RIBICOFF (D Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 15. Passed House under suspension of rules June 4. Proceedings then vacated and S Con Res 11 passed in lieu June 4.

S Con Res 36. Authorize Vice President and Speaker of the House to appoint 7 Members from each house to meet with representatives of Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe for discussion of problems of common interest; and authorize expenditure of $15,000 from contingent fund of each house for that purpose. GILLETTE (D Iowa), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 11. Senate adopted Oct. 11. House Rules reported Oct. 17. Passed House, amended, 239-74, Oct. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 18. (See story, p. 241.)

S Res 215. Authorize Vice President to appoint 7 Members of Senate to meet with representatives of Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe for discussion of problems of common interest, and authorize expenditure of $15,000 from contingent fund of Senate for that purpose. WILEY (R Wis.). (This resolution reported as a substitute to permit Senate action alone in case House did not act on S Con Res 36 providing for joint action). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 11. Senate adopted Oct. 11.

H Con Res 105. Express sympathy of Congress and people of U.S. to President and people of El Salvador. CARNAHAN (D Mo.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 17. House adopted May 17. Senate adopted May 22.

H Con Res 140. Express indignation of Congress at arrest and conviction of William N. Oatis, AP correspondent, in Prague,

Czechoslovakia. BEAMER (R Ind.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 2. House adopted, after amending to provide for severing trade relations with Czechoslovakia until William Oatis is freed, 363-1, Aug. 14. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 21. Senate adopted, 81-0, Aug. 23. (See story, p. 241.)

S Con Res 31. Express the sense of Congress favoring an embargo by United Nations on shipments of war materials to Communist China. HOLLAND (D Fla.), FERGUSON (R Mich.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate May 15. Passed House by unanimous consent in lieu of H Con Res 101 May 15.

H Con Res 101. Similar to S Con Res 31. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 15. House passed S Con Res 31 in lieu May 15.

S Res 35. Express sense of Senate that the United Nations should immediately declare Communist China an aggressor in Korea. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate adopted Jan. 23. (See story, p. 238.)

S Res 36. Express sense of Senate that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate adopted, 91-0, Jan. 23. (See story, p. 238.)

S Res 37. Express sense of Senate that the United Nations should immediately take measures against Communist China under Chapter VII of UN Charter to maintain or restore international peace and security. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate agreed to refer to Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 23.

H Res 77. Express sense of House of Representatives that the United Nations should immediately act and declare the Chinese Communist authorities an aggressor in Korea. McCORMACK (D Mass.), with cooperation of MARTIN (R Mass.). Motion to send to Foreign Affairs Committee rejected, 30-161 (division vote), and House adopted resolution Jan. 19. (See story, p. 238.)

H Res 96. Express sense of House of Representatives that Chinese Communist authorities should not be permitted to represent China in the United Nations. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 15. House adopted May 15.

S Res 8. Express sense of Senate that no ground forces of U.S. be assigned to duty in European area for purposes of North Atlantic Treaty until adoption of a policy thereon by Congress. WHERRY (R Neb.). Unanimous consent agreement making resolution the unfinished business, and setting an hour for vote Jan. 23, adopted Jan. 16. Unanimous consent agreement referring resolution to Foreign Relations Committee adopted Jan. 23.

S Res 99. Express approval of Senate of action of President of U.S. in cooperating in common defense efforts of North Atlantic Treaty nations. CONNALLY (D Tex.), RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services reported jointly March 14. Senate adopted, with amendment calling for Senate approval of future troop assignments, 69-21, April 4. (See story, p. 220.)

S Res 137. Authorize all Senators to attend as observers the joint meetings of Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations on far eastern policy. WATKINS (R Utah), FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate rejected, 37-41, motion to take up, May 4. (See story on MacArthur Hearings, p. 239.)

H Res 82. Resolution urging unification of Ireland. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 15. House rejected rule for consideration, 139-206, Sept. 27. (See story, p. 242.)

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

HR 1090. Public Law 6. Extend provisions of Public Law 717, 81st Congress, to permit admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of U.S. armed forces who would otherwise be excluded because of race under existing law, in cases where marriage occurred before or within one year after enactment of this extension. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 12. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Passed Senate in lieu of S 552 on call of calendar March 12. Approved March 19.

S 552. Similar to HR 1090. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Senate passed HR 1090 in lieu March 12.

HR 3576. Public Law 60. Amend Displaced Persons Act of 1948 by extending time for processing visas to Dec. 31, 1951. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 16. Passed House, 312-63, May 9. Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22. Approved June 28. (See story, p. 239.)

HR 400. Public Law 114. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Senate Judiciary reported May 23. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 6. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 8. Approved Aug. 16. (See story, p. 213.)

ADMINISTRATIVE

S Res 138. Authorize printing of 2,000 additional copies of joint hearings held before Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations regarding the Far Eastern military situation. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 23. Passed Senate May 23.

S Res 146. Authorize Committee on Foreign Relations to employ two additional clerical assistants until Jan. 31, 1952. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 6. Senate adopted Aug. 6.

S Res 166. Authorize additional $10,000 from contingent fund of Senate for Committee on Armed Services for expenses of MacArthur hearings. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported June 28. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 13. Senate adopted July 13.

S Res 171. Authorize Committee on Foreign Relations to expend additional $10,000 from contingent fund of the Senate. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 6. Senate adopted Aug. 6.

S Res 219. Provide additional $10,000 for expenses of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 3. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 11. Senate adopted Oct. 11.

H Res 28. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct thorough studies and investigations of all matters coming within the

jurisdiction of such committee. KEE (D W.Va.). House Rules reported Jan. 31. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 118. Provide $75,000 for expenses of investigations by Foreign Affairs Committee as authorized in H Res 28. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 390. Create a Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Katyn Forest Massacre. MADDEN (D Ind.). House Rules reported Aug. 16. House adopted Sept. 18.

H Res 410. Provide $20,000 for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 390, creating a select committee on the Katyn Forest massacre. MADDEN (D Ind.). House Administration reported Sept. 27. House adopted Sept. 27.

Unfinished Business

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 2042. Extend diplomatic privileges to representatives of member states on the Council of the Organization of American States SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11.

S 2079. Authorize contribution of $12 million to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S J Res 104. Assist in rehabilitation of economy of South Korea by selling war-built vessels to that country. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S Con Res 18. Express approval of Congress of action of President of United States in cooperating in common defense efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty nations. CONNALLY (D Tex.), RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services reported jointly March 14. Passed Senate, with amendment calling for Congressional approval of future troop assignments, 45-41, April 4. (See S Res 99 under Action Completed, and story, p. 220.)

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S 1696. Extend from June 30, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1951, time for issuing visas under special immigration quota for sheepherders. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Judiciary reported July 10. Recommitted at request of committee Aug. 6.

HR 401. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide that any person not a citizen, and regardless of age, who served with armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, and not later than June 30, 1955, may be naturalized after compliance with the naturalization laws. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15.

HR 403. Provide privileges of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. (See story, p. 213.)

H Con Res 62. Grant status of permanent residence to certain displaced persons now residing in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28.

(For Bills Introduced, see page 545ff.)

Senate Votes: Troops to Europe

Assignment of Troops to Europe (S Res 99). Express sense of Senate that President should secure approval of the Senate before sending U.S. troops to Europe in support of North Atlantic Treaty, and approve plan to send four additional divisions to Europe. (See story, p. 220.) Votes on this as follows:

1. Case (R S.D.) amendment providing that members of additional ground troops sent to Europe shall be at least 20 years old. Rejected, 27-62, April 2.
2. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment stating it to be the sense of the Senate that no ground troops beyond the four divisions planned should be sent to Europe without Congressional approval. Rejected, 44-46, April 2. (This amendment was later reconsidered and agreed to. See votes 5 and 6).
3. Watkins (R Utah) amendment stating it to be the sense of the Senate that the U.S. should seek to eliminate provisions in the peace treaty with Italy placing limitations on Italian military strength. Agreed to, 67-20, April 2.
4. Ives (R N.Y.) and 11 other Senators, amendment approving policy of assigning U.S. forces to Western Europe, and providing for review of future policy by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, and the House Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees. Rejected, 35-57, April 2.
5. Case (R S.D.) motion to reconsider vote by which McClellan amendment was rejected. Agreed to, 49-43, April 2.
6. McClellan amendment (No. 2). Agreed to, 49-43, April 2.
7. Lehman (D N.Y.) amendment approving policy of assigning U.S. forces to Western Europe, and stating it to be the sense of the Senate that there should be fullest collaboration between the Congress and the President in such matters. Rejected, 35-55, April 2.
8. Kem (R Mo.) amendment stating it to be the sense of the Senate that before additional ground troops are sent to Europe, the Joint Chiefs of Staff should certify to Congress that sufficient air strength will be available to assure safety and effectiveness of such troops. Rejected, 24-64, April 3.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	44	67	35	49	49	35	24
NAYS	62	46	20	57	43	43	55	64

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	9	22	24	11	11	31	0
NAYS	44	37	20	22	35	35	14	43

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	25	35	45	11	38	38	4	24
NAYS	18	9	0	35	8	8	41	21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Nixon (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Russell (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Clements (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Moody (D)								
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Tobey (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	✓	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
McKellar (D)	X	X	X	?	X	X	✓	X
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Magnuson (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Wiley (R)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	X
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Troops to Europe; China

1. Troops to Europe (S Res 99) (Cont.). McCarthy (R Wis.) amendment stating it to be the sense of the Senate that resources of Western Germany, Spain, Turkey and Greece, should be utilized on a voluntary basis in defense of Europe as soon as feasible. Rejected, 44-45, April 3.
2. Bricker (R Ohio) motion to recommit to Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, with instructions to report a joint resolution embodying substance of S Res 99, as amended, in statutory form. Rejected, 31-56, April 3.
3. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment eliminating language approving plan to send four additional divisions to Western Europe, and requiring approval of such plan by a joint resolution. Rejected, 29-52, April 3.
4. McCarthy (R Wis.) amendment stating it to be the sense of the Senate that consideration should be given to plans providing for use, on voluntary basis, of military and other resources of Western Germany and Spain, in addition to resources of other nations. Agreed to, 48-41, April 4.
5. Final adoption of simple resolution (S Res 99), as amended. Agreed to, 69-21, April 4.
6. Troops to Europe (S Con Res 18). (Same as original text of S Res 99, but as a concurrent resolution expresses sense of Congress (not just the Senate) that President should secure approval of Congress before sending troops to Europe in support of North Atlantic Treaty, and gives Congressional approval to the sending of four additional divisions to Europe). Wherry (R Neb.) motion to substitute amended text of S Res 99 with word "Congress" inserted wherever word "Senate" appears. Agreed to, 59-29, April 4.
7. Final adoption of concurrent resolution (S Con Res 18), as amended. Agreed to, 45-41, April 4.

---

8. Communist China U.N. Membership (S Res 36). Declare it to be the sense of the Senate that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China. (See story, p. 238.) Adopted 91-0, Jan. 23.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	44	31	29	48	69	59	45	91
NAYS	45	56	52	41	21	29	41	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	1	1	2	42	19	9	46
NAYS	42	43	38	41	2	24	32	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	30	28	46	27	40	36	45
NAYS	3	13	14	0	19	5	9	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)								
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	?	X	X	?	✓	X	X	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	N	X	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	✓
Chavez (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	X	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	X	✓	X	X	Y
McKellar (D)	?	X	X	?	✓	?	?	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
Magnuson (D)	?	X	X	?	✓	X	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	X	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Far Eastern Policy; India Aid; Trade Agreements; Oatis Arrest

1. **Far Eastern Policy Hearings (See story p. 242.)** Wherry (R Neb.) motion that the Senate adjourn until 5 p.m., May 2. (This motion, made at 4:40 p.m., May 2, was a parliamentary move to bring before the Senate S Res 137 calling for hearings on the MacArthur controversy to be open to all Senators. If the Senate had not adjourned, it would have continued to work on unfinished business, with no opportunity to bring up new business. A vote for adjournment, therefore, was a vote in favor of bringing up S Res 137. Although the Wherry motion prevailed, other new business had priority over S Res 137 when the Senate reconvened at 5.p.m.). Agreed to, 43-41, May 2.
2. **Far Eastern Policy Hearings.** McFarland (D Ariz.) motion that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon, May 3. (This motion, made at 9:40 p.m., May 2, was a parliamentary move. By voting to recess rather than adjourn, the Senate forestalled consideration of new business at the beginning of the next day's session, thus blocking attempts to bring up S Res 137, and in effect reversing its earlier stand). Agreed to, 42-40, May 2.
3. **Far Eastern Policy Hearings.** McFarland (D Ariz.) motion that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon, May 4. (Motion, made at 6:30 p.m., May 3, was parliamentary, similar to above). Agreed to, 42-39, May 3.
4. **Far Eastern Policy Hearings.** Wherry (R Neb.) motion to take up S Res 137, authorizing all Senators to attend as observers the joint meetings of the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations on Far Eastern policy. (Although the Senate rejected this motion, the Committees had already invited all Senators to attend the meetings, so the objective of the resolution was attained). Rejected, 37-41, May 4.
5. **India Emergency Assistance (S 872).** Authorize aid to India, on half loan and half gift basis, for purchase of wheat in the U.S. (See story, p. 233.) Ferguson (R Mich.), McCarran (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to provide that all aid shall be on a loan basis and that credit shall be based on an agreement with India to provide strategic materials to the U.S. Agreed to, 52-32, May 16.
6. **Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612).** Extend to June 12, 1953, authority of President to enter into foreign trade agreements. (See story, p. 214.) Malone (R Nev.) substitute establishing a 6-member Foreign Trade Authority with power to make tariff concessions and to make periodic adjustment of import duties, subject to Congressional disapproval, under a "flexible import fee" system. Rejected, 15-65, May 23.
7. **Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612).** Passage of bill. Passed, 72-2, May 23.
8. **William N. Oatis, Arrest and Conviction (H Con Res 140).** Express indignation of Congress at arrest and conviction of William N. Oatis by the Czechoslovakian government, and express sense of Congress that trade relations with Czechoslovakia be severed until he is freed. (See story, p. 241.) Passage of resolution. Passed, 81-0, Aug. 23.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	43	42	42	37	52	15	72	81
NAYS	41	40	39	41	32	65	2	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	1	42	42	1	15	1	38	44
NAYS	41	1	1	41	30	41	0	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	0	0	36	37	14	34	37
NAYS	0	39	38	0	2	24	2	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	X	✓	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	Y	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	?	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	Y	N	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	✓	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Clements (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	✓	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	✓	✓
Smith (R)	✓	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	✓	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Moody (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Thye (R)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	X	X	X	Y	✓
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	✓	?	Y
Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	✓
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	✓	✓
Tobey (R)	Y	N	?	Y	✓	N	Y	✓
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Chavez (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	?	?	?	X	X	X	✓	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	X	✓	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	X	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	N	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	✓	Y
Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	N	✓	Y
Martin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	X	✓	Y
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	X	X	✓	?	?	✓	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Magnuson (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	✓	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Wiley (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	N	✓	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Trade Agreements; Displaced Persons; India Aid U.S. Friendship; German War Termination

1. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612). Extend to June 12, 1954, authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements. (See story, p. 214.) Simpson (R Pa.) amendment directing Tariff Commission to determine minimum tariff rates for protection of U.S. industries, and require that if tariffs are lowered below that point, or if already lower are not raised to the minimum, full information shall be filed with Congress ("peril points" amendment). Agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7.
2. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 3576). Extend to Dec. 31, 1951, the time for entry of displaced persons if applications were filed before July 31, 1951. (See story, p. 239.) Passage of bill. Passed, 312-63, May 9.
3. India Emergency Assistance (HR 3791). Authorize loan to India of $190 million for purchase of U.S. food grains, repayment to be made in certain strategic materials. (See story, p. 233.) Passage of bill. Passed, 293-94, May 24.
4. India Emergency Assistance (S 872). Conference report. Agreed to, 256-82, June 6.
5. Friendship Declaration (S Con Res 11). Reaffirm friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the people of the Soviet Union. (See story, p. 240.) Conference report. Agreed to, 351-6, June 26.
6. Terminate State of War between U.S. and Germany (H J Res 289). Provide that termination of state of war with Germany shall become effective on date of enactment of this joint resolution. (See story, p. 213.) Passage of bill. Passed, 380-0, July 27.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	225	312	293	256	351	380
NAYS	168	63	94	82	6	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	42	157	171	145	185	209
NAYS	163	39	36	31	0	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	183	154	121	110	165	170
NAYS	4	24	58	51	6	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	X	Y	N	?	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Murdock (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	X	X	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	X	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County						
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA						
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	?	?
1 Chelf (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Vinson (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	✓	X	X	X	Y	?
IDAHO						
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Price (D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	✓	?	N	N	?	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County						
3 Busbey (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Gordon (D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	X	X	Y	?
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
2 Vail (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Denton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Halleck (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
IOWA						
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	N	X	N	?
KENTUCKY						
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Golden (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts (D)	N*	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
8 Allen (D)	N	N	N	N	?	Y
2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
4 Brooks (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	?	X	X	?	Y
7 Larcade (D)	?	Y	N	X	?	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
MAINE						
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	?	Y	✓	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	X	X	N	?	?
Detroit—Wayne County						
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	X	X	?	?
16 Lesinski (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
14 Rabaut (D)	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Underwood.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	?	N	?	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	✓	Y	✓	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	✓	?	Y	✓	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	Y
15 Celler (D)	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	?	Y	✓	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	N	N	N	?	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	Y	Y	✓	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan, F. (D)	N	-	-	-	-	-
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
14 Gillette (R)	✓	?	X	X	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	?	N	X	?	Y
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
23 Sittler (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	X	N	X	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	✓	X	Y	?	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Evins (D)	N	Y	✓	✓	?	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Gore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	✓	?	?	N	?	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y
18 Rogers (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	?	N	N	X	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?*	-	-	-	-	-
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?.	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	✓	Y	N	X	?	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y

*Vote cast by John Kee.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Oatis Arrest; Mutual Security; Export-Import Bank; Ireland; Council of Europe

1. William N. Oatis, Arrest and Conviction (H Con Res 140). Express indignation of Congress at arrest and conviction of William N. Oatis by the Czechoslovakian government, and express sense of Congress that trade relations with Czechoslovakia be severed until he is freed. (See story, p. 241.) Passage of resolution. Passed, 363-1, Aug. 14.
2. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Authorize $7,848,750,000 for foreign economic and military aid. (See story, p. 204.) Reece (R Tenn.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut $350 million from funds for economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177, Aug. 17.
3. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Passage of bill. Passed, 260-101, Aug. 17.
4. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Conference report, authorizing $7,483,400,000. Richards (D S.C.) motion to adopt conference report with amendment deleting provision making the Director of Mutual Security a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank. Agreed to, 235-98, Oct. 5.
5. Export-Import Bank (S 2006). Increase by $1 billion lending authority of Export-Import Bank, and extend life of bank five years to June 30, 1958. (See story, p. 241.) Passage of bill. Passed, 259-69, Sept. 25.
6. Unification of Ireland (H Res 82). Express sense of House of Representatives that the Republic of Ireland should embrace the entire territory of Ireland unless the clear majority of the people, in a free plebiscite, determine to the contrary. (See story, p. 239.) Rule (H Res 430) providing for consideration. (Rejection of the rule prevented consideration of the resolution). Rejected, 139-206, Sept. 27.
7. European Consultative Assembly (S Con Res 36). Authorize appointment of 14 Members of Congress to participate with representatives of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in public discussions of problems of common interest. (See story, p. 241.) Passage of resolution. Passed, 239-74, Oct. 18.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	363	186	260	235	259	139	239
NAYS	1	177	101	98	69	206	74

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	195	37	179	158	160	88	150
NAYS	0	162	20	20	4	95	12

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	167	149	80	76	98	51	88
NAYS	1	14	81	78	65	110	62

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	N	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	?	√	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA							
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS							
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	?
2 Engle (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	?	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
5 Shelley (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	?	√	?	X	N	N	?
Los Angeles County							
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
17 King (D)	√	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
15 McDonough (R)	?	√	?	N	Y	Y	?
13 Poulson (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Yorty (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	√	X	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
3 McGuire (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE							
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA							
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 Lantaff (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Sikes (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
GEORGIA							
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Davis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	?	√	?	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	?	√	√	?	?	√
8 Wheeler (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Wood (D)	?	√	X	N	?	X	?
IDAHO							
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
1 Wood (R)	N	√	X	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS							
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y	√	?	Y	?
15 Mason (R)	?	√	X	N	N	?	N
25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Simpson (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Chicago—Cook County							
3 Busbey (R)	?	√	X	X	?	?	X
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	?	X	?	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
11 Sheehan (R)	?	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA							
4 Adair (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	√	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	N
IOWA							
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	X	N	N	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS							
1 Cole (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	N	N
3 George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
6 Smith (R)	?	?	?	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY							
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
3 Morton (R)	?	X	√	Y	?	?	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	N	?
LOUISIANA							
8 Allen (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
MAINE							
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND							
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS							
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	X	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
12 Bennett (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	√	X	N	Y	N	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	√	X	X	N	N	?
Detroit—Wayne County							
15 Dingell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINNESOTA							
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	N	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hagen (R)	Y	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI							
8 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA							
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA							
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	-	N	N	-
NEVADA							
AL Baring (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	?
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
12 Kean (R)	?	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
7 Widnall (R)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
NEW MEXICO							
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK							
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
32 Byrne (D)	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	X	✓	✓	Y	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	?
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	N	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	N
38 Taber (R)	?	✓	X	N	N	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	N
New York City							
8 Anfuso (D)	?	X	✓	?	Y	?	Y
25 Buckley (D)	?	X	✓	?	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	✓
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	✓	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA							
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Bonner (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	X	✓	Y	?	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	?
9 Doughton (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA							
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO							
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	?	?	-	?	?	-
11 Brehm (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?	?
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
1 Elston (R)	?	?	?	N	N	?	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	Y	?	?
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	✓	X	N	N	N	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert (D)	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	N	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON							
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
14 Vacancy							
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Philadelphia							
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
RHODE ISLAND							
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	X	✓	?	?	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE							
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	X	?	Y	?	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
TEXAS							
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
12 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
21 Fisher (D)	Y	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard (D)	-	-	-	Y	?	N	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?
18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	?
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
UTAH							
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
VERMONT							
AL Prouty (R)	Y	X	✓	?	Y	N	?
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	?	N	?
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
WASHINGTON							
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
WISCONSIN							
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
2 Davis (R)	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	N	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	✓	X	?	N	N	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Foreign Aid

Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Authorize $7,535,750,000 for foreign military and economic aid. (Senate cut authorization to $7,286,250,000. Conferees agreed on $7,483,400,000. See story, p. 204.) Senate votes as follows:

1. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (also sponsored by 15 other Senators) to cut European economic aid by $500 million. Rejected, 31-41, Aug. 31.
2. Green (D R.I.), McMahon (D Conn.), Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to restore authorization to full $8.5 billion requested by President. Rejected, 17-56, Aug. 31.
3. Smith (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Taft (R Ohio), Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to abolish Economic Cooperation Administration and provide for administration of military and economic aid by a Mutual Security Administrator. Rejected, 18-50, Aug. 31.
4. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to cut European economic aid by $250 million. Agreed to, 36-34, Aug. 31.
5. Long (D La.) amendment to cut European military aid by $350 million. Rejected, 23-43, Aug. 31.
6. Case (R S.D.) amendment to encourage formation of a Federation of the Free States of Europe. Rejected, 25-41, Aug. 31.
7. Brewster (R Maine) amendment to include Western Germany, Spain, and Yugoslavia among nations to receive assistance under the act. Rejected, 29-38, Aug. 31.
8. Kefauver (D Tenn.), McMahon (D Conn.) amendment to increase European military aid by $249,650,000. Rejected, 22-45, Aug. 31.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	31	17	18	36	23	25	29	22
NAYS	41	56	50	34	43	41	38	45

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	5	16	4	10	7	7	6	21
NAYS	34	24	32	29	30	30	32	17

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	26	1	14	26	16	18	23	1
NAYS	7	32	18	5	13	11	6	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	X	✓
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	X	✓	X	X	?	?	X	✓
McClellan (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	?	X
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X
Nixon (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	N	X	?	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	X
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Clements (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
O'Conor (D)	X	X	?	?	?	?	✓	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X
Saltonstall (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	X
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	X
Moody (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	✓	?	?	?	?
Wherry (R)	Y	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	X
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	X
McCarran (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
Tobey (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	?
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	X	X	X	X	X	?	X
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (D)	?	X	?	✓	?	?	?	X
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?	?	X
Taft (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Martin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Flanders (R)	X	X	?	X	X	?	?	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N
Robertson (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	X	X	X
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	X	X	✓	?	?	✓	X
Magnuson (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	X	✓
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wiley (R)	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	?	N	N	?	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Foreign Aid

Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113) (continued).

1. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to Benton (D Conn.) amendment. (The amendment itself was meaningless, but was offered as a parliamentary means of giving Sen. Benton more time to discuss his amendment.) Rejected, 4-61, Aug. 31.
2. Benton (D Conn.) amendment to provide that aid be administered so as to discourage cartels and monopolistic practices, and encourage development of free labor unions. Agreed to, 36-31, Aug. 31.
3. Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment to cut European military aid by $37 million. Agreed to, 42-25, Aug. 31.
4. Capehart (R Ind.) motion to reconsider vote by which Benton (D Conn.) amendment (No. 2 above) was adopted. Rejected, 32-35, Aug. 31.
5. Passage of bill. Passed, 61-5, Aug. 31.
6. Conference report. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit to conference. Rejected, 30-48, Oct. 2.
7. Question of sustaining decision of the Chair (the decision overruled Dworshak (R Idaho) point of order against conference report made on contention that conferees had exceeded their jurisdiction). Ruling of Chair sustained, 41-36, Oct. 2.
8. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 56-21, Oct. 2.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	4	36	42	32	61	30	41	56
NAYS	61	31	25	35	5	48	36	21

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	26	16	12	39	2	33	37
NAYS	34	12	22	26	0	40	7	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	10	26	20	22	28	8	19
NAYS	27	19	3	9	5	8	29	18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	?	?	X	?	√	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	?	?	√	?	?	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	X	√	√
Williams (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Welker (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Jenner (R)	?	X	√	√	X	Y	N	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	?	?	√	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	√	?	?	Y	N	N
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Clements (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	√	√
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	√	X	√
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	?	?	√	?	√	Y	N	N
Moody (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	√	√
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	√	√
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	√	√
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
Wherry (R)	?	?	√	?	√	?	?	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	N	N
McCarran (D)	?	?	√	?	√	N	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y
Tobey (R)	X	√	X	X	√	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	√	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	√
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Smith (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Young (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	N	N
Taft (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	N	Y
Martin (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Maybank (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	√
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	√	X	√
Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?	√	?	?	√
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	X	X	√	√	√	Y	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	?	?	X	?	√	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Mutual Defense Export Control; Bowles Nomination

1. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (HR 4550). Provide for termination of economic and military aid to any country shipping strategic materials to the Soviet bloc and place an embargo on shipment of weapons to the Soviet bloc. (See story, p. 211.) McFarland (D Ariz.) motion to take up the bill. Agreed to, 32-29, Aug. 27.
2. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (HR 4550). Kem (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 29-46, Aug. 28.
3. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (HR 4550). Kem (R Mo.), Wherry (R Neb.), Byrd (D Va.), Malone (R Nev.) amendment to make mandatory the termination of military and economic aid for any country which ships strategic materials to the Soviet bloc. Rejected, 27-44, Aug. 28.
4. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (HR 4550). Passage of bill. Passed, 55-16, Aug. 28.
5. Bowles Nomination. Nomination of Chester Bowles, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to India. Confirmed, 43-33, Oct. 9.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	32	29	27	55	43	
NAYS	29	46	44	16	33	

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	32	1	2	37	38	
NAYS	0	39	36	0	1	

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	0	28	25	18	5	
NAYS	29	7	8	16	32	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill (D)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
ARIZONA						
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Nixon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	
COLORADO						
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
CONNECTICUT						
Benton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
McMahon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
DELAWARE						
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
FLORIDA						
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Smathers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
GEORGIA						
George (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
Russell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
IDAHO						
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Welker (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen (R)	?	Y	Y	N	X	
Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
INDIANA						
Capehart (R)	N	Y	Y	N	X	
Jenner (R)	X	✓	✓	X	N	
IOWA						
Gillette (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	
Hickenlooper (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	
KANSAS						
Carlson (R)	N	?	✓	?	N	
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
KENTUCKY						
Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
LOUISIANA						
Ellender (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	
Long (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	
MAINE						
Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	N	
Smith (R)	N	✓	✓	X	Y	
MARYLAND						
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	
MASSACHUSETTS						
Lodge (R)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	
MICHIGAN						
Ferguson (R)	X	✓	✓	X	N	
Moody (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey (D)	Y	X	X	✓	✓	
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
MISSOURI						
Hennings (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	
MONTANA						
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Murray (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
NEBRASKA						
Butler (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	
NEVADA						
Malone (R)	N	Y	✓	X	N	
McCarran (D)	?	N	?	?	N	
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	
NEW JERSEY						
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	
Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	
Chavez (D)	?	N	X	✓	Y	
NEW YORK						
Ives (R)	?	N	N	Y	N	
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
NORTH CAROLINA						
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Smith (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
OHIO						
Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Taft (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	
Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	
OREGON						
Cordon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Morse (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff (R)	?	N	N	Y	?	
Martin (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	
RHODE ISLAND						
Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Pastore (D)	?	?	X	?	Y	
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	
Maybank (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
TENNESSEE						
Kefauver (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	
TEXAS						
Connally (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
Johnson (D)	✓	X	X	✓	Y	
UTAH						
Bennett (R)	X	✓	✓	X	N	
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	
VERMONT						
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Flanders (R)	?	?	X	?	?	
VIRGINIA						
Byrd (D)	?	Y	Y	?	X	
Robertson (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	
WASHINGTON						
Cain (R)	X	✓	✓	X	N	
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Neely (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy (R)	?	?	✓	?	X	
Wiley (R)	?	N	?	Y	N	
WYOMING						
Hunt (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

LABOR

Major Action

Taft-Hartley Amendment

Taft-Hartley Act Amendment

S 1959—P.L. 189

Summary — Congress completed action on a bill Oct. 9 amending the National Labor Relations Act. It was the first amendment of the famed Taft-Hartley Act since its passage in 1947, and it modified provisions relating to union shop elections.

The bill (S 1959) was sponsored by Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn). It was approved by the Senate Labor Committee Aug. 10 and passed by the Senate Aug. 21 by voice vote. The House Labor Committee approved it Sept. 27 without amendment and the House, after defeating a recommittal motion by a vote of 22-305, passed the bill on a roll-call vote of 307-18 Oct. 9. (For voting, see page 271.)

President Truman praised the change and signed the bill Oct. 22. It became Public Law 189 and it validated union shop elections held before union leaders took non-Communist oaths and eliminated the requirement for elections on union shop agreements. However, a provision was retained providing that an election to decertify a union shop agreement may be held if 30 per cent of the employees so desire.

Background — The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 required a positive election before a union could sign a union shop agreement, which requires all employees to join the union within a specified period. The Act also required that officers of the union involved must have filed appropriate financial statements and non-Communist affidavits before the National Labor Relations Board could hold an election.

After passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the NLRB held that only the officers of local unions involved in contracts with employers would have to sign the non - Communist oaths. In May, 1951, the Supreme Court, in the Highland Park Manufacturing Co. case, held that the top officers of national and international unions, which included the AFL and CIO, also would have to sign the non - Communist affidavits in order that contracts be valid when facilities of the NLRB were used.

The Supreme Court decision made approximately 4,600 union shop elections invalid because they were held before CIO and AFL leaders signed the non - Communist affidavits. The 1951 amendment passed by Congress reversed this decision and made the elections valid.

SENATE

The Senate Labor Committee recommended the bill Aug. 10. It was designed to validate union shop elections which the Supreme Court ruling had challenged and to remove a provision requiring union shop elections in the future, since they were almost invariably in favor of a union shop. It retained a provision that an election might be held to decertify a union shop agreement if 30 per cent of the employees so desired.

The Senate approved the bill Aug. 21. Action was by voice vote after Humphrey told the Senate that the measure had been endorsed by leaders of both parties and by labor and management.

HOUSE

The House Labor Committee Sept. 27 recommended bill without amendment.

The measure was brought up on the House floor Oct. 9 under "closed rule" procedure which barred amendments by individual members. Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio) offered a motion to recommit the bill but it was defeated on a 22-305 roll - call vote.

After brief debate, the House passed S 1959 Oct. 9 on a 307-18 roll-call vote.

President Truman signed the bill into law Oct. 2 and called it "a step toward improvement of our labor relations laws." He viewed the measure as "one which will enable both management and labor to conduct their affairs without arbitrary government intervention in the collective bargaining processes."

The bill became Public Law 189.

Railway Dispute Hearings

Summary — After a subcommittee heard numerous labor and management witnesses, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on June 27, 1951, produced a report declaring that both railroads and unions were "somewhat at fault" in a dispute which had remained unsettled for more than two years

A subcommittee began hearings Feb. 22, 1951. After a month of taking testimony, a proposal for settlement of the dispute was offered, but was rejected. Upon concluding hearings April 5, the subcommittee appealed for an early settlement of union-management differences that still remained.

The Committee report June 27 was accompanied by a minority report which declared the hearings were "inadequate."

Hearings

The Labor Subcommittee hearings began Feb. 22 with Roy O. Hughes president of the Order of Railway Conductors, as first witness. Hughes declared that if the government would "impound profits during government seizure and control" of railroads, "it is our opinion that such a policy will be a step to encouraging cooperative collective bargaining."

Hughes charged collective bargaining had broken down in the rail industry because management rejected the method. He said "token seizure" of the roads during strikes did not encourage settlements.

W. E. B. Chase, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, blamed high government officials for impugning the patriotism of railroad men. He criticized a "prejudiced press" and big carrier advertisements which, he said, "unjustly pilloried" workers. Chase said a "fair attempt" by the government to settle the dispute would have ended the controversy long ago.

Chase took the stand for the second time Feb. 26. He said the unions objected to proposals by the companies to retain John R. Steelman, Presidential assistant, as arbitrator.

David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told the Committee Feb. 27 that the Railway Labor Act should be amended to make clear that recommendations by emergency, fact-finding boards were not necessarily binding.

J. P. Shields, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said he had made it clear following a "tentative" agreement

made Dec. 21, 1950, that the agreement would not be binding until the general chairmen of the four brotherhoods had ratified it.

Morse Summary: "Skunky"

On March 5, continuing his testimony, Shields told Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.), "You have summed up the situation much better than I could have" when the Oregon Senator said the receipt of profits by railroad companies despite Army seizure of their roads was "skunky."

W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, also criticized operation of the roads under the Army with rail companies retaining their profits.

John Thad Scott, Jr., chairman of the National Mediation Board which administers the Railway Labor Act, testified March 7 in defense of his agency's work in promoting stability in the rail industry.

Legislation to prohibit strikes by railway labor was supported March 12 by Daniel P. Loomis, chairman of the Association of Western Railways. Loomis accused the unions of unwillingness to make any concessions toward settlement of disputes. Strikes should be outlawed on the railroads because the carriers service was essential to public welfare, Loomis declared. Testifying again March 14 and 15, the railroad official continued his version of the long negotiations in the dispute.

Settlement Proposal Rejected

On March 22, a settlement proposal, framed by Labor Committee Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), was made. The proposal would have changed a tentative agreement of Feb. 24 under which the roads had been kept running. It would have permitted the unions and the roads to choose an arbitrator other than Steelman, and would have authorized negotiation of certain pay disputes on a local basis.

Murray said the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was prepared to accept it. But Loomis, as chairman of the Western Carriers' Conference Committee, rejected the proposal March 22. Speaking for the carriers, Loomis said Steelman should stay in the picture "because of his familiarity" with the dispute.

Kennedy, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen president, attacked the grounds on which the carriers rejected the proposal. On March 28, Loomis said "the carriers are willing to leave the question of who shall be the arbitrator to the President of the United States and will accept anyone named by him." Kennedy, as well as other union leaders, had urged removal of Steelman.

Another witness was Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army in charge of its rail operations. Bendetsen sketched the background of the men the Army has been using to run the roads, and noted that many of them had been presidents of railroads in civil life.

Last witness on April 5 was Thomas E. Bickers, secretary of the National Mediation Board, who said his group had averted hundreds of railroad strikes.

The Subcommittee then ended hearings and appealed to both parties to get together for a quick settlement of remaining differences.

On March 30 one of the unions, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, accepted a plan to arbitrate differences over working conditions. The union, however, exempted from arbitration the issue of payment for coupling airhoses. The three other unions involved turned down the plan.

Committee Report

The Committee's report, finding both unions and roads "somewhat at fault," was submitted June 27 as S Rep 496 by Hubert H. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare group.

"The time has come when neither the government nor the public can tolerate national railroad strikes or lock-outs for an extended period; and yet the strike constitutes the ultimate economic power of a labor union, and the right to strike is fundamental to democratic labor relations," the report stated.

The report said that, contrary to public thinking, the unions had never given a no - strike pledge. President Truman had criticized union leaders in February for going back on a no-strike agreement like a bunch of Russians, and the report took issue with his comparison.

It also criticized Steelman for becoming "a vulnerable target when he consented to become arbitrator of questions arisng out of" proposals for settling the controversy. "It is generally accepted that mediators in labor disputes will not. . . become arbitrators in the same dispute."

In a minority report by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), the hearings were called "inadequate." These three GOP members of the Committee questioned "the wisdom" of holding hearings or publishing a report on the dispute, while it remained unsettled.

Labor Espionage Charge

A majority report of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on Feb. 8, accused the Cities Service Corporation of Pennsylvania of conducting an espionage system, in the late 1940's, aimed at the Seafarers International Union. (For hearings, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, P. 280.)

The report said the company was attempting to prevent a union election on company ships and recommended an exhaustive investigation of alleged company unionism in the oil-tanker industry. It further recommended an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act banning labor spying.

In a minority report, Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and three other Republican members said they had not been able to find in the printed hearings evidence of company - dominated unionism in the industry or widespread existence of labor espionage.

On Feb. 5 Committee Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) introduced S 795, a bill to make labor espionage punishable by a $5,000 fine, two years imprisonment, or both. Co-sponsors were Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.). The bill received no action during 1951.

Murray, in introducing the bill, said, "It is the duty of Congress to take every possible step to promote stability of labor relations. . .and to prevent sabotage by excluding, so far as possible, criminals and subversives. Labor espionage. . .is an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act. However, the Act carries no deterrent other than condemnation by the Boards and courts."

Taft said that if labor espionage were to be made a crime, similar action should be considered for union practices which the Act designates as unfair.

XUM

Bell System Report

After its Labor - Management Relations Subcommittee held hearings and submitted findings, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare divided on whether relations between the Bell Telephone System and its employees were "bad."

The Subcommittee held hearings in 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 280) Soon after the 1951 session began, it issued a majority report in which it termed Bell labor relations bad.

The Subcommittee report was released Feb. 19, and on Feb. 27 the full Committee also submitted a report, with seven Democrats and one Republican signing. Collective bargaining on a nationwide basis was recommended for the Bell System. "The record shows considerable evidence that bad labor-management relations exist in the Bell Telephone System," it said. "These relations appear to be getting worse."

A minority report held nationwide bargaining should not be imposed on the telephone industry without further study and regulation of such bargaining. It declared that relations were, when compared with those in other industries, "relatively good" and that labor and management were equally to blame for any difficulties in the telephone industry. It was signed by Republicans Robert A. Taft (Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) and Richard M. Nixon (Calif.)

Harbor Safety

House and Senate Labor subcommittees held hearings in June, 1951, on bills (HR 4032 and S 991) to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules for loading and unloading ships.

HR 4032 was introduced by Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); S 991 by Sens. James E. Murray (D Mont.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.).

Speaking in support of the bills were representatives of Bureau of Labor Standards, International Longshoremen's Association, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Opponents represented were National Associaton of Stevedores, Lake Carriers Association, National Federation of American Shipping, Pittsburgh and Conneaut Dock Company, New York Shipping Association, Association of American Ship Owners. The Coast Guard's Office of Maritime Safety said the bill would result in duplication of Coast Guard authority.

Labor-Management Relations

Summary — The Subcommittee on Labor and Labor - Management Relations, one of three standing subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in 1951 held hearings and issued reports on various labor matters.

Some of these were in connection with separate bills, while others were pursuant to S Res 140 of the 81st Congress and S Res 71 of the 82nd Congress, both calling for investigations in the field of labor-management relations.

Textile Unions

The Subcommittee on March 4, 1951, approved a report charging that five southern textile mills had conducted organized campaigns against union organization. The report was based on hearings held by the Subcommittee in 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 279-80).

Unionization in the industry, the report said, was losing ground mostly because of a campaign which "is being conducted in shocking violation of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act." The Subcommittee asked that legislation be approved to modify the use of the National Guard and of state injunctions in labor disputes, to ban labor espionage, and to modify the Taft-Hartley Act.

On March 20, a minority report, signed by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) was filed with the full Committee. The minority said the majority report was "an amazing and unjustified slur" on the South and that it was "neither objective nor in any sense factual." It said further that the allegations against the mill owners had been rejected by the National Labor Relations Board.

Building Trades

The Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations held hearings in August and September, 1951 on S 1973, introduced by Taft, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.). The bill would amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit, in the building industry, union shop agreements requiring union membership within seven days, and without the election now required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Among the organizations supporting the bill were AFL Building and Construction Union, Associated General Contractors of California, National Constructors Association, Tile Contractors Association of America. Among the opposing organizations were International Association of Machinists, National Association of Home Builders, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Maritime Hiring Halls

The Subcommittee held hearings in June, 1951, on a bill (S 1044) to legalize union-run hiring halls in the maritime industry. Such halls are now banned by the Taft-Hartley Act. A bill to repeal the ban failed to get through Congress in 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, P. 272).

Organizations favoring the bill were: International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union, Radio Officers Union, and CIO Maritime Committee.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), sponsor, spoke in favor of the bill and introduced an amendment which he said would limit hiring halls to those parts of the industry which had them prior to Taft-Hartley.

Opposing the bill were former Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) representing the Association of American Ship Owners, and spokesmen for the Inland Steel Corporation and Cleveland Tankers, Inc.

Bill Acted On

The only labor measure considered was an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, S 1959—P.L. 189 (see page 268.)

House Votes: Labor Relations Act Amendment

1. National Labor Relations Act Amendment (S 1959). Amend National Labor Relations Act to validate union-shop elections held prior to taking of non-Communist oath by union officials, and repeal provision that election be held before a labor organization and an employer may make a union-shop agreement. (See story, p. 268.) Brehm (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected, 22-305, Oct. 9.
2. National Labor Relations Act Amendment (S 1959). Passage of bill. Passed, 307-18, Oct. 9.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	DEMOCRATS	1	2	REPUBLICANS	1	2
YEAS	22	307	YEAS	16	154	YEAS	6	152
NAYS	305	18	NAYS	155	13	NAYS	149	5

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	9 Yates (D)	?	?	2 Devereux (R)	N	Y
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	?	?	**INDIANA**			4 Fallon (D)	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	4 Adair (R)	N	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	**DELAWARE**			7 Bray (R)	N	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**		
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	**FLORIDA**			3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	6 Bates (R)	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	8 Denton (D)	?	?	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	?	?
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	N	Y	6 Harden (R)	N	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y
ARIZONA			1 McMullen (D)	N	Y	10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	10 Herter (R)	N	Y
1 Murdock (D)	N	Y	6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	Y	1 Heselton (R)	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	3 Sikes (D)	?	?	9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	?	?
ARKANSAS			**GEORGIA**			**IOWA**			7 Lane (D)	N	Y
1 Gathings (D)	?	?	10 Brown (D)	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	14 Martin (R)	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	4 Camp (D)	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	2 Cox (D)	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	3 Philbin (D)	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	√
3 Trimble (D)	Y	?	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	1 Martin (R)	N	Y	**MICHIGAN**		
CALIFORNIA			6 Vinson (D)	?	?	2 Talle (R)	N	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	**KANSAS**			6 Blackney (R)	?	?
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	9 Wood (D)	N	Y	1 Cole (R)	N	Y	8 Crawford (R)	?	?
11 Bramblett (R)	?	?	**IDAHO**			3 George (R)	N	Y	5 Ford (R)	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	2 Budge (R)	N	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	1 Wood (R)	N	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Y	2 Meader (R)	?	?
9 Hunter (R)	N	Y	**ILLINOIS**			2 Scrivner (R)	N	?	11 Potter (R)	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	Y	16 Allen (R)	N	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	Y	3 Shafer (R)	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	?	?	17 Arends (R)	N	Y	**KENTUCKY**			9 Thompson (R)	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	?	26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	8 Bates (D)	?	?	7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	?	?	19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	4 Chelf (D)	?	?	10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	N	**Detroit—Wayne County**		
5 Shelley (D)	?	?	21 Mack (D)	N	Y	1 Gregory (D)	?	?	15 Dingell (D)	N	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	Y	3 Morton (R)	?	?	17 Dondero (R)	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	25 Price (D)	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	16 Lesinski (D)	N	Y
Los Angeles County			14 Reed (R)	N	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	6 Watts (D)	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	N	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	?	?	14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	18 Velde (R)	N	Y	**LOUISIANA**			**MINNESOTA**		
19 Holifield (D)	?	?	24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	8 Allen (D)	?	?	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	**Chicago—Cook County**			2 Boggs (D)	?	?	1 Andresen (R)	N	Y
17 King (D)	N	Y	3 Busbey (R)	?	?	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	13 Church (R)	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	?	?	9 Hagen (R)	N	Y
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	7 Larcade (D)	?	?	5 Judd (R)	N	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	Y	8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	?	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y
COLORADO			10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N	?
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	12 Jonas (R)	?	?	3 Willis (D)	?	?	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	?	**MAINE**			3 Wier (D)	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	4 McVey (R)	N	Y	3 Vacancy			**MISSISSIPPI**		
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	1 Hale (R)	N	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			7 Sabath (D)	N	?	2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	6 Colmer (D)	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	?	√	**MARYLAND**			1 Rankin (D)	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	N	Y	2 Vail (R)	N	Y	6 Beall (R)	N	Y	3 Smith (D)	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	30 Wharton (R)	N	Y	**OKLAHOMA**			4 Gore (D)	?	?
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	35 Williams (R)	N	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	8 Murray (D)	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	**New York City**			8 Belcher (R)	?	?	6 Priest (D)	N	Y
MISSOURI			8 Anfuso (D)	?	?	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	?	?	25 Buckley (D)	N	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	Y	7 Sutton (D)	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	15 Celler (D)	?	?	1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	**TEXAS**		
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	4 Steed (D)	?	?	3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	17 Coudert (R)	?	?	2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	6 Delaney (D)	?	?	7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	?	?	**OREGON**			2 Combs (D)	?	?
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	18 Donovan (D)	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	23 Fine (D)	?	?	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	13 Ikard (D)	?	Y
1 Magee (D)	?	?	11 Heffernan (D)	?	?	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	7 Heller (D)	?	?	2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	?	?
7 Short (R)	N	Y	21 Javits (R)	N	Y	**PENNSYLVANIA**			14 Lyle (D)	N	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	?	?	33 Buchanan, V. (D)	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	?	15 Bush (R)	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	Y
MONTANA			19 Klein (D)	?	?	30 Corbett (R)	?	?	7 Pickett (D)	N	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	3 Latham (R)	?	?	9 Dague (R)	?	?	11 Poage (D)	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	26 McGrath (D)	?	?	29 Denny (R)	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-
NEBRASKA			14 Multer (D)	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	?	?
2 Buffett (R)	?	Y	16 Murphy (D)	?	?	12 Fenton (R)	?	?	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	N	6 Teague (D)	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	22 Powell (D)	?	?	31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y
3 Vacancy			5 Quinn (D)	?	?	19 Gavin (R)	?	?	9 Thompson (D)	?	?
NEVADA			12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	14 Vacancy			10 Thornberry (D)	?	?
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			**NORTH CAROLINA**			7 James (R)	N	Y	**UTAH**		
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	2 Bosone (D)	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	1 Granger (D)	N	?
NEW JERSEY			7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	21 Lind (D)	N	Y	**VERMONT**		
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	AL Prouty (R)	?	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	24 Morgan (D)	?	?	**VIRGINIA**		
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	?	?	18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y
6 Case (R)	?	?	9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	6 Burton (D)	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	9 Fugate (D)	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	?	?	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	Y	26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	?	?	2 Kerr (D)	N	?	23 Sittler (R)	Y	N	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	12 Redden (D)	?	?	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	**NORTH DAKOTA**			8 Vacancy			8 Smith (D)	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	?	?
9 Vacancy			AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	**Philadelphia**			**WASHINGTON**		
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	**OHIO**			1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	5 Horan (R)	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			AL Bender (R)	N	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	?	?	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	5 Green (D)	N	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y
NEW YORK			16 Bow (R)	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	3 Vacancy			**RHODE ISLAND**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
32 Byrne (D)	?	?	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	?	?	3 Bailey (D)	Y	N
39 Cole (R)	?	?	7 Brown (R)	?	?	1 Forand (D)	N	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	Y
28 Gamble (R)	?	?	5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	**SOUTH CAROLINA**			6 Hedrick (D)	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	?	?	3 Dorn (D)	?	?	1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	**WISCONSIN**		
31 Kearney (R)	?	?	2 Hess (R)	?	?	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	?	?
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	2 Davis (R)	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	?	?	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	**SOUTH DAKOTA**			9 Hull (R)	Y	N
42 Miller (R)	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	?	?	2 Berry (R)	?	?	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	?
43 Radwan (R)	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	**TENNESSEE**			10 O'Konski (R)	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	?	?	1 Smith (R)	N	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	?	?	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	5 Evins (D)	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	?	?				3 Frazier (D)	?	?	**WYOMING**		
									AL Harrison (R)	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

MILITARY and VETERANS

Major Actions

Universal Military Training
Military Construction Act
GI Insurance
Preparedness Probe

Universal Military Training and Service

S 1 — P.L. 51

Summary — Congress worked five months on bills to extend the military draft and to set up a program of Universal Military Training. Result was the Universal Military Training and Service Act which extended the draft until July 1, 1955, and also provided for steps designed to lead to UMT.

After lengthy committee hearings and floor debate, the Senate approved its UMTS bill March 9 on a 79-5 roll-call vote. The bill would have lowered the minimum draft age from 19 to 18, and would have extended the period of service from 21 to 24 months. The draft would have been made permanent, and a standby UMT would have been set up. (See page 309.)

The House also held extensive hearings. After four days of debate, it approved a modified UMTS bill April 13 on a roll-call vote of 372-44. The House version would have made the draft age 18 1/2 and extended service to 26 months. The draft program would have been kept active for three years. UMT would have been possible only after further action by Congress.

The two bodies then settled on a compromise bill, which the Senate approved on June 1 and the House on June 7. Draft age was set at 18 1/2; service at 24 months. The draft was extended four years, and UMT was accepted substantially on House terms. President Truman signed the bill into law on June 19.

Provisions—The provisions of the bill as it went to the President:

Title I — The Act is to be called the "Universal Military Training and Service Act".

Limits on the size of the armed forces are set at 837,000 persons for the Army, 666,882 for the Navy (including the Marine Corps) and 502,000 for the Air Force, but these limits are suspended until July 31, 1954.

Until that date, the limit shall be 5 million persons, including Army, Navy and Air Force.

Every male person between the ages of 18 and 26 shall register when told to do so by local boards.

Every male citizen and every male alien admitted for permanent residence between the ages of 18 1/2 and 26 shall be liable for training and service in the armed forces.

When the current emergency ends, all registered persons under 19 shall be liable for training in the National Security Training Corps.

Persons deferred during their 18th year still will be liable for later NSTC training.

Minimum physical standards for induction in the armed forces or the National Security Training Corps shall not be higher than those applied in January, 1945.

Persons inducted into the armed forces shall be given at least four months of basic training in this country.

Members of the armed forces may communicate freely with members of Congress.

Service in the armed forces shall be for a maximum of 24 months.

Persons 18 1/2 to 26 may enlist in the regular Army for 24 months.

Any enlisted reservist may volunteer for 24 months active duty.

Persons 18 - 26 years old may enlist in any branch of the armed forces provided they do not exceed local quotas.

Persons 17 years old may enlist under the quotas on written consent of their parents.

Persons 17 years old may volunteer for the NSTC on consent of their parents.

Service in the armed forces or NSTC plus reserve time shall total eight years.

After completion of active duty, assignment to reserve units must be accepted, barring undue personal hardship.

When the emergency ends, the President or Congress may cut or eliminate the period of active service (24 months) for all persons in an age group.

When service in the armed forces of 18-year-olds is cut, then those men will be liable for training in the NSTC.

Such training shall be for six months.

Creation of NSTC

A National Security Training Commission of five members, three civilian and two military, shall be appointed by the President on the advice and consent of the Senate.

Commission members shall serve for five-year staggered terms.

The Commission shall supervise NSTC training which shall be basic military training.

The Secretary of Defense shall designate the military departments to carry out the training.

Not later than four months following confirmation of the Commission members, the Commission shall submit to Congress a bill containing a broad plan for a NSTC program.

The Armed Services Committees of both houses shall study the bill and report on it to each house within 45 days.

The bill may then be called up for action by any Congressman and is subject to amendment.

Only after this plan has been approved by Congress and after the emergency is considered to have ended may persons be inducted into the NSTC.

NSTC training shall be in the United States.

No local board shall induct persons under 19 into the armed forces unless all persons available over that age have been inducted.

Older persons in the 18 1/2-19 year group shall be inducted first.

Persons serving in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or similar groups may be deferred from the armed forces or NSTC.

Any number of students may be deferred by the President.

Key persons in industry or agriculture may be deferred by the President.

Persons with dependents may be deferred by the President.

Persons inducted into the armed forces or NSTC will be entitled to reemployment rights.

Persons deferred by the President as conscientious objectors will be re-

quired to perform civilian work contributing to the national health and safety.

No person shall be inducted in the armed forces after July 1, 1955, except persons previously deferred.

Service of recalled reservists shall be for 24 months.

Inactive reservists who served for one year during World War II may apply for separation after 17 months of service on recall.

No persons whose enlistment has been extended for 12 months under this Act shall have his enlistment extended again.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to regulate sales and consumption of intoxicating liquors to members of the armed forces or NSTC near a military camp.

Title II — A total of 12,500 aliens may enlist in the regular Army.

Background

Although the Selective Service Act of 1948 was still on the books early in 1950, the draft had lapsed into disuse. The Act was scheduled to die June 24, 1950. Both houses passed extension Acts which provided that no men could be drafted without declaration by Congress or the President that a national emergency existed.

The House approved its bill May 24, 1950; the Senate acted June 22, 1950. The two bills were sent to a House-Senate conference for a compromise of differences.

Then, on June 25, 1950, war broke out in Korea. The President announced June 27 that American armed forces would be sent to the aid of South Korea. The House and Senate versions of the draft extension were still in a joint conference. The conferees immediately agreed on a bill that would extend the existing Selective Service Act for a year without substantial change.

The House approved the new bill June 27; the Senate followed suit June 28; and the President signed the bill June 30. (CQ Almanac Vol. VI, p. 294)

With respect to UMT, President Truman asked Congress in 1950 to enact legislation providing it for the nation's youths. And as it had done in previous years, the Congress ignored Mr. Truman's request at the beginning.

After the outbreak of the Korean war, however, Mr. Truman renewed his requests for UMT, and the Senate held hearings on a bill which would have authorized it. Before the measure was reported to the Senate by the Armed Services Committee, however, the President decided to ask Congress to postpone action until 1951. Congress complied. The House held no hearings on the program.

The UMT bill proposed in 1950 would have provided for compulsory training of every healthy youth between 17 and 20 years of age for a period of six months. After the six months had been served, the trainees would be given the option of joining a regular branch of the Service or the Reserves of any Service. Trainees would not be under military discipline during training, and could not be used for combat. A special civilian agency would administer the program.

A detailed "Code of Conduct" was also set forth in the bill. This Code would have supplanted the regular armed forces "Articles of War" where trainees were concerned. (CQ Almanac Vol. VI, P. 313.)

The 80th Congress had also considered UMT legislation in 1948 that was virtually identical with the legislation before the 81st Congress in 1950. But, as was the case with the later bill, the earlier version failed to become law, even though the topic received more action in 1948 than Congress gave it in 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, page 235, for history of 1948 legislation.)

In 1949, President Truman renewed earlier requests for UMT, but the new, Democratic-controlled Congress ignored them No hearings on UMT were held in either house.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee Jan. 10 was handed a permanent program of compulsory military training for most 18-year-olds as the best answer to the emergency problem of building up and maintaining the armed services. The broad new proposals were outlined to the Subcommittee by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall and his assistant, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg.

The Defense Department requests touched on the immediate drafting of 450,000 18-year-olds for 27 months service and probably deferment of veterans, husbands and fathers in the 19-through-26 year age bracket who were liable for induction under the existing draft law.

Under it, youths of 18 were required to register but could not be drafted until they reached 19. Their service after induction was limited to 21 months.

Other major points of the new plan included: 1. Probable deferment until graduation of students finishing high school and college courses; 2. All mentally and physically fit young men reaching 18 must complete from four to six months basic training, if called. About 75,000 yearly, however, would be deferred to take specialized college training; 3. The officer training program operated by the Navy would be expanded to include the other services. Youths accepted would be deferred after basic training; 4. Another 50,000 men in active military service would be sent to colleges during the first three years for specialized training.

Men inducted under the universal training program would receive $30 monthly pay for the first four months of basic training, the Senators were told. After that they would get the same pay as privates in the Army or similar lowest ranks in the other services, of $75 monthly.

President's Approval

Replying to a question by Subcommittee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Mrs. Rosenberg said the program had "the complete approval" of President Truman. Both she and Marshall urged "immediate enactment" by Congress.

Marshall, in an exchange with Sen. Virgil M. Chapman (D Ky.) said that a "logical approach" to manpower needs would have avoided much grief and saved the nation billions of dollars in the past. He indicated that if universal service had been put into effect immediately after the last war the nation would have been spared "the great dilemma in which we find ourselves now." An enduring system is vital, the Secretary stressed.

The UMT program outlined by the Defense Department was a proposal for permanent legislation designed to provide the greatest long-term security with the lowest cost in men, Mrs. Rosenberg said. She said UMT would take young men at an age when their absence would be least upsetting to their homes and educational progress, and that by permitting a larger number of deferments than would otherwise be possible in the regular selective service pool of men between 19 and 26, the program would help

give industry and agriculture continued access to engineers, technicians and skilled laborers.

Mrs. Rosenberg estimated 450,000 18-year-olds could be called in the first year under "present ceilings" on the size of the armed services.

She also estimated 1,050,000 young men would reach the age of 18 in the 12 months ending July 1, and said it might be possible to grant one-year deferments to those who had not attained the age of 18 years and four or five months at the time the proposal became law.

Young Soldiers Finest

Once the tense international situation eased, Marshall said, the President could reduce or cut back the "requirement for military service and retain the training features." The Secretary said young men of 18, 19 and 20 years "make our finest soldiers."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) asked if the program contemplated that youths called into service would be sent abroad before they were 19 years old. Marshall replied that it was not anticipated that it would be necessary under prevailing conditions but said the Department preferred that it not be banned by law.

The Subcommittee was told that voluntary enlistments would continue but would be limited to a minimum of four years. It was explained that four years was regarded as the minimum term of service that was efficient considering training costs.

Mrs. Rosenberg also suggested that the armed services be allowed to build up their women's units to save manpower by a "full use of womanpower". A proposal by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) that the U.S. train foreign troops also was under study, the Subcommittee was told.

Bill Introduced

On Jan. 17, the Johnson Subcommittee received the formal draft of the Defense Department's universal military training and service program. The draft was in legislative form.

Called the National Security Training Act of 1951, the bill (S 1), was to lower the draft age from 19 to 18 years, extend the term of service from 21 to 27 months and, later, require military training and service for all youths at 18.

A much stronger Defense Department affirmation of Department policy against sending 18-year-old inductees into combat before completion of the four-month basic training period was the main difference between the bill and Mrs. Rosenberg's outline.

In other details, the bill adhered closely to the earlier testimony given by Gen. Marshall and Mrs. Rosenbefg.

In a letter accompanying the bill, Marshall warned that "we are confronted with a world situation of such gravity and such unpredictability that we must be prepared for effective action, whether the challenge comes with the speed of sound or is delayed for a lifetime."

Gen. Marshall said the policy ban on sending 18-year-olds into combat "would virtually wipe out, except in a dire emergency, the probability that any young man brought into the service in the early days of the program would go into combat before he was 19."

An indefinite extension of the draft law with authority to induct men from 18 through 25 was urged before the Subcommittee Jan. 18 by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system for 10 years.

Gen. Hershey said military manpower plans must be "based on the assumption that the nation will be in a critical period for an indefinite length of time and that all-out war will be a possibility for at least the immediate future."

Impact of the Pentagon requests on the nation's colleges and universities was a major factor the Subcommittee considered at its exhaustive hearings. Two noted educators were among those strongly endorsing the youth draft.

Educators Testify

Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, and Karl T. Compton, chairman of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both favored the Pentagon proposals Jan. 17 as the best answer to the nation's critical manpower needs.

"I favor it beyond all other proposals I have seen, or have been able to dream up," Dodds told the Senators.

On home front needs, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin testified Jan. 16 that defense production would require some 4,000,000 additional civilian workers to meet goals fixed by President Truman. Tobin told the Subcommittee that these demands could be filled by employing more women and older workers and by lengthening the work week—possibly to 48 hours in the key industries. The Labor Secretary also gave general support to the Administration plan for building up the armed services to 3,500,000 by lowering the present draft age.

Volunteers Allowed

Some draft eligibles got a break Jan. 15 when the President changed selective service regulations to permit 18-to-26-year-olds to volunteer for 21 months of military service. Previously it had been impossible for such youths to enter the military for the 21-month period until they actually were called in the draft.

Sen. Johnson emphasized Jan. 17 that the Subcommittee had reached no final decisions as a whole. He said the Senators were sitting "as judges, not advocates" and would let the testimony guide their judgments.

The nation's top soldier, sailor and airman each testified Jan. 19. Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins endorsed the bill, saying the manpower build-up planned by the Army —seven more divisions by July 1— would require a larger personnel pool.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg said most Air Force requirements would be filled by enlistments, but he backed the bill. He said service under the draft needed to be extended, as an airman at the end of 21 months is "just beginning" to learn his jobs.

Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Forrest P. Sherman also endorsed the bill and said the target of service strength might have to be boosted.

All three service chiefs continued their testimony in a secret session.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared before the Subcommittee Jan. 22. He said the bill was necessary "if this country is to survive".

He sketched the probable course of a future war—provided the country was prepared—as follows:

There might be an air attack on this country, but an invasion would be un-

likely. Our defense against air attack should avert a complete disaster. In the meantime the armed services would launch a retaliatory attack from advance bases on the enemy. This should slow the enemy while we mobilized. The regulars would be built up in one to three months by use of already-trained reservists. The regulars plus reservists would serve as the base from which to expand sufficiently to defeat the enemy.

The flaw in this picture, Bradley said, would be the lack of trained reserve divisions. It takes 10 to 12 months to ready them for action. The bill, he said, would provide a continuous pool of trained reservists as well as an adequate standing armed force.

Bradley predicted that in the next 10 to 20 years nearly every young man must expect to serve a hitch in the armed services and then join the reserves.

Civilian Witnesses

Representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Reserve Officers Association, National Guard Association and Students for Democratic Action (an affiliate of Americans for Democratic Action) also appeared Jan. 22 and endorsed the bill in general.

A representative of the American Dental Association proposed to the Senate group Jan. 24 that at least 5,000 pre-dental students be deferred each year. A representative of the National Society of Professional Engineers said there must be at least 30,000 engineers graduated each year.

Ralph W. McDonald of the National Education Association told the Subcommittee that his organization opposed the draft of 18-year-olds and the proposed extension of the term of service. He said that the armed services could build up strength by taking married men without children and veterans with less than a year's service. The bill, he said, would "strike at the very heart of our system of education."

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked for an "anti-segregation" clause in the bill. He said that colored soldiers were being discriminated against in the Army and by off-post civilians.

A representative of the Scientific Manpower Advisory Committee of the National Security Resources Board backed the bill and urged safeguards to assure that a sufficient number of young men be kept in training for scientific and technical jobs.

A Yale University scientist testified Jan. 25 that mass hysteria and a rush of college men to enlist was wasting the nation's short supply of scientific manpower. J. S. Nicholas, director of Osborn Zoological Laboratory at Yale, asked Congress to order a minimum of 320,000 students into classes for the next four years at a rate of 80,000 a year.

Julius Ochs Adler, representing the National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association, told the Subcommittee Jan. 29 his group favored the bill. He said that opposition to draft of 18-year-olds was purely "emotional". He said military service would be a valuable experience for the youths.

James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, testified that the CIO was "solidly behind the principle of a democratic system of training and service in periods of national emergency." On the same day, in Miami Beach, Fla., the American Federation of Labor executive council voted to support universal military training for the duration of the emergency.

Opposition Heard

Gilbert F. White, Friends Committee on National Legislation, opposed the bill, saying it was "unprecedented and undemocratic". Others opposing the bill Jan. 29 were representatives of the Mennonite Central Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Two Senators, Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), and Lodge, proposed to the Subcommittee Jan. 30 that "foreign legions" be raised to obviate draft of 18-year-olds. Johnson's plan, he said, would raise an army of a million Germans, Poles and Czechs to serve in Europe. Lodge proposed a two-million man force to be recruited all over the world.

The Subcommittee heard testimony for the bill Jan. 30 from Harold Russell, Amvets, and Michael Straight, American Veterans Committee.

Dr. George F. Lull, American Medical Association, opposed a section of the bill which would have provided for "rehabilitation" of men unable to meet draft standards. Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, American Council of Learned Societies, asked that men be deferred to be trained in psychological warfare. A representative of the Methodist Church Board of Temperance asked for a ban on the sale of liquor to trainees.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower testified in support of the bill Feb. 2. He told the Subcommittee that, as a military man, it made little difference to him whether men were called at 18 or 19 as long as a sufficient number were called. But, as a college president, he continued, he thought it would be less disrupting to their education and employment if youths were called at 18.

Eisenhower also endorsed the proposed extension of service from 21 to 27 months. He said it was desirable and economical for the armed serviced to get about two years' service out of each man. This could be done in a 27-month hitch, he said, allowing time for induction and discharge.

The General also advocated tightening of draft exemption standards, the use of more women in the armed services, a small "foreign legion" and better use of men in the services.

As the Senate bill stood when the Committee began studying it for amendment, it contained no reference to civilian manpower.

Committee

The full Senate Armed Services Committee approved Feb. 14 the bill (S 1) providing for a permanent program of Universal Military Training and Service. Final vote was unanimous.

The bill had been approved by the Preparedness Subcommittee Feb. 9 by a 7 to 1 vote. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) opposed it in Subcommittee but later voted with the full Committee to send the bill to the floor where he said he would try to add amendments.

As approved by the full Committee, the bill contained the following major provisions:

Universal service and training would be made a permanent program.

Inductees would serve eight years: 26 months active service and training (including two months leave), and the remainder of the time in one of the reserve components.

Men 18 through 25 years old would be subject to call.

Those 18 years old would not be called until all available men in the 19-through-25-year group who were non-veterans with not more than one dependent were called.

Oldest 18-year-olds would be taken first.

Up to 25,000 aliens a year would be enlisted in the regular armed forces over the next five years.

A five-man civilian commission would be set up to select 75,000 men a year to complete either technical or liberal arts college courses after finishing their four-month basic training. These men would resume their military service after graduation.

The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to terminate present exemption from the draft of National Guard recruits.

The President or Congress would be authorized to limit service to four-to-six months basic training, at the end of the present emergency. This peacetime training would be under control of a five-man commission to be made up of three civilians and two military men.

Draftees would receive $30 a month during their four-month basic training.

No inductee would be sent into combat without at least four months of basic training.

Morse Amendments Lost

Several amendments were rejected by the full Committee. One, by Morse, was to keep the existing term of service of 21 months. Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) was the only other supporter of the amendment. On another 2-11 vote a Morse amendment to set the term at 24 months was rejected.

Morse amendments to double the number of college deferments and to set the lower limit of draft age at 18 1/2 were rejected 1 - 12.

Preparedness Subcommittee Chairman Johnson (D Tex.) said the bill was intended to provide manpower for a 3.5 million-man Armed Force plus a constant pool of trained reservists for the future.

Defends Call At 18

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) spoke in favor of the bill Feb. 28. He defended the draft of 18-year-olds, saying few if any of them could possibly see active service before they were 19.

He added further that if the world picture did not change substantially, "it is quite possible that no significant number of 18-year-olds will be inducted in fiscal 1952" (by June 30, 1952). The 18-year-old draft provision was needed, he told the Senate, since the bill "seeks to meet the issues on a long-term basis."

Sen. Johnson (D Colo.) offered an amendment to separate the draft sections of the bill from the UMTS sections. The rest of the Feb. 28 session was spent trying to reach a decision on when the Senate could begin voting on amendments to the bill. Morse asked that a vote be put off until March 7. Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) wanted a final vote by March 2. After several delaying quorum calls, the Senate failed to agree and adjourned.

On March 5 Morse was defeated on his first amendment — to set the minimum draft age at 18 1/2 years. Morse had originally sought to limit the draft to men over 19, but on March 5 he modified his amendment.

Morse said that under his amendment, the men would be available for duty at 18 years, nine months, as the induction period took three months. Lyndon B. Johnson said the amendment would slash by three-quarters the 545,000 men to be available in the 18 - 19 age group and would make it difficult for the armed services to maintain necessary strength.

The Senate rejected the amendment on a 31-55 roll-call vote. (For all votes, see pages 309 - 314.)

Next Morse called up an amendment to reduce the length of service under the bill from 26 to 21 months. Johnson said the amendment was "merely another method of hacking at our armed forces at a time when the danger is overwhelming and the need is great."

Serve 24 Months

Sen. Russell offered an amendment to set the term of service at 24 months. Morse then modified his amendment to call for 24 months. His modified amendment was approved on voice vote.

The next Morse amendment was to set the maximum mandatory service for reservists with six months wartime service at 18 months. He said it would ease the burden on men who had already served their country. Johnson said the plan would be a "strait-jacket" on the armed forces, and added that a more workable plan was being studied. The amendment was rejected on a standing vote.

Morse then sought to increase the number of deferments for schooling from 75,000 to 150,000. The amendment was rejected on a roll-call vote 3-67.

Chairman Robert A. Taft (Ohio) said Feb. 21 after a two-hour discussion of universal military training proposals by the Senate Republican Policy Committee that there probably would be no GOP party stand on the issue. Taft said plans were to discuss the legislation at a full conference of the 47 Republican Senators at a later date, but that "it's a very confusing proposition".

Floor Action

The Senate opened debate on S 1 on Feb. 27. Chairman Johnson of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, led Administration support of the measure. Johnson told the Senate that "the two things that America must have now are men for the moment and reserves for the future." The UMTS bill, he said, "is designed to meet these two compelling needs".

Johnson supported the bill's reduction of the draft age from 19 to 18, saying, "If we do not authorize the military to take the men between 18 and 19, the only recourse that we can follow in meeting the demands for military manpower would be to require that the veterans of World War II, many of whom were called into the service at age 18, serve again."

Sen. Saltonstall also supported the bill. He said that to live up to America's responsibilities and to maintain our strength, "our young men today are asked to learn the basic training that is the foundation of a good soldier, airman or sailor". He said the bill would provide an "adequate trained reserve" which did not exist at the time.

Sen. Morse spoke for the "minority opposition", saying that if the bill "should be submitted to a referendum vote of the American people, it would be overwhelmingly rejected."

Morse outlined what he said were defects in the UMTS bill and said he would offer amendments to correct them. He made the following criticisms:

The bill's assumption that the 3,462,000-man armed force was needed was false. No more than 3 million were needed or could be absorbed.

Twenty-six months service by draftees was excessive. Twenty-one months would be sufficient if the men were used efficiently.

Leave time should not be optional —it is either needed or not needed.

Veteran reservists should not serve more than 18 months mandatory active duty.

Universal Military Training should not be postponed until after the emergency.

Inductees and enlistees should be distributed qualitatively among the branches of the armed forces.

The bill did not contain a revised Reserve program.

Deferments for schooling should total more than 75 thousand annually.

On March 6 Morse offered an amendment to set at 36 months the maximum time of any enlistment. He said it would prevent the services from "hoarding" manpower. The amendment was rejected 14-77.

Vote Strength Ceiling

Morse's next amendment would have set a ceiling of 3.5 million men on the strength of the combined armed forces. He told the Senate the Department of Defense had estimated a need for 3,462,000 men, and that Congress should set a ceiling just above that figure.

Johnson said there should be no ceiling on American forces, as "we could not put a ceiling on Stalin and on the hordes of communism." Taft said the United States could not, in time of peace, pay for an army larger than 3.5 million men. Johnson replied that, if necessary, the Appropriations Committee could set a ceiling on the services at some future date.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) offered a substitute amendment setting the ceiling at 5 million. Morse called this a "mere gesture". It was defeated on roll-call vote 32-56.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) then moved to set the ceiling at 4 million. He said it would be an effective ceiling, but at the same time would give the Pentagon a working leeway. This amendment was substituted for the original Morse amendment on a 49-41 roll-call vote. Then Robertson's amendment was accepted in its own right on a 49-41 roll-call vote.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to provide protection under federal law to all members of the armed forces on active duty. The effect of the amendment, he said, would be to make a federal offense any attack, intimidation or interference with soldiers in the performance of their duties. Such protection, he said, is given to many other classes of federal agents.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said that such a law would lead to many legal complications. He moved to table the Lehman amendment. The motion carried 57-30.

The Senate then agreed to complete action on the bill the following day, allowing 30 minutes debate on all amendments. The death of Sen. Chapman resulted in adjournment of the Senate March 8, however, so final action was put off until March 9.

When the Senate met that day, it rejected seven amendments. They were: Two to limit the bill to extension of the Selective Service Act (roll calls of 20-68 and 18-64); terminate the entire program after four years (30-58); eliminate deferments for 75,000 college students annually (21-68); create a "yard-stick" for college deferments (voice vote); and two (ruled out on points of order) which William Langer (R N.D.) said would have conscripted dollars.

Accepted March 9 was an amendment directing the Senate Armed Services Committee to review the program five years after enactment (voice vote).

Then, by a vote of 79-5, the Senate approved S 1.

Senate Bill Provisions

As passed by the Senate, the UMTS bill would have:

Lowered minimum draft age from 19 to 18 years.

Directed that each inductee be given at least four months basic training before being sent overseas.

Set period of service at 24 months.

Required persons to serve a total of eight years, including active and reserve time.

Authorized standard armed forces pay and allowances for all inductees, except 18-year-olds serving with the National Security Training Corps, who were authorized pay of $30 a month plus full allowances.

Authorized the President or Congress (by concurrent resolution) to find that any existing emergency has abated and the full draft is not needed. Then 18-year-olds shall be liable for induction into the National Security Training Corps for not less than four months basic training, to be followed by 20 months regular service and six years Reserve service.

Authorized the President to appoint a five-man National Security Training Commission, to be composed of three civilians and two military men, to set up the NSTC and designate the federal agency to carry out the training.

Directed that there be no discrimination in race or color in carrying out the Act.

Directed local draft boards not to call 18-year-olds for the draft unless the pool of men over 18 is exhausted and not to call younger 18-year-olds when older 18-year-olds are available.

Permitted up to 75,000 persons annually through June 30, 1954, to be deferred to study any course "in the national interest"; such students to resume their full active and reserve service after graduation, and to be selected by a five-man, bipartisan, civilian commission.

Authorized deferment of men in the senior ROTC and similar courses who agree to serve after graduation.

Provided that high school students under 19 may be deferred until graduation or until they become 19; while college students may be deferred until the end of the academic year.

Authorized conscientious objectors to be assigned to civilian work in lieu of induction.

Directed that all persons called be given full re-employment rights.

Directed the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to review the bill after four years.

Set a ceiling on the active-duty strength of the armed forces at 4 million men.

Authorized induction of 25,000 aliens a year for five years.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Set term of service for inductees at 24 months. Voice vote. March 5.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Set a ceiling of 4 million men on the

XUM

strength of the armed forces (substitute for Morse amendment fixing ceiling at 3 1/2 million men). Roll call 49-41. March 6.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Direct the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to review the Act in four years. Voice vote. March 9.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Morse — Set minimum draft age at 18 1/2 years. Roll call 31-55. March 5.

Morse — Set maximum mandatory service for reservists with six months wartime service at 18 months. Standing vote. March 5.

Morse — Increase deferments for schooling from 75,000 to 150,000. Roll call 3-67. March 5.

Morse — Set at 36 months the maximum time of any enlistment. Roll call 14-77. March 6.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Limit size of armed forces to 5 million men (substitute for Morse amendment fixing 3 1/2 million ceiling). Roll call 32-56. March 6.

Morse — Limit size of armed forces to 3 1/2 million men. Rejected in effect when Robertson amendment setting ceiling at 4 million men, was agreed to. March 6.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Include members of the armed forces among federal officers protected by federal law against violence. Tabled on a motion by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) 57-30. March 6.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Strike out special deferment of 75,000 students. Roll call 21-68. March 9.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)—Strike out universal training portion of the act and retain draft provisions. Roll call 20-68. March 9.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Terminate act in four years. Roll call 30-58. March 9.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Set specific standards for deferment of men for college training. Voice. March 9.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) — Substitute for bill an extension of existing draft act, lowering minimum age to 18 and extending service to 24 months. Roll call 18-64. March 9.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Impose 100 per cent excess profits tax on corporations. Ruled out of order as not germane. March 9.

Langer — Set individual income ceiling of $25,000. Ruled out of order as not germane. March 9.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Armed Services Committee opened hearings Jan. 23 on a companion bill (HR 1752) to the same Administration manpower training and service program the Senate group already had before it. First witness before the House group was also Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense.

Marshall said the draft would have to be extended along lines in the bill if Korean replacements were to be found and if the armed services were to meet their future manpower goals.

Marshall said it took several months to train a soldier for combat. Men drafted when the Korean fighting began first reached the Army in September. They had been training ever since, he said, and the first of the "normal graduates of basic training" were becoming available for combat.

Marshall said that if a universal military training program had been in existence before Korea, "we would have been so powerful nobody would have threatened us."

The Secretary defended the bill's provision for $30-a-month pay for basic trainees under the program compared with $75 for already-inducted trainees. He said he personally had insisted on the lower pay as it would make the whole program economically more feasible and would be no hardship on the inductee.

Would Provide Security

Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg told the House Committee Jan. 24 that the bill would provide the nation its "greatest long-term security at the lowest cost in men and money". She also said that all persons including athletes, with slight physical defects would be drafted and would serve in some limited classification.

Mrs. Rosenberg, in response to questions, told the House Committee Jan. 25 that the Defense Department was going to lower its physical and mental qualifications for military service "as far as security will permit". Later she told reporters the 799,000 men who had been rejected for physical and mental reasons would be re-appraised.

She estimated that under the revised standards the armed forces could take in about 150,000 limited service men.

In a related development on the House floor, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), told the House Jan. 24 that he would drop his fight against segregation in the armed services for the duration.

Hearings Continue

Several persons testified against the bill Jan. 26. Among them were Frederick J. Libby, National Council for the Prevention of War; Mrs. George O. Bullock, Women's Christian Temperance Union; George Harper, National Conference of Methodist Youth; and John M. Swomley, National Council Against Conscription.

Mrs. Rosenberg told the Committee Jan. 30 that the Department opposed a draft of persons over 25 at the time. She said they might be too old to fight after they were trained. She added, however, that the time might come when older men might have to be mobilized.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey told the Committee Jan. 30 that a draft of men over 26 would not fulfill the aim of a long-term preparedness program. He said the emergency might last for years, and a trained manpower pool could be maintained only by starting with young men. Hershey also said that healthy, single, non-veterans 26 and 27 years old would be too few in number to be "of practical value".

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) told Mrs. Rosenberg Jan. 30, that the Committee wanted the Pentagon to prepare by March 1 a new broad reserve program for all three services. Vinson pointed out that the bill would require reserve time for each trainee and added that the present programs were "in terrible shape".

Mrs. Rosenberg said new reserve and National Guard programs were being prepared and would be cleared with reserve associations and state governors and be ready to send to Congress in six months. Vinson said the Committee would need at least a tentative program before March 1.

Maj. Gen. Hershey resumed testimony before the House group Feb. 5 on HR 1752.

Committee members pressed Hershey for additional sources of manpower that would not include 18-year-olds, as contemplated by the bill. Hershey said the Defense Department had the following sources in mind:

200,000 men from the non-veteran 19-26-year age group (mostly married men without children).

85,000 men from re-examination of the group which failed the mental test — sometimes on purpose.

250,000 men for limited service from 4-F's whose physical defects are not completely incapacitating.

Says Youths Needed

Hershey insisted, however, that 18-year-olds would have to be taken if the armed services were to be increased to the announced strength of 3.5 million men. He said an order to induct men with only one dependent had already been drawn by Selective Service and was being cleared with other federal agencies.

Hershey opposed suggestions that the bill be amended to forbid sending men under 19 into combat zones. He said such a ban would have to be lifted in case of war and would be a let-down to the youths.

Committee Chairman Vinson said that men in the National Guard and Active Reserve units should be subject to call by the draft. He said many of these men joined the Guard or reserves to avoid the draft. Hershey replied that he could not assume that these units would not be called to active duty.

Hershey told the Committee he favored putting 4-F athletes through basic military training to see if they could be used. Committee members said many athletes were classified 4-F during the last war but continued to compete in strenuous athletics.

The Committee halted public hearings Feb. 6 so that the bill could be studied in executive session.

New Bill Introduced

On Feb. 22, however, Chairman Vinson introduced a new bill (HR 2811) which compromised certain of the provisions of the original measure (HR 1752) on which the group had held hearings.

The compromise also varied somewhat from the Senate's bill (S 1). As introduced, the new House bill called for:

Lowering the draft age to 18 1/2 years (from 19).

Increasing length of service to 26 months (it was 21 months).

Require a four-month period of basic training.

Originally the Pentagon asked for induction of youths at 18 with the understanding they would not be sent overseas, except in dire emergency, until they had completed 4 to 6 months of basic training. The provision in the House compromise for at least four months basic training would, Committee members said, assure that no youth go into combat until he was 19 years old.

The Senate's Committee-approved bill would authorize induction at 18 only after local draft boards exhausted their supply of men available in the 19 through 25 brackets. The 18-year-olds then would be called, with the oldest to be drafted first.

The House version did not include the Senate bill's provision to defer 75,000 of the 18-year-old group annually for college study.

A round of hearings on the new bill was started.

Might Raise Goal

General Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, answered Committee questions Feb. 26. He said the House bill would fill manpower needs for the immediate future, but said the goal of 3.5 million men might have to be raised.

Our European commitments, he said, might affect manpower needs, depending on the role played by European armies. He said the Defense Department would rather draft 18-year-olds than take combat veterans, who, he said, were getting too old for maximum efficiency.

Bradley implied that he would not oppose the compromise minimum draft age suggested by the Committee. But the following day he and Defense Secretary Marshall announced that they were standing pat on their request for an 18-year-old age minimum and would oppose the Committee figure of 18 1/2.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins testified Feb. 28. He also said there was a possibility that the armed forces might have to be enlarge beyond 3.5 million men in six months. "And then," he said, "we will have to tap the 18-year-olds."

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, appeared briefly Feb. 28. They objected to a mandatory lowering of physical and mental standards for inductees to levels of Jan., 1945.

The three Chiefs of Staff said that a plan was then being formulated in the Defense Department to divide new men in the armed forces among the different branches so that all services would have to take a fair share of the less desirable recruits.

Need Held "Big"

Secretary Marshall supported the draft of 18-year-olds March 1. He said there was little difference in capabilities of 18 and 18 1/2-year-olds but that "as far as a need for men in the armed services is concerned there is a big difference."

He said there wouldn't be an adequate margin if the armed forces had to expand suddenly from 3 1/2 million to four million men unless 18-year-olds were subject to call. Combat-veteran reservists serving on active duty could not be returned to civilian life unless 18-year-olds were drafted, he said.

Mrs. Rosenberg supported the 18-year-olds draft. She said the training would prepare them for "some sudden emergency" that would force them into combat.

Maj. Gen. Hershey told the group March 1 that the 18-year-old draft was needed. He said it would be possible to find 1.2 million additional men if childless husbands were taken along with 164,000 men who were 4-F. But to maintain a 3.5-million-man armed force, he said, about 175,000 replacements would be required each month.

Chairman Vinson said the Senate draft bill would, for all practical purposes, bar the draft of 18-year-olds, but that the House version would permit taking of 18 1/2-year-olds. He suggested to Hershey that the House "half a loaf" would be better than the Senate bill.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) suggested March 1 that a provision be included in the bill to strip striking union members and their unions of bargaining rights if strikes were called in key defense plants.

Representatives of the armed services testified March 2 on the Reserve Officers Training Corps. They said the program was being substantially

XUM

expanded. Chairman Vinson suggested that more emphasis should be put on the Officer Candidate School programs.

On March 5 the bill was opposed by representatives of the Catholic War Veterans, the National Grange and the National Council Against Conscription. Criticism of the bill was continued March 6 by a spokesman for the Ohio Council of Churches and by Mrs. Ralph L. Holland, United Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Holland said her group "views with alarm the growing militarism in our country and its implications for our democratic way of life". She said she opposed "any permanent military conscription".

William G. Mather, American Baptist Convention, said March 6 that his organization was convinced that "Congress can establish national security by other means than peacetime compulsory military training and conscription."

Committee

The House Armed Services Committee approved its military manpower bill March 15. The provisions were those of HR 2811, as amended by the Committee; but the measure was given the number of the UMTS bill passed March 9 by the Senate —S 1.

The House group voted approval 32-3. Here were the major developments during the Committee's final, closed-door sessions:

On March 12 the group voted to draft 18 1/2-year-olds for 26 months service, defeated a move by Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) to split the bill into separate draft and UMTS portions, reaffirmed that decision by a close 14-17 vote, and decided to put the UMTS program under a mixed civilian-military commission, instead of a purely civilian one. It voted also to lower mental and physical induction standards, and to require that four months basic training be given inductees below 19 before they could be sent into combat.

On March 13, the group voted to let the President determine deferments for college students, and rejected, 14-21, a proposal that a rider disapproving the troops-to-Europe program be hooked onto the draft-UMTS bill.

On March 15, the group balloted 20-13 to release World War II veterans when they have been on active duty with reserve components for 12 months after the outbreak of the Korean war. The Committee retained by a 16-16 tie vote a provision giving Congress the right to suspend draft inductions and UMTS when it wished.

Ceiling Lifted

Then the Committee knocked off the 4 million man limit HR 2811 set on the size of the armed forces. The vote to do this was 18-15, on a motion by Chairman Vinson. Previously the Committee rejected a 3.2 million-man ceiling proposed by Dewey Short (R Mo.) by a 9-24 vote. A 3.5 million-man ceiling proposed by Walter Norblad (R Ore.) also was defeated.

The Committee also wrote in an amendment giving draftees a choice of serving in racially segregated or nonsegregated units. This provision, offered by Rep. Arthur Winstead (D Miss.), was to permit a draftee, when he registers, to write in whether he has a preference, and would require respect for his choice as far as military necessity permitted. The vote on the amendment was 21 to 12.

Floor Action

The House opened four days of debate on the Universal Military Training and Service bill (S 1) April 3. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, led supporters of the bill. Dewey Short (R Mo.), ranking minority member of the Committee, led the opposition.

"We must meet the present emergency," Vinson told the House April 3, "and at the same time we must establish a long-range preparedness and training program. That is what this bill does."

The UMT provisions of the bill, Vinson said, were left open for approval by future Congresses. After the emergency, he explained, a civilian commission would draw up a UMT program for approval by Congress.

Short told the House that the bill would make the United States "a slave country to goosestep to the commands and strutting of arrogant men who like to exercise power."

"We must, under present conditions, continue the draft until such changes occur that will warrant the repeal of it," Short said. "But peacetime universal military training and service is a permanent thing here, and that is what the sponsors want—to militarize the country."

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) told the House April 4 that he would offer as a substitute for S 1 his own draft bill (HR 3364) which would eliminate the UMT provisions, set the period of service at 24 months and keep the minimum draft age at 19 years.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) warned the House that "we are in greater danger of an expanded war today than we have been at any time since the close of the World War in 1945." He said that large numbers of troops, "not all of them Communist Chinese" were massing against us in Korea and Manchuria.

On April 5 Vinson said he would support an amendment to the bill which would allow Congress to modify any UMT plan submitted for approval. Under the Committee-approved bill, Congress could only accept or reject a plan submitted in compliance with the measure by the UMT Commission.

MacArthur Letter

During debate April 5 Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), read a letter to the House which he said had been written to him March 20 by Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

The letter stated that MacArthur's views on the Korean war are that the United States should follow the "conventional pattern of meeting force with maximum counter-force. . ." The letter said that the "utilization of Chinese forces on Formosa is in conflict with neither logic nor this tradition."

MacArthur said that "here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have elected to make their play for global conquest. . .if we lose the war to communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable, win it and Europe most probably would avoid war. . ."

The MacArthur letter later proved to be the spark which set off the chain of events leading to the ouster of the General from his Far East commands and then to the extended Senate investigation into Far East policy. (See p. 242.)

The House resumed consideration of the bill April 10 after a weekend layoff. General debate had come to an end and the bill was open to amendment. Vinson called up two

amendments which had been approved by his Committee over the weekend in secret session.

The amendments, in effect, specified that a further act of Congress would be necessary before a universal military training program could be launched. The first amendment directed the proposed National Security Training Commission to submit a UMT plan to Congress not less than six months after the NSTC was formed.

The second amendment provided that the House and Senate Armed Services Committees should within 45 days report a UMT bill which could then be called up for action by any member of either house. The bill itself would not have to follow Commission recommendations. The measure would then have to pass both houses and be signed into law before UMT could be launched.

Vinson said the amendments would safeguard the right of Congress to select a UMT program it liked, but at the same time would insure that some sort of plan was considered on the floor. Short called the Vinson plan "ludicrous," and said that "Congress, this afternoon in April, 1951, is attempting to pass legislation that will authorize Congress at some future date to pass a bill."

But both amendments carried on voice vote.

An amendment by Charles H. Elston (R Ohio) to end any UMT program by July 1, 1954, was rejected by the House April 11. Elston said the UMT section of the bill should have a terminal date the same as did the draft provisions.

Time Limit Later

Vinson said the Elston amendment would require a halt to a UMT program that had not been considered, much less approved, by Congress. He said it would be proper to consider a time limit when the UMT plan itself was considered.

The amendment lost on teller vote 116-186.

Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.) called up an amendment to drop the special "IQ test" deferment plan for students. The amendment specified that no "test . . . selection system . . . or any other means conducted . . . by any agency . . . of the federal government" could be used as a basis for mandatory deferment of students.

Kilday said such tests could be used as a guide by local boards but added that the amendment "will insure by law that students will be deferred no differently from anyone else entitled to deferment." The amendment was agreed to on voice vote.

Barden offered his substitute bill April 11. The substitute was designed to drop UMT and extend the existing draft law, lengthening service from 21 to 24 months.

"Why can we not deal with the emergency problem that is now confronting us?" Barden asked the House in urging extension of the draft. "Why should we drag in this all-controversial UMT now and not even one-third do the job?"

Troops-to-Europe

The Barden substitute then was set aside and debate turned to an amendment to it offered by Harry L. Towe (R N.J.) banning assignment of drafted troops to Europe in implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty without approval by both houses of Congress. (See p. 220). Towe said his amendment would leave Gen. Eisenhower free to use men who had enlisted or who had been drafted under the existing law, but would limit use of newly drafted troops and would affirm Congress' right to rule on use of troops in foreign countries.

Melvin Price (D Ill.) told the House that the "authority of the Commander-in-Chief to deploy his troops cannot be limited to a geographic area." Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) answered that the amendment had one purpose — "to give the American people a direct voice on the question whether American troops are to be sent abroad to be integrated into an international army under the North Atlantic Pact."

Vinson said the amendment was "absurd". He added, "It says that a handful of drafted men cannot be sent overseas until Congress passes a resolution, but as to the great bulk of the National Guard, the reservists, and the volunteers, the President has the authority to send them over."

The amendment was voted down 168-192.

Price moved to strike out of the Barden substitute a provision allowing draftees to request assignment in racially segregated units. The provision, sponsored by Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) had been added to the original bill in the Committee and had been accepted by Barden.

William L. Dawson (D Ill.) told the House, "If there is any place in the United States where there should not be any second class citizens, it is in the armed services. All men are made in the image of God. I didn't make myself black any more than you made yourselves white. The greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the colored races of the world is your treatment of men like me — a Negro."

Winstead said his provision was necessary because if the Army had to take a substantial number of Negroes and the troops had to live together, there would be race riots.

The Price motion carried 178 to 126, and the Winstead provision was dropped from the Barden substitute.

Later, on April 12, the Barden substitute itself was rejected on a teller vote, 140-232.

The original bill was then subjected to a flurry of amendments April 13. Most were beaten down. A motion by Short to send the bill back to Committee was defeated on roll-call vote 121-296.

The measure then was approved on roll-call vote 372-44. Thirty-seven Republicans and seven Democrats opposed the bill.

House Bill Provisions

As approved by the House, the UMTS bill would have:

Extended the draft until July 1, 1954.

Lowered the induction age from 19 to 18 1/2.

Increased draft service from 21 to 26 months.

Set up a five-man bipartisan Commission to draw up a UMT program which would provide for six months training and for 5 1/2 years Reserve service.

Directed the Commission to report to Congress on its proposed plan within six months.

Directed the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to study the plan, amend it in any way and then report it for immediate floor action within 45 days.

Ordered local draft boards to induct all available older men before calling anyone under 19 years of age.

XUM

Permitted draft-eligible men to enlist in the Army for 26 months service.

Authorized the President to extend for another year all enlistments expiring before July 1, 1952.

Specified that no draftee could be sent overseas without four months of basic training or sent to combat areas without six months training.

Authorized deferment of college students at the discretion of local draft boards.

Permitted the drafting of childless, married non-veterans.

Lowered mental and physical standards for the draft to lowest level set during the war.

Limited active service of reservists who were World War II veterans to 12 months.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED (S-1)

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) — Direct National Security Defense Commission to draw up UMT plan and submit it to Congress within 6 months. Voice vote.

Vinson — Provide that the UMT plan be studied by the House and Senate Armed Services Committee and then be submitted, amended if necessary, to both houses within 45 days after the Commission submits the plan. Voice.

W. Sterling Cole (R N. Y.) — Provide that persons deferred from the draft eventually would serve their time even after the termination date of the Act. Voice.

Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.)—Bar mandatory deferments given solely on the basis of a test by an agent of the federal government. Voice.

Kilday — Provide that no funds shall be appropriated to support troops sent overseas in violation of the bill's limitation of foreign service by draftees with fewer than six months training. Voice.

Byrnes — Permit all members of the armed services to communicate directly with their Congressmen. Voice.

James P. Richards (D S.C.) — Permit draft-eligible men to enlist in the Army for a 26-month hitch. Voice.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)—Make aliens permanently residing in the United States eligible for the draft. Voice.

Melvin Price (D Ill.) — Strike out section permitting draftees to ask for service in a racially segregated or non-segregated group. Teller, 138-123.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Provide that reservists discharged from their current service not be recalled against their will for duty to last more than 30 days. Voice.

Bailey — Restrict induction of VA hospital doctors. Voice.

Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) — Direct UMT commission to study feasibility of using existing schools and colleges to train UMT servicemen. Voice.

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) — Permit Secretary of Defense to set rules governing sale of liquor to members of the armed services. Voice.

Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) — Specify that the UMT commission be bipartisan. Standing 101-98.

McCarthy — Set up civilian appeal board for recalled reservists. Voice.

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) — Direct local boards to induct all persons available over 19 years of age before persons under 19 are taken. Teller, 158-82.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED (S-1)

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — Direct National Security Training Commission to study UMT and report its findings by Jan. 15, 1952. Division 93-163.

Charles H. Elston (R Ohio) — Terminate any UMT program July 1, 1954 Division 83-132; teller 116-186.

Graham H. Barden (D N.C.) — Substitute simple draft extension bill for committee measure. Teller, 140-232.

Leroy Johnson (R Calif.) — Standardize enlistment procedure and leave distribution of enlistees to the Selective Service. Division, 91-123.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) — Permit enlistments in all branches of the service for 26-month hitches. Voice.

Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) — Provide that no draftee be assigned to service in any theatre where the commander does not have full authority to bomb all enemy installations. Division, 62-112.

Franck R. Havenner (D Calif.) — Make a federal offense out of any attack on a serviceman perpetrated while he is on duty. Standing, 46-63.

Shafer — Cut service of draftees from 26 to 24 months. Standing, 60-126.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Permit foreign nationals to enlist in the United States armed forces. Standing, 56-121.

Harry L. Towe (R N.J.) — Provide that draftees not be sent to an Atlantic Pact army without prior approval by Congress. Teller, 158-163.

Cole — Fix 4-million-man ceiling on armed forces. Standing, 89-126.

Case — Terminate any UMT program July 1, 1957. Standing, 62-109.

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) — Permit voluntary limited service for disabled persons. Voice.

Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.) — Set UMT commission salaries at $15,000 annually instead of $50 a day. Voice.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) — Ban extension of involuntary enlistments of veterans; permit reservists serving involuntarily to be discharged in three months. Standing, 41-108.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.)—Permit UMT trainees to serve during two periods of three months each in successive years, rather than during one period of six months. Standing, 59-106.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Provide that the UMT program be worked out by a joint committee of Congress. Standing, 114-153.

William G. Bray (R Ind.) — Set 19 as the minimum induction age. Teller, 140-179.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED (BARDEN SUBSTITUTE)

— (All of the following were lost when the Barden bill itself was later rejected.)

Melvin Price (D Ill.) — Strike out from Barden substitute a provision permitting draftees to elect to serve in either racially segregated or nonsegrated units. Teller, 178-126.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Provide that reservists cannot be recalled without their consent for more than

30 days except in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) — Permit draftees to communicate directly with their Congressmen. Voice.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) — Set up civilian appeal board for recalled reservists. Voice.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) — Restrict induction of VA hospital doctors. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED (BARDEN SUBSTITUTE)

Harry J. Towe (R N.J.) — Ban assignment of drafted troops to Atlantic Pact countries without approval by Congress. Division 129-138; teller, 168-192.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Permit foreigners to volunteer for the Army. Voice.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Prohibit sale of intoxicating liquor on military camps and within the immediate vicinity. Voice.

Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R Pa.) — Require that youths under 20 receive initial training at school, if attending school when inducted. Voice vote.

Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.) — Give all inducted men the right to vote, regardless of their age. Standing vote, 0-90.

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) — Extra pay — $100 for officers, $75 for enlisted men — for combat pay. Defeated on a technicality.

CONFERENCE

The House and Senate versions of the UMTS bill were sent to a joint conference committee April 17 for a compromise of differences. The conferees worked in closed session until April 27. Then leaders of the respective House and Senate delegations, Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), announced that work would be suspended for two weeks. They pointed out that the MacArthur hearings were taking up the time of all Senate conferees.

The group later resumed work between MacArthur hearing sessions. They reached agreement on all provisions May 28 after the knottiest problem — UMT — was worked out in line with the House-approved program. The conference made the following decisions on major provisions:

The draft was extended until July 1, 1955. The House had set the limit at July 1, 1954; the Senate had voted a permanent draft.

Minimum draft age was dropped from 19 to 18 1/2 years. The Senate bill had specified 18 years; the House version 18 1/2 years.

All available men in the 19 - 26-year group would have to be inducted before any in the 18-year group. This provision was in both bills.

Register at 18

All men would register at age 18 and be classified by local boards before they reached 18 1/2. Both bills required registration at 18.

Manpower limit on the armed forces would be five million men. Senate had voted four million; House had set no limit.

Draftees would serve 24 months. Senate called for 24 months; House voted 26 months.

The Secretary of Defense would be permitted to regulate the sale of beer and liquor to members of the armed services near military posts. The House bill had contained this provision.

The President would be authorized to appoint immediately a five-man, bipartisan National Security Training Commission to plan a UMT program. This provision was similar to that in the House bill; the Senate version called for an automatic peacetime UMT to be set in motion by such a Commission.

Within four months after its confirmation by the Senate, the Commission would submit a UMT plan to the Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate. Similar to the House bill.

The Committees could amend the plan, and send it to the floor for debate and action within 45 days. Similar to House bill.

UMT trainees ordinarily would serve when 18 years old, but they could be called as late as age 35. House bill set minimum age at 18 1/2, Senate at 18.

Training would last six months, to be followed by 7 1/2 years reserve time. House called for six months military training with 5 1/2 years reserve; Senate voted four months basic training, 20 months regular service and then six years reserve service.

UMT program could be called into existence by either the President or Congress when the present emergency abated.

Inactive and unpaid Reservists called to active duty for the Korean War would be released at their own request after 17 months of service provided they had one year of World War II service. The House had voted 12 months of service; the Senate 24 months.

Senate Final Action

The Senate acted first on the compromise bill. Russell moved May 31 to take up the bill, but Francis Case (R S.D.) objected, saying that Senators had had no opportunity to study printed copies of the bill and the conference report. Russell explained that the Memorial Day recess delayed printing, but agreed to pass over the bill.

It was called up again June 1 and was approved, after brief discussion, on a voice vote. One Senator, Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said he would have voted against the bill if it had been put to a roll-call vote.

McCarthy said his opposition was a protest against State Department policy which, he said, would condemn American soldiers to "death or permanent slavery" but would make no use of troops from Formosa, Greece, Turkey, Spain and Western Germany in the fight against Communism.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) criticized the bill because the "universal military training provision was effectively scuttled in the conference."

House Final Action

Final House approval came June 7 on roll-call vote, 339-41, after Vinson declared that the conference had agreed substantially to the original House-passed provisions. Both parties supported the measure, Democrats 191-9, Republicans 147-32.

President Truman signed the new UMTS law June 19. It became Public Law No. 51.

Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, present at the signing, hailed the bill as a "step of historic significance". He said the measure would enable the U.S. to face the

"uncertainties of an explosive international situation with the knowledge that we can be strong militarily without having to imperil our security economically." Marshall added that he was confident that Congress would enact the necessary supporting legislation for the Universal Military Training program.

The President, after signing the bill, sent to the Senate the nominations of five men to constitute the National Security Training Commission set up in connection with the UMT. The nominees were: Former Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.) for a three-year term; Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, U.S.N. retired, for a four-year term; Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, U.S.A., of St. Rose, Ky., for five years; William L. Clayton, former Undersecretary of State, of Texas, for two years; and Karl T. Compton, former Massachusetts Institute of Technology president, for two years. (See p. 285.)

GROUP STANDS

Some traditional lobby positions on the draft were modified as the 82nd Congress hammered out an extension of selective service and a framework for possible future establishment of a precedent-shattering Universal Military Training program.

Most organizations, including many which in former years were averse to any type of military conscription, in 1951 accepted extension of selective service in principle. They concentrated on such issues as the induction of 18-year-olds, deferments of students and others, and institution, for the first time in the United States, of UMT.

A number of organizations, which in the past fought military conscription, said that they would accept not only a temporary draft for military action but also a temporary draft for military training not coupled with service.

But most emphasized that they would approve UMT for the emergency period only. Defense Department officials were equally emphatic that during the emergency UMT should not be started. The Pentagon wanted UMT approved for institution on a permanent basis after the emergency was over.

Other groups either backed or bucked UMT as such and held to traditional positions.

The Pentagon-proposed induction of 18-year-olds stirred vigorous organizational reactions on both sides of the fence and stimulated voluminous letter mail to Congress, mostly from individuals opposed.

Some opponents of the proposals said they had polled the public and found that controversy over the induction of youths at 18 helped create a situation in which most people did not know that the same bill also contained permanent peacetime UMT. Pollsters differed on what they found to be the public view of these issues.

Proposals to defer, after four months of basic military training, 75,000 students yearly for three years so that they could continue studies in key professional specialties also stirred vigorous contention.

This was split several ways: Was such a plan undemocratic, as some said, or essential, as others claimed? Were 75,000 deferments enough?

Should this program expire in three years? Should it be confined to specialties directly linked to military mobilization needs — to train men able to develop weapons — or should men be selected on the basis of individual merit regardless of subject - matter?

Other issues dropped in the lap of Congress by the Pentagon and by various organizations ran the gamut: Protection of inductees from liquor and vice, protection of Negro inductees from assault, segregation in the armed forces, length of training, job rights, what to do about conscientious objectors, issues pertaining to the Reserves, and pay and benefits of inductees.

Position Among Nations

A number of organizations also raised the issue of whether the U.S. was to depend, for its international position, on a "posture of strength" or on measures involving economic and political aid for devastated or undeveloped areas and the emancipation of colonial areas from industrially developed nations which controlled them.

Most veterans groups, the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of citizens' committees favored UMT. They were joined, on varying bases, by some educators and educational organizations, though in the past the educators of the nation were almost solidly against peacetime conscription of any kind. Most educators held against permanent UMT, as did most of their traditional allies on the issue, in the church, farm, and labor groups.

The split in the educational world engendered some hostilities there. Disputing organizations vied as to which was more representative and some educators, before Congressional committees, either differed with resolutions passed by their organizations or disputed the authority upon which other organizational witnesses put their groups on record.

Here is a summary of positions on some major issues in the many-faceted bill (S 1).

Favoring UMT

The following organizations took stands essentially in favor of UMT as a permanent feature of American life, though not in all cases was there agreement with the spelling out of that feature in any of the bills before the Congress:

American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary
Military Order of World Wars
Regular Veterans' Association
Veterans of Foreign Wars
AMVETS
American Veterans Committee
Disabled American Veterans
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
National Guard Association
Reserve Officers of the U.S.
National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the U.S.
Committee on the Present Danger
Citizens Committee for UMT
National Defense League of America
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Association of American Colleges
Association of American Universities
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.
United Textile Workers (AFL)
International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL)

For A Qualified UMT

Shading over in the opinion spectrum from the pro-permanent UMT wing, a second bloc could be distinguished by its stand on UMT which held:

1. Permanent peacetime conscription and military training were unacceptable.

2. In view of existing world conditions it was not opposing UMT, or the bills embodying UMT and the draft — in fact in some cases these groups said they supported UMT — but there

should be a termination date on the legislation. Some said two years, some three. But all in this group wanted the UMT draft power to end in a specified length of time, to give the Congress and the people a chance to review the issue at a more tranquil time. Groups holding these general views were:

American Baptist Convention
American Council on Education
National Education Association
National Association of Secondary School Principals (NEA)
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Teachers (AFL)
United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO)
Students for Democratic Action
National Women's Christian Temperance Union
Prohibition Party and its youth affiliates
Norman Thomas (speaking for most members of the Socialist Party, Post War World Council, and American Civil Liberties Union, he said)

Against UMT

Organizations which came out definitely against UMT as such included:

National Grange
National Farmers Union
American Farm Bureau Federation
New York State Farm Bureau Federation
Congress of Industrial Organizations
United Mine Workers of America
Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A.
International Order of Good Templars
National Civic League
War Resisters League
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
National Council for Prevention of War
Brethren Service Commission of the Church of the Brethren
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
Indiana Council of Churches
Ohio Council of Churches
International Council of Community Churches
National Conference of Methodist Youth
Council of Minnesota Colleges
Minnesota Council of Churches
Friends' General Conference, Peace and Service Section, Philadelphia
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Department of United Church Women of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
Mennonite Central Committee, Peace Section
American Association of Junior Colleges
American Civil Liberties Union
National Economic Council, Inc.
American Labor Party, N. Y.
Young People's General Assembly for Peace, Chicago
Labor Youth League
National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
The Committee for Constitutional Government

Alternatives To UMT

A number of organizations and individuals proffered alternative plans designed to build up a large number of militarily trained young men for the reserves without taking these youths from home, school and industry.

These plans involved military drill and tactical study in school or other local facilities, and in some cases also involved technical vocational training. Groups offering such plans were:

American Farm Bureau Federation
Sigma Chi Fraternity
American Association of Junior Colleges
Southern Association of Junior Colleges
Texas Association of Public Junior Colleges
Southern California Junior College Association
Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.

The 18-Year-Old Issue

The proposal to drop the induction age from 19 to 18—or 18 1/2—aroused tremendous interest and probably more passion than any other aspect of the complex and far-reaching draft and universal military training legislation.

Congressmen received a flood of mail on the subject. Most individuals who wrote did not discuss the legislation as a whole but confined their remarks to the 18-year-old issue. Most such letter-writers opposed the measure, though some older men who were veterans—and their relatives—protested that if the youngsters were not taken then vets would have to go again and pointed out that many vets went into the armed forces in World War II at 18.

Proponents of taking youths at 18 argued that they were then at a good breaking-off point, having finished high school and not having acquired families to support or essential industrial skills for which they would have to be deferred, nor would they have completed much college work. They said such youths make good soldiers, being physically elastic and spirited. Proponents argued that military training would make better citizens of them and also fit them better for survival if full-scale war should come and they were thrown into battle.

Most of the pro-18-year draft witnesses, however, favored deferment until completion of high school, or until the nineteenth birthday, whichever came first.

For Inducting 18-year-olds

American Legion
AMVETS
American Veterans Committee
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
Regular Veterans' Association of the U.S.
Reserve Officers Association
National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the U.S.
Association of American Universities
Students for Democratic Action
Citizens Committee for UMT
Committee on the Present Danger
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
CIO
General Federation of Women's Clubs

Against Such Inductions

Arguments against drafting the 18-year-olds were:

1. Many of them were too immature.

2. Most of the college-bound group would be interrupted at the end of one year of college instead of "the more advantageous breaking point" of two years.

3. The 18-year draft "demoralizes the upper years of the high school".

4. Many thousands more would graduate from high school yearly if the induction age were 19 (more than one-fifth of the senior high school boys in 1949 passed their 19th birthday while in high school).

5. Additional 1-or-2 year technical and vocational training for non-college-going high school graduates would make them better servicemen.

6. They were more likely to adjust to post-military life if inducted at 19 instead of 18.

Organizations opposing draft of 18-year-olds were:

National Council Against Conscription
National Council for Prevention of War
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

American Baptist Convention, Council on Christian Social Progress
Brethren Service Commission of the Church of the Brethren
Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Minnesota Council of Churches
Ohio Council of Churches
Lansdowne (Pa.) Monthly Meeting of Friends
Texas Council of Church-Related Colleges
Association of American Colleges
National Council of Chief State School Officers
National Association of Secondary School Principals (NEA)
National Education Association
Joint Committee on Medical Education in Time of National Emergency
National Grange
National Women's Christian Temperance Union
International Reform Federation
Prohibition Party, Prohibition National Committee, and American Youth for Political Action
Labor Youth League

The Reserves

Advocates of more reliance upon the reserve forces—led by reserve officer and National Guard associations—criticized the Pentagon for not giving the reserves and National Guard a bigger role in the mobilization and for failure to build an effective reserve system.

The National Guard Association and the Reserve Officers Association objected to the Pentagon-sponsored bill which would have deleted from existing law the policy statement that the National Guard must be maintained in strength and in organization. They asked that men not be draft-eligible if in the Guard, and that units, not individuals, be called.

The Air Reserve Association of the U. S. said that it suspected that the regulars were doing a "hatchet" job on the reserves.

The American Legion backed the reserve organization stands; VFW wanted the Organized Reserve brought up to full strength via the draft if necessary, and AMVETS asked that the reserves be strengthened. American Veterans Committee suggested that the reserves be organized like the British home guard.

The CIO wanted civilians on the board which called up the reserves and a ban on calling them up to break strikes. National Farmers Union was disturbed by the provisions which indicated that eventually all men would be in the reserves.

Student Deferments

One of the thorniest problems in the laps of the mobilizers of manpower for military purposes was the issue of "when and for how long to defer whom."

In the case of students pursuing college-level or post-graduate studies, there were arguments that some or all of these young men be deferred—either before or after basic military training — in order that the U.S. not fall behind in numbers of trained men in the professions.

But others argued that it was undemocratic to permit some men to escape service just because they happened to have academic proficiency and money on which to go to college. (The latter point was countered with proposals for federal scholarship aid to all gifted youths otherwise suited for such treatment.)

Some proponents of the student deferment wanted to limit it to the 75,000 maximum yearly called for in the Senate bill. Others said that 75,000 would prove too little.

Organizations which opposed limiting deferment to the physical sciences only and came out for deferment by merit of the work of the individual student regardless of his field were:

American Council on Education
American Council of Learned Societies
National Art Education Association
CIO

The following organizations argued that 75,000 students yearly should not be the maximum or argued for such deferment numbers for their own profession as would make a 75,000 limit unworkable:

American Council on Education
American Council of Learned Societies
American Pharmaceutical Association
Commission on Professional Manpower for Pharmacy
American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy
Office of Scientific Personnel of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council
Joint Committee on Medical Education in Time of National Emergency (composed of Association of American Medical Colleges and Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.
Engineers Joint Council, Engineering Manpower Commission. (American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education.)
National Society of Professional Engineers
American Dental Association

The following organizations backed the plan for 75,000 student deferments yearly, after four months of basic military training:

AMVETS
VFW
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
Committee on the Present Danger
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
CIO
Association of American Universities
Association of American Colleges

The following organizations opposed requiring those to be deferred as students to take their four-month basic military training first:

Students for Democratic Action
NEA
Joint Committee on Medical Education in Time of National Emergency

Other Deferments

Major farm organizations expressed concern over the operation of the draft in rural areas. They were apparently in general agreement that too many farm boys were being taken, at the peril of agricultural production.

American Farm Bureau Federation opposed a general agricultural deferment under Selective Service, said we must keep in farming enough workers skilled in handling farm equipment and livestock.

National Grange asked for "justified" deferment of farm boys and a split basic training plan that would permit a farm boy to go home for that part of the year when farm work would be heaviest.

National Farmers Union complained that, as far as the rural areas are concerned, Selective Service was not selective enough.

Disabled American Veterans appealed to Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall to halt the drafting of doctors and vital medical personnel from Veterans Administration hospitals.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., asked that policemen be deferred. The National Council of the Churches of Christ, Division of Foreign Missions, asked that the exemption for the ministry be extended to lay missionaries commissioned for life service, and students preparing for such a career.

National Maritime Union (CIO) and Seafarers International Union of North America (AFL) pressed for a national policy of draft deferment for active merchant seamen.

International Association of Machinists, as part of its drive to end job discrimination against older workers, suggested that no business be granted deferments for any employee until it can prove that it has searched for competent men regardless of age.

Conscientious Objectors

A number of organizations urged that a more "constructive" role than sitting in jail be found for conscientious objectors. Some also urged broadened recognition of C.O.'s other than those who qualify as such under the existing legal definition which confined the C.O. classification to those with a religious basis for their views. Witnesses for historic peace churches, whose members usually were recognized as objectors under the terms of the World War II and 1948 draft laws, in some cases joined in such requests.

Among groups urging protection of the right of conscience were:

National Conference of Methodist Youth, Friends Coordinating Committee on Peace (10 Quaker groups), Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, Mennonite Central Committee Peace Section, American Civil Liberties Union and National Council for Prevention of War. Norman Thomas testified that most members of ACLU, the Post War World Council, and the Socialist Party agreed with him that C.O's should not be jailed.

The American Legion, VFW, and Montana State Legislature had different ideas. The Legion said C.O.'s should be given work of national importance instead of being left at home, as happens to those so classified under existing law. The Montana solons asked Congress to delete exemptions for those C.O's who would take neither combatant or non-combatant status.

Anti-Discrimination Issue

The following organizations asked for passage of a ban on racial segregation or discrimination, or both, in the armed forces:

American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Human Rights
American Veterans Committee
CIO
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Council of Churches, Division of Christian Life and Work
National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
Students for Democratic Action
Young People's General Assembly for Peace.
National Urban League.

Norman Thomas, who said he was expressing the views of most members of the Post War World Council and of the Socialist Party, U.S.A., also advocated doing away with racial separations in the military.

Non-Military Alternatives

A number of the groups which opposed UMT, and in several cases the draft as well, also put forward alternative policies.

They urged that instead of counting on strength of arms to avert war, the U.S. ought to pour far more of its productive capacity and political energy into aiding world economic reconstruction, development of underdeveloped areas, liquidation of colonialism, and efforts at psychological and physical worldwide disarmament.

Organizations making presentations along these lines included:

Friends Committee on National Legislation
Friends General Conference, Peace and Service Committee, Philadelphia
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
Brethren Service Commission of the Church of the Brethren
American Baptist Convention, Council on Christian Social Progress
Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church
International Council of Community Churches
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
War Resisters League
National Council for Prevention of War
Labor Youth League
American Labor Party
Young People's General Assembly for Peace
National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
Prohibition Party and its youth affiliate, American Youth for Political Action.
Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention
National Conference of Methodist Youth.

G. I. Insurance

HR 1 — P.L. 23

Summary — The House and Senate April 13 completed Congressional action on a compromise bill (HR 1) providing cost-free $10,000 life insurance policies for all members of the armed forces while they are in service.

Divided into two parts, the bill's first half replaced the existing system of government life insurance for servicemen, on which payment of premiums was required, with a new free indemnity. The second part amended the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide servicemen a chance to continue government policies after they are discharged.

Originally, the House had favored free insurance which would not be convertible to other types after the insured serviceman was discharged. The Senate's version was considerably different, and the compromise bill finally put on the statute books reflected the upper chamber's approach more than it did the House's.

The House passed HR 1 by voice vote Jan. 24. The Senate passed its version by voice vote Feb. 26. The compromise measure worked up by a conference committee was approved by both chambers, also by voice votes. President Truman signed the measure into Public Law 23 on April 25.

Provisions — The entire measure was divided into two parts, as follows:

Part I — "Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951", which provided that:

Any person on active duty with the armed services since June 27, 1950,

shall be automatically insured by the government against death in the amount of $10,000. The insurance shall continue for 120 days after the person's release from active service.

In case of death, the indemnity shall be paid to beneficiaries in equal monthly installments of 120 payments with interest at the rate of 2 1/4 per cent annually. Eligible beneficiaries were described in the law.

Families of all men who died in line of duty since June 27, 1950, would be entitled to receive $10,000. The retroactive feature would apply no matter where death occurred, provided it was in line of duty.

In cases of men who died since that date who were purchasing government insurance then available, but less than $10,000 worth, the government would make an additional payment to the soldier's beneficiary to hike the total benefit to $10,000.

Money to pay the cost of the free insurance program was authorized to be appropriated from the Treasury.

Circumstances under which an insured serviceman would forfeit his insurance rights (by mutiny, for example) were detailed.

Part II — "Insurance Act of 1951", which provided that:

Any person having government insurance who returned to the service would be allowed to retain the policy by making token payments or to redeem the insurance for its cash surrender value with full right to reinstate it after discharge upon payment of the required reserve and the premium for the then-current month.

Service personnel discharged from the service in the future would be eligible to apply within 120 days for government life insurance under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, but only under a new term plan and on a nonparticipating basis (no dividends as provided under the then-existing law). The new insurance thus issued would be renewable every five years at gradually increased premium rates. However, these rates would be less than those in effect in 1950 because no dividends would be available.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Veterans Affairs Committee Jan. 15 approved, for the second time, a bill (HR 1) to give free $10,000 life insurance policies to all servicemen on active duty. The bill was reported to the House Jan. 17.

The bill was introduced in the 82nd Congress by Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) after it had been passed by the House at the "lame duck" session of the 81st Congress but not in time for the Senate to act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 331.)

Under the legislation, all men on active duty or called in the future would automatically receive the coverage, which would expire within 90 days after termination of active duty. The insurance would replace the optional National Service Life Insurance issued to more than 18 million servicemen during World War II on a cost-participation basis.

Rankin said Jan. 14 that favorable opinions by Lindsay C. Warren, the Comptroller General, and Edward E. Odom, Veterans Administration solicitor, had answered complaints that the bill might jeopardize the NSLI rights of World War II veterans.

The program was to be retroactive to June 27, 1950. The proposed free plan was endorsed by President Truman. NSLI policies in force would not be affected. Policyholders would continue to retain all their existing rights, but no new NSLI policies would be issued except in the following cases:

1. To disabled Korean veterans unable to obtain commercial coverage at standard rates.

2. To totally disabled veterans, in which cases the government would waive premiums.

Unlike NSLI, which could be continued or converted to other forms after separation from the service, the free insurance would not be convertible to other types of coverage.

Floor Action

The House took up HR 1 on Jan. 24. Debate was relatively brief and non-controversial. Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) urged the House to approve the free coverage plan to "get the government out of the insurance business in peacetime and save the taxpayers millions in administrative overhead."

The House then approved the measure by unanimous voice vote. However, before final passage, the House refused to accept an amendment by Rep. Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) that would have continued the insurance for those veterans wanting coverage upon discharge from active service. The vote, by division, was 79 to 14.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Finance Committee, to which the insurance legislation was referred, held a one-day hearing Jan. 25. Testimony similar to that heard by the House group was developed. Among witnesses appearing were Reps. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) and Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), Guy H. Birdsall, Veterans Administration, C. E. Eckert, General Accounting Office, Miles D. Kennedy and Charles W. Stevens, American Legion, Charles E. Foster and Cicero F. Hogan, Disabled American Veterans, Omar B. Ketchum and Robert L. Ashforth, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Harold Russell, Amvets, Maj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, National Guard Association, Vice Adm. H. G. Hamlet, Retired Officers Association, Gordon McKenney, National Association of Life Underwriters, and Ralph R. Lounsbury, Life Insurance Association of America.

The Senate Committee endorsed HR 1 on Feb. 14. Approval was unanimous after minor amendments were made. The cutoff date for free coverage was extended from 90 days after separation from the service, as approved by the House, to 120 days. Ex-servicemen holding government policies would be permitted to keep those policies during subsequent active duty but would have premiums refunded, according to another amendment. (The House bill would have suspended the old policies during service of veterans.)

The bill was called up for floor action Feb. 15, but Finance Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) moved that it be postponed until Feb. 19 because of the light Senate attendance.

Floor Action

When HR 1 came up in the Senate again on Feb. 19, Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) introduced an amendment to HR 1 to permit the "new" serviceman who entered the forces to apply

for National Service Life Insurance on the same basis as those who applied for NSLI before Korea. No formal action was taken on either the amendment or the bill itself, however.

The measure again came up on Feb. 22, but a vote on it was delayed a third time because of the absence of a quorum. But on this date, Chairman George offered a formal substitute bill (S 84) to the pending House measure (HR 1). George told the Senate that S 84 differed in only one major respect from HR 1. It would specifically allow servicemen who entered the forces after the Korean war to continue the insurance after discharge.

When the legislation came up Feb. 26 for the fourth time, there were several different versions of it before the Senate. There was HR 1 which the Senate Committee had reported with some changes. There was Sen. George's formal bill, S 84. There were the substantive amendments to HR 1 which Sens. Lehman, Murray, Neely and Kilgore had readied. Finally, there was a George amendment in the nature of a substitute for HR 1. This amendment in the nature of a substitute embraced the points George had set forth in his formal bill.

George's Amendment

The subsequent action centered on the George amendment in the nature of a substitute, rather than on HR 1 or S 84. In floor debate Feb. 26 George explained the difference between the House measure (and the Senate measure, S 84) and his amendment, as follows: "The House has prohibited the issuing of any further National Service Life Insurance policies after the effective date fixed by the bill (date of enactment). The substitute which I have offered does not cut out further National Service Life Insurance. It permits the veteran to buy NSLI while he is in the service."

George said he offered the amendment in the nature of a substitute so that the Senate could have an opportunity "to decide between the discontinuance of the National Service Life Insurance or the continuance of government insurance to veterans."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) told his colleagues that he favored the George substitute. It would permit the whole matter of GI insurance to be carefully reviewed by a conference committee, and a compromise might be arrived at, he stated.

The George substitute amendment also drew support from Sen. Lehman, who said he would press for his own amendments only if the George proposal were defeated. Sen. William Langer (R N. D.), who had also prepared an amendment similar to the Lehman - Murray - Neely - Kilgore one, registered a similar attitude.

But Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said he preferred the House measure. It would save the government a great deal of money, and had the support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans and AMVETS, he observed.

Before a vote was taken on George's proposal, Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) sponsored an alteration of the substitute. Affirmed by voice vote, the Aiken amendment provided that a GI insurance policy would not be forfeited if a serviceman deserted, but thereafter re-entered the service and was on active duty. Aiken said his proposal would apply only to a half dozen cases.

Substitute Approved

The Senate then passed George's amendment in the nature of a substitute for HR 1. The action was by voice vote. As approved, the legislation provided free $10,000 life insurance policies for all servicemen on active duty and continued the right of servicemen to buy National Service Life Insurance while in the armed forces. The free insurance would be issued for a limited time, from July 27, 1950, until 120 days after the passage of the measure.

CONFERENCE

Because the Senate's version of HR 1 was thus basically different from the version the House had approved, the legislation was ordered into a conference for harmonization. The Senate's view largely prevailed in the joint group. When the conferees reached a compromise, and reported it to their respective chambers April 12, there was little debate over the legislation. Both the House and Senate approved it by voice votes the following day. President Truman signed it April 25 and it became Public Law 23.

GROUP STANDS

Three major veterans groups, the insurance industry, and the executive agencies lined up in favor of the original House bill, while two other veterans groups and the largest component of the labor movement opposed a key provision.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Disabled American Veterans, and Amvets (American Veterans of World War II) supported the Rankin bill, including the idea of gratuitous coverage to all in the armed forces and the cancellation of coverage 90 days after discharge. National Association of Life Underwriters (representing the agents) also supported the bill. The American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America (representing most of the risk firms handling life policies) opposed any bill which did not provide for ending federal coverage a "reasonable period" after discharge unless the individual was uninsurable at standard rates, thus by general language endorsing that aspect of the bill.

American Legion, American Veterans Committee, and the American Federation of Labor vigorously opposed the 90-day cutoff, and asked that veterans of the Korean war be given the same privilege to continue or convert their coverage under National Service Life Insurance as the World War II men had. AVC charged that the new plan was part of a strategy working toward a veterans bonus demand, and AFL said the insurance firms were trying to benefit at the vets' expense.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen opposed the inconvertibility feature of the original bill, as did the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education. The publication "Labor," organ of a number of rail unions, also criticized the feature repeatedly.

Naval Construction

HR 1001 — P.L.3

Summary — On the opening day of the 82nd Congress, the House received legislation (HR 1001) authorizing a program to modernize the U. S. fleet and to start construction of new units for it. One of these was to be a 57,000-ton aircraft carrier able to accommodate heavy bombers capable of carrying the atomic bomb. The bill itself did not specify an appropriations figure to pay for the program, but estimates made were: $1,297,143,000 for modernization of existing units, $1,070,949,000 for new construction, and $382 million for "ammunition necessitated by this program."

The House Armed Services Committee took brief testimony from Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, in favor of the bill. The Defense Department also endorsed it.

XUM

The House group unanimously approved and reported the measure Jan. 12, and the House itself passed it by a 365-0 roll-call vote Jan. 17. No amendments to the bill were made. (See page 312 for vote.)

The Senate Armed Services Committee also endorsed HR 1001 unanimously, and reported it Feb. 14. No changes were made in the House version. The Senate passed it by a voice vote on Feb. 26, clearing it to the White House where President Truman signed it into law on March 10.

Provisions — As enacted, HR 1001 provided for the construction of new vessels and the modernization by conversion of existing vessels as follows:

New construction, 500,000 tons — including 173 new vessels: one aircraft carrier, 22 mine sweepers, 30 mine-sweeper boats, 7 submarines, 2 ocean escorts, 12 fleet tankers, 2 rocket ships, 1 ice breaker, 66 landing ships, 30 smaller vessels of various types, all to be completed in two years.

Conversion of 1,000,000 tons of existing naval vessels: 6 Essex-type carriers to accommodate improved jet aircraft, 12 cruisers, 2 guided missile cruisers, 194 destroyers, 12 radar picket destroyers, 31 landing craft, 34 smaller vessels of various types.

A section banned transfer of any American vessel to another country under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act unless that vessel has been stricken from the Navy register.

Money to pay for the program was authorized to be appropriated subsequently. No express figure was given.

The sale or transfer of any battleship, carrier, cruiser, destroyer or submarine still on the Navy Register was banned unless specifically authorized by Congress.

Provisions of earlier laws which set tonnage limits on naval construction were rescinded.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee introduced the naval construction bill (HR 1001) on Jan. 3, opening day of the new Congress. On Jan. 9, the 25-man Committee unanimously endorsed the bill, after a brief, closed-door hearing at which Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, was the sole witness. He explained details of the proposed program. Vinson said the legislation had the approval of the Defense Department and the Bureau of the Budget and could be called "an Administration bill."

As reported formally on Jan. 12, the measure authorized construction of a 57,000-ton aircraft carrier, the largest single vessel contemplated under the building program.

Besides authorization of the new carrier, which would be the largest in the country's fleet and accommodate heavy bombers capable of carrying the atomic bomb, the measure provided for the building of 173 new naval vessels and the conversion of 291 others to modern standards. The flattop probably would cost $235 million, according to Vinson, and would take more than three years to complete. Also authorized were two prototype "ocean escorts" designed to combat an enemy's snorkel-equipped submarines, seven snorkel submarines of our own, 12 fleet tankers, two rocket launchers and other miscellaneous types.

Existing vessels authorized to be modernized included six Essex class carriers to handle heavier and faster aircraft, 12 cruisers for special anti-aircraft purposes, two cruisers for guided missile launchers and more than 200 destroyers for specialized purposes.

HR 1001 contained a separate provision, prohibiting the sale, transfer, or other disposition of any battleship, cruiser, destroyer, or submarine unless it has been formally removed from the Navy register as of no further naval use.

Floor Action

When the House took up HR 1001 on Jan. 17, it gave the measure its unanimous approval. The action came on a 365-to-0 roll-call vote after brief debate. It was the first major bill passed by either chamber in the new session.

The short debate was marked by renewed recriminations over cancellation of the proposed 65,000-ton supercarrier, the U.S.S. United States, in 1949, by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson after construction had begun.

Chairman Vinson estimated that the 1949 cost of the carrier would have been $189 million as against about $235 million for the new vessel. He added that the government also had paid $2,718,672 to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., which had the construction contract, in a termination settlement agreement.

But Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) put the total loss at $65 million in labor and higher material costs for the new ship, plus three years of lost time.

There were no amendments to the bill from the floor. It passed exactly as it was reported.

SENATE

Committee

The House-passed measure was referred to a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, which unanimously approved it Feb. 7 after hearing secret testimony by Sherman. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who headed the Subcommittee, said his group made only "minor changes" in the bill. The full Armed Services Committee unanimously approved the bill Feb. 14, and it was reported Feb. 21.

Floor Action

The Senate took up HR 1001 on Feb. 26. Sen. Byrd told his colleagues he was advised that the program was "very vital to the war effort" and asked for prompt action. He assured Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) that the Armed Services Committee had been unable to "find any 'fat' in the program" proposed, and that the group considered the legislation "one of the most meritorious which has been presented so far as the national defense is concerned."

Byrd noted that the sums needed to finance the program would "be spent over a number of years. For example, the aircraft carrier would not be completed for perhaps two or three years." He told Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) the carrier would probably cost "about $212 million." That would not include the planes for it, but would only pay for the vessel itself, "the largest carrier in existence."

There was virtually no debate. No amendments were offered. The Senate passed the measure by voice vote. The bill was thus cleared to the White House, the Senate having made no changes in the form of the bill passed by the House.

President Truman signed HR 1001 into Public Law 3 on March 10.

Military Construction

HR 4914 - P.L. 155

Summary — The largest single military construction program ever approved in peacetime was authorized by Congress in 1951. The bill only authorized construction; funds were appropriated under separate legislation. (See page 162).

Most of the $5,864,301,178 authorized went to the Air Force. It was granted $3,543,661,800. The Army received $1,473,791,528, and the Navy $846,847,850.

The program included expansion of existing military bases and erection of new ones in 44 states and in many places throughout the world. The Air Force alone was authorized to open 77 extra bases, some of them, according to Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, "on a series of bases in North Africa and also metropolitan France."

Much of the proposed construction was so secret it was not specifically mentioned in the legislation. A total of $1.5 billion was authorized for unlisted projects.

The construction program was formally requested June 20 when then-Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall in letters to Congressional leaders asked for authorization to spend $6,561,262,000 in a two - year construction program. The amount granted was $796,961,209 short of this figure, because of Congress' decision to authorize only those sums that would have to be appropriated during the current fiscal year for construction work.

Ordinarily Congress has authorized in full large construction jobs scheduled to take years to complete, and has appropriated the necessary money for the various stages of work from year to year. Some committee members contended delaying part of the authorization would not save anything and might result in higher costs in the long run, but Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), top - ranking committee Democrat, defended the policy because of "the unsettled international situation and because we feel the economy of the country can only take so much strain."

House Armed Services Committee hearings on HR 4524 started June 27. The Committee considered the Defense Department requests on an item by item basis, cutting almost all to conform with the one - year formula, but actually reducing or eliminating few projects. On July 24 after approving a $5,768,720,000 construction program under HR 4524, the Committee substituted a clean bill, HR 4914.

HR 4914 was passed by the House Aug. 14 on a 353-5 roll call vote (See page 312.)

The Senate passed the bill Sept. 5 with just three additions to the House version. In conference, two of the Senate increases were accepted, and one item, for the establishment of an Air Force base in North Carolina, was deleted.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on Sept. 14, the House passed it Sept. 18, and the President signed HR 4914 on Sept. 28, and it became Public Law 155.

Provisions — As enacted, HR 4914 authorized construction as follows:

(A)	In Continental U. S.	$3,563,327,158
(B)	Overseas	679,804,220
(C)	Classified	1,487,403,800
(D)	Jointly with other services	133,766,000
(T)	Totals	$5,864,301,178

Broken down by services, the figures were:

	Army	Navy	Air Force
(A)	$940,450,398	$629,272,960	$1,993,603,800
(B)	175,341,130	89,043,090	415,420,000
(C)	302,234,000	113,531,800	1,071,638,000
(D)	55,766,000	15,000,000	63,000,000
(T)	$1,473,791,528	$846,847,850	$3,543,661,800

The law also authorized:

Housing and other facilities for the planned 3.5 million-strong armed forces. Eight skeleton "railhead facilities" with underground utilities, a few storm houses and overhead utilities to accommodate military units in time of war. About $1 billion to build a string of secret bases girdling Russia. Expansion of airports in the United States, including interceptor fields near large cities.

A total of $1.5 billion was for secret work not specifically listed in the legislation.

The law also included a section requiring the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator to "come into agreement" with the Armed Services Committees on real estate transactions of over $25,000. This provision had been vetoed by the President in similar legislation (see page 295).

HOUSE

Hearings

House Armed Services hearings on HR 4524 covering the Defense request began June 27 with Robert A. Lovett, then Deputy Secretary of Defense. Lovett said that the Pentagon request for $6.5 billion worth of military construction was reduced from the $12 billion first asked. Trimming conformed with the Defense Department's view that funds should go mainly for "operational requirements", he said.

The Committee decided June 28 to cut from the bill $2 billion in authorization for funds that would not be used during the 1952 fiscal year. Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) said this did not mean that all of the requested program would not eventually be approved. In conformance with this plan, many projects were lopped from the bill.

With its June 29 hearings the Committee began consideration of the requests on an item by item basis, starting with Army construction.

In an all day session June 30, it approved $714,381,000 worth of Army construction after cutting $275,309,000 off the program. Altogether the Army wanted a construction authorization of $1.8 billion.

The Committee also approved the Army plan to set up nine mobilization centers over the nation on a standby basis. The project, to cost about $50 million, called for the installation of sewerage, lights, streets and other facilities, but no barracks. The camps would be used only if large-scale mobilization were ordered. Army representatives told the Committee the mobilization centers could accommodate large concentrations of troops in tents on six weeks notice.

Turning to Navy construction needs July 3, the Committee approved 24 building projects aimed at strengthening the Navy air arm at shore installations in the United States. Some for the Marines were included.

Sixteen Navy projects intended to strengthen overseas bases were approved July 5. Sites included Alaska, Guam, Okinawa, Pearl Harbor, Newfoundland and Cuba. The Committee also authorized additional construction projects in the United States.

The House Committee completed consideration of naval construction

projects July 5 and 6 authorizing $794,696,380 for the Navy's shore base construction program. The Navy had asked for over $1 billion.

Hearings on the Air Force construction programs started July 6 with the appearance of Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force Secretary. Finletter told the Committee that unless authority were given for $3.5 billion worth of construction the projected 95-group Air Force would be hampered and strategic air command striking power curtailed. He asked the committee not to follow the one-year-at-a-time policy on Air Force projects, saying authorization of the full projects would save time and head off any impression that Congress was cutting down because of the Korean truce situation.

Nevertheless the committee reduced Air Force building plans by about $20 million. This was a bookkeeping reduction explained by the policy of authorizing for each project only the sum for which money was to be appropriated for the fiscal year that began July 1, 1951.

The Committee July 16 approved 15 Air Force projects whose costs totaled $240,880,000. All the projects involved depots and logistical facilities.

Also part of the huge over-all bill was $111,970,000 in projects to expand the Air Force's research, development and test facilities approved by the Committee July 17. On July 18 the Committee instructed the Air Force to locate proposed new headquarters for its research and development command at the Friendship International Airport, Baltimore. An appropriation of $5,446,000 for buildings was approved.

In another move to build a ring of air bases overseas, the Committee July 13 approved $1,071,638,000 for secret Air Force construction in Europe and areas rimming the Soviet.

Committee

A $5,768,720,000 military construction program in the form of the revised HR 4524 was approved by the Committee July 21. A clean bill, HR 4914, was substituted July 23 and approved the next day.

Floor Action

By a 353-5 roll-call vote, the House Aug. 14 passed HR 4914 without changing the fund authorizations. (Vote page 312.)

Debate on the bill began Aug. 10 but approval was blocked temporarily when Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) made two unsuccessful attempts to eliminate an item calling for a $19,019,000 expansion of the Grandview Airport near Kansas City, Mo. The House Aug. 10 rejected on a 16-56 standing vote a Gross amendment to delete this section from the bill and declined by voice vote Aug. 14 to accept a Gross motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the authorization be stricken from it.

Gross termed the airport project at Grandview a "glorified WPA" project in the home county of President Truman, whose plane landed at the airport on visits to his Independence, Mo., home. Gross suggested that the headquarters of the Continental Air Command and the Central Air Defense Force be established at the nearby airfield in Sedalia, Mo., rather than at what he called a "cow pasture" in Grandview.

The measure authorized establishment and development of military bases in 44 states, in the territories and overseas.

Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services Committee declared the construction program would "very substantially increase our fighting capabilities."

Gross and Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) charged that the selections of sites for bases had been influenced by politics. Gross asked why no site had been proposed in Iowa while 12 projects had been scheduled for Vinson's home state of Georgia. Vinson retorted that sites were based on the findings of military necessity and added that none of the projects in his state were in his Congressional district.

Military Housing Deleted

An amendment by Vinson to delete a provision extending the military housing (Wherry Act) section of the National Housing Act was approved. Vinson explained that the extension was to be considered later in connection with the Defense Housing bill (S 349) (page 184).

The House defeated on voice vote an attempt to kill the big military funds authorization when Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) moved to strike out the enacting clause.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) — Delete provision to extend a section of the National Housing Act. Voice vote.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.)— In cases where land is obtained by condemnation procedures, authorize Secretary of Defense to make additional payments, up to 25 per cent of the value of the land to compensate owner for inconvenience, loss of use of land and other losses. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Delete appropriation of $19,019,000 for new military installation at Grandview, Mo. Standing vote, 16-56.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Armed Services Committee began hearings Aug. 27 on HR 4914. Finletter and Lovett, who had appeared before the House Committee, were among the witnesses.

Finletter warned that the Air Force was "sadly behind in its installations, both in the U.S. and abroad." Army spokesmen backed up its request for $100 million for warehousing and storage facilities on the grounds that before the end of fiscal 1952 considerable amounts of military equipment needing indoor storage would be manufactured.

Committee

The Senate Committee accepted the House bill with only three changes: It earmarked $75 million for warehousing and storage facilities, compared with the Army request of $100 million and the House-passed figure of $25 million. The Senate group also authorized $45.5 million more than the House for additional Marine Corps facilities, and allowed $23 million for an Air Force base at Goldsboro, N.C., which the House omitted because of disagreements as to the best site.

Floor Action

HR 4914 was reported in the Senate Sept. 4 and passed by voice vote Sept. 5 after an hour of debate. No amendments were proposed from the Senate floor, but some Senate Committee changes were accepted.

CONFERENCE

On Sept. 12 the two chambers agreed to hold a conference on the two versions of the legislation. House conferees agreed to the Senate provision for $75 million for warehouse facilities.

Conferees from the House also agreed to the Senate provision for 45.5 million for Marine Corps facilities, including some at Quantico, Va., and in Hawaii, since the House Armed Services Committee had approved the authorizations under different bills.

Senate conferees agreed to strike from the bill the provision for an Air Force base at Goldsboro, N.C., because the House Committee wanted to pass on that item in separate legislation. The original House bill had contained an authorization for approximately $33 million for an Air Force base at Raleigh-Durham, N.C., to accommodate two troop carrier wings. The House Committee had deleted this because of disagreement over the location.

When the conference report came before the Senate, it was approved Sept. 14 by voice vote. The House passed it Sept. 18 the same way. The measure was signed into Public Law 155 on Sept. 28.

Land Transfer Act

HR 3096

Summary — On April 23, 1951, the House and Senate passed identical bills (HR 3096 and S 285) requiring congressional Armed Services Committees' approval for large real estate transactions. The Senate then passed the House bill on May 1.

Saying it would cause undue administrative burdens and might prove a "serious impediment" to the defense program, the President on May 15 vetoed the measure in his first veto of 1951.

Two days later the House over-rode the Presidential veto by a 312-68 roll-call vote (See page 312). The Senate did not again vote on the bill.

A modified version of the bill's provisions was included in HR 4914 (Military Construction Act), which became Public Law 155 upon the President's signing it Sept. 28.

Provisions — HR 3096 would have required the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator to "come into agreement" with the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services before: (1) acquiring real estate where fee title was involved; (2) leasing private property for more than $10,000 annual rent; (3) leasing government - owned property for more than $10,000 annual rent; and (4) transferring government-owned real estate to other government agencies. The restrictions would have applied only to property within the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and specifically excluded property pertaining to river - and - harbor and flood-control projects.

Background — The House committee report accompanying HR 3096 explained that during World War II the House Committee on Naval Affairs became concerned over the acquisition and disposal of large amounts of real estate by the Navy and felt it would be in the public interest to have such transactions scrutinized by the Committee, and so legislated. Neither the Army nor the Air Force were similarly restricted, so the Committees on Armed Services introduced bills covering real estate transactions of the other defense departments. The bills were not endorsed by any of the military departments, nor were they approved by the Budget Bureau. The Senate bill (S 285) introduced Jan. 11 by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), differed from the House bill (HR 3096) introduced March 7 by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) only as to the limitations on leases the Departments would have been permitted without Committee approval. The original House version required scrutiny of all transactions with more than $50,000 annual rental, while the Senate bill set $10,000 as the limit.

Floor Action

In recommending HR 3096 to the House April 23 the Committee asked acceptance of an amendment to reduce the rental - value figure from $50,000 to $10,000, to line up with the Senate bill. The amendment was accepted, and the House passed HR 3096 by a unanimous voice vote that day. The Senate passed its bill unanimously, too, by voice vote on April 23, and then on May 1, by another unanimous voice vote, agreed to the House bill.

Veto

President Truman criticized Congress for interfering with administrative affairs, and May 15 vetoed HR 3096. On the 17th, the House over-rode the veto by a roll-call vote of 312-68—58 more than the necessary two-thirds. The Senate did not act on the veto.

"Watchdog" regulations became law, however, on Sept. 28, when the President approved HR 4914, the Military Construction Act, which became Public Law 155. (See page 293). Under Title VI of this act the defense departments were required to "come into agreement" with the congressional Armed Services Committees on real estate transactions of over $25,000.

Disabled Veterans' Pensions

HR 3193 — P. L. 149

Summary — Six years after World War II and 33 years after World War I Congress provided $120 monthly pensions for totally disabled veterans needing the regular attendance of others, when the disabilities were non-service-connected. Civil War veterans had received a like pension after 54 years, Spanish-American War veterans after 27 years.

The bill, HR 3193, was passed by both chambers by unanimous voice votes — the House on June 20, the Senate, July 23.

President Truman vetoed the measure on Aug. 6, predicting its enactment would cost $400 million annually in fifty years.

The President's veto was overridden by the House Aug. 17 with a 318-45 roll-call vote. (See page 312) The Senate's over-riding roll-call vote was 69-9 on Sept. 18 (See page 314). With the Senate's action the bill became Public Law 149.

Provisions — HR 3193, as enacted, increased pensions from $60-$72 monthly to $120 monthly for veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea fighting for non-service-connected disabilities in those cases where they might need the regular aid and attendance of others. The pensions were limited to veterans with no more than $1,000 annual income if single, or $2,500 if with dependents.

Veterans of the above wars already were eligible for pensions of $60 to $72 monthly for disabilities not connected with service, depending on age and length of time on pension rolls, regardless of whether they required attendants. Veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War and Indian War were receiving pensions of $120 monthly if they required attendants, regardless of income.

Background — Numerous bills to provide pensions for veterans with permanent non - service - connected total disabilities were introduced in each Congress after the end of World War II. In 1949, the bill HR 2681 was

sent back to a committee by the House on a 208-207 vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 50, 491). In 1950, HR 4617 died in the Senate after passage by the House June 1 by a 365-27 roll-call vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 330.

HOUSE

Chairman John E. Rankin (D Miss.) of the Veterans' Affairs Committee introduced HR 3193, by request, on March 13.

The Committee on Veterans Affairs recommended passage of the bill without amendment on June 13, saying it believed the veterans covered by it were "by far the most meritorious of the non - service - connected - disability class." In their report they estimated that during the first year approximately 400 veterans of World War II, 23,700 of World War I, and 50 of the Spanish - American War would be eligible, with an additional cost for that first year of approximately $16,700,000. They estimated the number of eligible veterans from Korea would be small.

HR 3193 was passed by the House June 20 when it was called on the consent calendar.

SENATE

The Senate Finance Committee reported the bill favorably on June 25 without amendment, and like the House Committee, described the veterans covered as "by far the most meritorious of the non - service - connected - disability class." The bill was passed unanimously by the Senate on July 23.

VETO

President Truman vetoed the measure on Aug. 6, predicting that enactment of the bill would cost taxpayers $400 million a year by the end of the 20th Century. The President also objected that enactment of HR 3193 would "aggravate an already existing disparity in the Government's treatment of non - veterans and veterans whose disabilities are in no way connected with military service."

VETO OVERRIDDEN

On Aug. 17 the House overrode the Presidential veto by a 318-45 rollcall vote. This was 76 votes more than the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

In the brief debate preceding House action, Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) said: "I have received universal approval of the measure, not alone from those who may be affected by its enactment but from all of the major veterans organizations."

James P. S. Devereux (R Md.) said veterans rewarded for combat service, who "get in a destitute situation as envisioned in this bill," would not be able "to eat those combat ribbons and medals."

In the Senate none defended the President's veto. Walter F. George (D Ga.) called the President's estimate "wholly unrealistic, with no relation to the facts." Wayne Morse (R Ore.) discounted as "false economy" the argument that the cost would be too great, and said a "great principle" and a "moral obligation" were involved.

The Senate vote on Sept. 18 was 69-9 to override. This was 17 more votes than the required two-thirds majority, and HR 3193 was the first bill in 1951 to be enacted over the President's veto. It thus became Public Law 149.

VA Negro Hospital

HR 314

Summary — The House in 1951 rejected a bill to construct a $5 million veterans hospital for Negroes at Booker T. Washington's birthplace in Franklin County, Va. The 1951 measure (HR 314), introduced by Chairman John D. Rankin (D Miss.) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, was turned down by a roll-call vote of 223 to 117 after the two Negro members of the House, Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D N. Y.) and William L. Dawson (D Ill.), opposed the bill as "class legislation."

Rankin argued that Negroes would get better treatment in a hospital built exclusively for them, and Southern Democrats, joined by 33 Republicans, supported the bill. Northern Democrats and most Republicans opposed it. The Veterans Administration opposed the bill.

Provisions — HR 314 would have authorized appropriation of $5 million to acquire a suitable site at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., and to erect there a hospital for Negro veterans.

Background — The Veterans Administration in 1951 was already operating one hospital for Negro veterans, built after World War I at Tuskegee, Ala., and managed and staffed completely by Negroes. In 1947 another Negro veterans hospital was authorized (but not constructed) for Mound Bayou, Miss.

Identical bills were introduced during the 80th and 81st Congresses to construct the Booker T. Washington hospital and were passed by the House but received no Senate action.

Committee Report

The House Veterans Affairs Committee in early 1951 took up two bills to erect the Booker T. Washington hospital. In addition to Rankin's bill (HR 314) it had before it HR 358 by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.). Both were introduced Jan. 3.

The Committee reported HR 314 March 13, recommending construction of the hospital because of the number of Negro veterans in the area and as "a timely recognition of the services rendered by Booker T. Washington, one of the outstanding leaders of the Negro race."

The Veterans Administration report on the bill, included in the Committee report, said that within a 200 mile radius the VA was already operating eight hospitals and expected to open three more, and that Negro patients would be treated at all. It expressed concern about the difficulty of obtaining staff for hospitals already authorized, and said this problem would be further complicated in a community remote from a medical center. In addition, the VA said that the ratio of hospital beds to veterans in Virginia was already higher than the national average, and said the Bureau of the Budget opposed the bill.

Floor Action

The bill reached the floor of the House June 6 where Reps. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) and William L. Dawson (D Ill.) successfully opposed it, charging that approval of the bill would break down recent accomplishments toward eliminating segregation in the armed forces.

The two Negro legislators said Negroes ask only for "equal treatment". Powell said Negro veterans were receiving adequate medical care in non-segregated hospitals, and that a separate hospital would be costly and unnecessary. He called the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association, which supported the hospital, a "phony organization" and charged that the land to be used for the proposed hospital was "individually owned by Dr. (S. J.) Phillips and the Booker T. Washington Fund."

Rep. Powell's motion that the enacting clause be stricken, killing the bill, was accepted by a roll-call vote of 223 to 117, with 89 Democrats for the motion and 84 against it, 133 Republicans supporting and 33 opposing it.

Military Reserve System

HR 5426

A bill (HR 5426) to revise the U. S. military reserve system was passed by the House but received no Senate action before the 1951 session ended.

The bill would divide members of the reserve components into "ready," "standby" and "retired" classifications. Under its terms the President could call the first class to active duty for up to 24 months, after Congress set the number of reserves needed in a given emergency.

The other two groups could be called only in time of war or national emergency delcared by Congress. The President's power to call men to active duty would be limited sharply.

HOUSE

The bill, known as the Armed Services Reserve Act of 1951, was introduced by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), chairman of the Subcommitee on Civilian Components of the House Armed Services Committee. This group held extensive hearings on the reserve system and in a report July 16 charged military leaders with failure "to provide for the contingency of a partial mobilization" and with causing "irreparable harm. . .to the reserve program."

The Subcommittee said the military had "done an outstanding job in getting men and materiel to the combat zone" after the outbreak of war in Korea. However in doing so, the Subcommittee said:

The armed services called inactive and volunteer reservists to active duty indiscriminately and before the members of the organized reserve although it was "the general belief" that the organized reserve would be called first.

Inactive reservists who were employed in essential industries were not allowed cancellation of orders. "Homes were broken, businesses lost," and there were unwarranted hardships.

As a result of administrative failure, grandfathers, men with multiple dependents and reservists in college, who were veterans of World War II were called while nonveteran single men were not, although many belonged to the organized reserve.

Hearings began July 30 on the reserve bill itself, originally introduced as HR 4860. The Subcommittee heard testimony supporting the bill from Julius Ochs Adler, general manager of the New York Times and member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board. He said the bill was necessary to outline responsibilities of reservists and should not be sold to the public as a "sugar pill." Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg said the bill would permit reserve and national guard units to be ready for combat in half the time then required.

Committee Approval

The Subcommittee approved a revised version of the measure Sept. 19.

Opposition to the bill, headed by W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y), centered on the proposed power of the President to call up the "ready" reserve without the Congressional approval which would be required for the "standby" and "retired" reserves.

The Subcommittee agreed on the provision after two amendments were added. One, introduced by James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), would require approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense before the President could act. The other offered by Edward deGraffenried (D Ala.) would limit the number of reserves the President could call up to the amount the armed forces were below authorized strength.

On Sept. 27 a "clean" bill (HR 5426) was approved unanimously by the full Armed Services Committee. The bill incorporated a further restriction in form of an amendment by Brooks which would give Congress the right to determine the number of "ready" reserves the President could call up during a national emergency.

Under the plan originally proposed by the Defense Department, the President would have had unlimited authority to call up the "ready" reserve after he declared a national emergency.

The Committee rejected a proposal by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.) limiting the service of Universal Military Training graduates to 30 days except in event of war.

Floor Action

The measure was taken up in the House Oct. 15 and was passed by voice vote. It was not acted on by the Senate during 1951.

Marine Corps Size

S 677

The Senate May 4 unanimously passed a bill (S 677) to fix the top strength of the Marine Corps at 400,000 officers and men, more than double the prevailing strength of 196,000, and to make its commandant a consultant of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The measure was reported out by the House Armed Services Committee on June 30, but the bill did not reach the House floor.

The Senate measure was sponsored by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), a twice-wounded Marine veteran of World War II, and 43 other Senators. It was designed to insure the existence of a Marine Corps of four full - strength combat divisions, four full - strength air wings, and the necessary supporting organizations.

SENATE

Hearings

At hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee, top military brass clashed with Marine Corps supporters.

George C. Marshall, then Secretary of Defense, opposed the bill, which he said would "disturb the traditional balanced relationship of the Marine Corps to the other operating forces of the naval establishment."

He also said the Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously opposed adding the Marine commandant as "unnecessary, undesirable and impracticable." Marshall's views were presented in a letter as the Committee opened hearings April 13.

Sen. Douglas, in direct testimony, and Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Walter F. George (D Ga.) in written statements, took the opposite stand from Marshall.

Two witnesses testified for the bill April 13. They were Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Saint Marys City, Md., Marine Corps Commandant from 1936 to 1943 and now retired, and Brig. Gen. Karl S. Day, East Williston, N.Y., of the Marine Corps reserve.

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, then chief of naval operations, told the committee April 17 that the Marine Corps is "in no danger of dissolution", and that the pending bill "is an unnecessary device to safeguard" it.

XUM

Francis P. Matthews, at that time Secretary of the Navy, also opposed the Douglas bill.

Strongly supporting the Douglas bill were Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, former Marine Commandant, James P. S. Devereux, retired Marine general and now a Maryland Congressman (R), John Nicholas Brown, former assistant secretary of the Navy for air, and Arthur B. Hanson, reserve Marine major and Washington attorney.

Committee Approval

The Senate Armed Services Committee reported S 677 on May 2, after deleting a provision to make the Marines' commandant a full member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, endorsing, rather, a proposal to make him a JCS consultant.

Floor Action

When the bill reached the floor May 4 the Senate accepted the Committee's change, then passed the measure by unanimous consent. There was no debate.

HOUSE

Hearings

At House Armed Services Committee hearings, Admiral Sherman, who also had testified before the Senate Committee, appeared May 23 in opposition to the bill.

Sherman said a Marine Corps strength of 400,000 would tend to cut into the quality of the Corps. He suggested Corps strength be fixed at a minimum of 20 per cent of the Navy.

Sherman said it was good policy for the Joint Chiefs to consult frequently with the Marine Corps commandant, but opposed language in the bill which he said would make the Marine chief a consultant on all matters. Proposals to make the commandant a member of the Joint Chiefs, Sherman said, would be a step toward separation of the Corps from the Navy.

Opposing the bill June 26, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said there was no necessity to make the commandant a permanent member of the JCS.

Bill Reported

However, as the House Committee the same day approved the bill, it would make the Marine commandant a full JCS member. The Committee officially reported the measure June 30.

The bill did not reach the House floor during the first session.

Air Force Organization

HR 1726—P.L. 150

Summary — The Air Force Organization Act of 1951 (HR 1726) setting up three major divisions in the command of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force became law Sept. 19.

The main purpose of the legislation was to provide a statutory basis for the internal organization of the Air Force and Department of the Air Force. Prior to its enactment, Air Force organization was based on the National Security Act of 1947, which merely mentioned it as a separate service.

HOUSE

The Organization Act started out as HR 399, by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.). It provided for a legal status for the Air Force similar to that of other services and for establishment of a new Tactical Air Command.

However, provisions of HR 399 would have stripped the Air Force of its medical service and several other units. The measure would have shifted the Air Force's quartermaster and judge advocate general's departments, chaplains and engineers to the Army. It would have abolished the Air Force medical service and split its duties between the Army and Navy.

In hearings before the House Armed Services Committee, Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter objected vigorously to these provisions. At the close of its second hearing, Jan. 11 Committee Chairman Vinson directed his staff to rewrite the bill so the Air Force would be "in charge of its own housekeeping."

A new bill (HR 1726) was reported from the Armed Services Committee Jan. 22, 1951. The revised Air Force Organization Act of 1951 was passed by the House Jan. 24, by voice vote and without debate.

SENATE

The bill was reported in the Senate June 18, 1951, by the Armed Services Committee. The Senate passed a Committee - amended version June 21, by voice vote. This reversed two House provisions. One Senate change would have given the ranking air officer "command over" rather than "supervision of" the Air Force. The other eliminated the House provision authorizing three major Air Force commands — Defense, Strategic and Tactical.

Conference Report

The House asked for a conference June 22. The Senate agreed June 25. The conference report was filed Sept. 14, and the Senate agreed to it the same date. Three days later, the House agreed.

Under terms of the report, the ranking air officer was given "command over" the three combat commands but was limited to "supervision of" all other parts of the Air Force. The House provision authorizing the three commands was retained.

The act became Pubic Law 150 on receiving the President's signature.

Experimental Submarines

HR 1227 — P.L. 176

Because of design changes, overtime and shift work, and inflationary trends, the Navy in 1951 was authorized to spend an additional $8 million on two experimental submarines begun in 1947.

When the two submarines were in the preliminary design stage in 1947 their cost was estimated at $30 million. Congress raised the limitation to $41 million in 1949, and advised the Navy to ask for a larger fund if needed.

Rep. Lansdale G. Sasscer (D Md.) of the House Armed Services Committee introduced HR 1227 on Jan. 9. It called for a $45,600,000 limit on the cost of the submarines. Before repoarting the bill June 12, the Committee increased the proposed sum to $50 million to allow for "subsequent inflationary trends," although the Navy estimated in June, 1951, that the cost would not exceed $48,130,000.

The Committee explained that because of the "possibility" of additional increases it recommended the higher limit to avoid a succession of bills to raise the authorization.

The House Aug. 2 passed the bill by voice vote without amendment.

The Senate Armed Services Committee reported the bill Sept. 14. It recommended that the House-passed limit be reduced to $49 million in view of the Navy estimate.

The Senate accepted this Committee amendment, and passed the bill without debate on a voice vote Oct. 1.

On Oct. 5 the House concurred in the Senate amendment. The bill was signed by the President on Oct. 16, and became Public Law 176.

Cars for Veterans

S 1864 — P.L. 187

Summary—In the closing days of the first session Congress overrode a Presidential veto to pass a bill (S 1864) authorizing the Veterans Administration to provide up to $1,600 for the purchase of an automobile by any veteran of World War II or Korea who had lost one or both feet, one or both hands, or his sight, in line of duty. Applications had to be filed within three years of the bill's enactment or of the veteran's discharge from active duty.

HOUSE

A House version (HR 4233) of the legislation was introduced May 23 by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). It carried a provision to allow cash to veterans who did not get a car. When introduced it would have provided the car or cash only to veterans who had lost one or both legs, but before reporting it June 13 the House Veterans' Affairs Committee enlarged its coverage to include veterans who had lost one or both hands or who were blind.

The House passed its bill on a call of the Calendar June 20.

SENATE

A similar bill (S 1864) was introduced July 18 in the Senate by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Richard M. Nixon (R Cal.), and James E. Murray (D Mont.), all of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It would have supplied the cars only to veterans who had lost one or both legs, and would not allow the alternative of cash to eligible veterans. The bill was reported July 25 by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The Senate passed S 1864 on call of the Calendar Sept. 9.

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs substituted the text of its own bill (HR 4233) and reported S 1864 Aug. 15. The House passed this version by voice vote Sept. 17. On Sept. 19 the Senate requested a conference, and the House agreed Sept. 20.

CONFERENCE

The conferees eliminated the House provision for cash in lieu of a payment on an automobile, but accepted the House's inclusion of men who had lost one or both hands or who were blinded in line of duty. The conference report was agreed to by the House Oct. 5 and by the Senate Oct. 11.

VETO, OVERRIDE

The bill was vetoed by President Truman on Oct. 18. In his veto message the President said he would gladly approve legislation limiting the aid to veterans who had lost a leg on the theory that this would compensate for loss of mobility, but he objected to the special benefits for veterans who had lost only one hand or arm or are blind.

There were 70,000 World War II veterans rated 100 per cent disabled who could not qualify for an automobile under the bill, Mr. Truman said, and 9,200 veterans who have lost only one hand or arm who could qualify.

The Senate on Oct. 19 voted 55 to 10, 12 more than the two-thirds necessary, to override this veto. All 10 Senators voting against overriding the President were Democrats. Thirty Democrats and 25 Republicans voted to override. (See page 314).

The House vote, Oct. 20 was 223-53, 39 more than the necessary two-thirds. On the roll call, 117 Democrats and 105 Republicans favored overriding and 28 Democrats and 25 Republicans voted to uphold the veto. (See page 312).

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.) objected that the bill gave "one veteran a benefit which is not accorded another even though the other has an equally terrible disability."

Upon passage over the Presidential veto the bill became Public Law 187.

Veterans Co-Op Housing

HR 5745— P.L. 243

A bill (HR 5745) authorizing the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase $30 million worth of securities issued to construct veterans cooperative housing was signed Oct. 30 and became Public Law 243.

The bill was reported by the House Banking Committee Oct. 20 and passed by the House that day by voice vote. It was passed by voice vote in the Senate Oct. 20. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) told the Senate some veterans who had invested in projects were unable to get private lenders to take their government-backed mortgages at the four per cent interest rate allowed. He added that if FNMA were permitted to take over the mortgages, the projects could be completed. Fulbright offered a minor amendment which the Senate accepted. However, on a reconsideration, the measure was repassed by the Senate without the amendment.

Under provisions of the bill loans in any one state would be limited to not more than $3.5 million.

Korean Veterans Housing

S 2244 — P.L. 214

Action was completed by Congress Oct. 16 on a bill (S 2244) extending to Korean veterans all housing privileges granted to other former servicemen. The measure, signed Oct. 26, became Public Law 214.

Through its provisions, Korean veterans became eligible for housing loans under the GI Bill of Rights and for preference in obtaining certain housing.

The measure, which amended the National Housing Act of 1937, was reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Oct. 15. After only a minute's consideration, the Senate passed the bill by voice vote that day. The House passed it without amendment Oct. 16, also without a record vote.

VA Hospital Probe

When Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, Chicago orthopedic surgeon, was "involuntarily separated" and replaced as Chief Medical Officer of the Veterans Administration on Jan. 14, protests from medical schools and individual doctors led to an investigation of VA medical policies. The probe was conducted by a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

First witness was VA Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., who testified at a closed hearing Feb. 8. He said, according to Humphrey, that Dr. Magnuson was dismissed not because of a change in VA policy but because of an administrative dispute. Gray denied he had interfered with the practice of medicine and said Magnuson wanted virtual autonomy for his division.

Magnuson testified Feb. 20. He said the existing VA setup was not conducive to a clear - cut medical care policy. He insisted he was fired as a result of long - standing differences with Gray's administration over administrative policies for veterans hospitals. He said that without consulting the Chief Medical Director, Gray would take actions which "directly or indirectly adversely affected medical care."

A trio of doctors representing the Association of Medical Colleges and the Medical Schools Deans' Committee charged Feb. 20 in an Association statement unanimously approved by 50 medical schools that "increasing difficulties experienced during the past two years threaten the continued existence of the present excellent medical program" of the VA.

The witnesses who testified in closed session, were Drs. Joseph C. Hinsey, dean of Cornell University Medical School and chairman of the Association's executive council; R. High Wood, dean of Emory University Medical School and chairman of the Association committee on Veterans Administration-medical school relationships, and John Truslow of the Medical College of Virginia.

Defend Medical Program

Gen. Paul R. Hawley of the American College of Surgeons and former VA medical director, Dr. Harold A. Rusk of the National Security Resources Board, and Dr. Harold S. Diehl of the University of Minnesota testified March 8 in defense of the VA medical program. However, Hawley felt that the situation was evidence "of a policy of administration which in my considered opinion will very shortly destroy one of the finest accomplishments in all history in the fields of medical care and medical education."

Robert L. L. McCormick, Director of Research for the Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report, said March 13 that "these difficulties threaten to disrupt, and might even destroy, the medical service a grateful nation wants to give the veteran." U. S. Public Health Service, Army and Navy medical officials urged, according to Humphrey, "an administrative pattern of . . . VA medical care that is free from any outside interference."

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Senate Labor Subcommittee issued a report July 10 criticizing Veterans Administrator Gray for precipitating a "crisis" in the medical care program of VA. The report expressed the "deep displeasure and shock" of the Committee at the "administrator's nightmare" in the VA medical organization under Gray.

The Subcommittee praised Gray, however, for cooperating in its inquiry, and noted that during the final hearings May 10 and 11 testimony indicated that Gray was willing to strengthen the hand of Vice. Adm. Joel T. Boone, who replaced Magnuson as Chief Medical Director.

The Subcommittee recommended formal delegation to the Chief Medical Director of primary authority over VA medical activities; appointment of managers of VA hospitals only on the prior approval of the medical director; integration of the work of special services activities with the functions of the medical department; revision of budget control and personnel ceiling procedures in VA hospitals.

The Subcommittee also recommended legislative changes in P.L. 293 (79th Cong.) to "leave no doubt whatsoever" that Congress intended chief medical directors of VA to have principal authority over the medical and hospital program, that they be appointed by the President with consent of the Senate and that a number of changes be made in the special medical group which advises the VA on its medical program.

Gray, commenting on the report July 12, said that the Subcommittee's proposals if put into effect would divide authority and create confusion in the VA.

Preparedness. Investigations

Summary—More than 30 reports on numerous phases of the national defense effort were issued during 1951 by a special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The group, created July 27, 1950, was appointed to keep a "continuous watchfulness" on the rearmament program, explore bottlenecks and shortages, and to eliminate duplicating investigations.

The group released four reports during 1950 (CQ Almanac Vol. VI, 1950, p. 320) and swung into action during 1951 with 30 or more investigations into such problems as manpower, military housing, commodities such as tin, tungsten and rubber, and general conditions in scores of military indoctrination and training centers in the U.S.

The Subcommittee consisted of Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), chairman; Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

REPORTS

GI Housing

"Shameful profiteering" in servicemen's housing near large posts was described in two reports by the Subcommittee. In its first report, issued July 19, the group called for immediate solution of the "urgent and almost tragic housing problem" facing military personnel. The investigation covered the following bases:

Camp Breckenridge, Ky.
Camp Rucker, Ala.
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

A second and broader survey was undertaken by the Subcommittee and a report released Sept. 24 substantiated earlier findings of rent gouging and substandard housing. Bases covered in the second probe included:

Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Fort Jackson, S. C.
Camp Polk, La.
Chanute Air Base, Rantoul, Ill.
Camp Atterbury, Ind.
Camp Pickett, Va.
Fort Dix, N. J.
U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Ent Air Force Base and Camp Carson, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Pensacola Naval Air Station, Fla.
Fort Devens, Mass.
Lake Charles Air Force Base, La.
Alexandria Air Force Base, La.
Eglin Field, Fla.

Manpower

Two of the group's reports dealt with excessive administrative manpower in the armed forces. In a June 10 report on manpower utilization at military indoctrination centers, the Subcommittee said that it had found three to five divisions of combat-qualified men performing "chair corps" or household duties. Sen. Johnson pointed out that this was "enough men to fill our commitment to Europe."

As a result of its investigation of 16 basic training and indoctrination centers, the group recommended a revision by the armed services of policies and standards. It urged that limited - service men (including athletes), women in uniform, and civilians be used to the fullest extent to replace the nearly 100,000 men doing desk work, kitchen work and other similar jobs.

The actual number comprising the "chair corps", according to the Senate group, was 95,784, of which 10,520 were officers and 85,264 enlisted men.

The second report dealing with manpower was issued Nov. 13. The group protested that the nation's defense set-up was top heavy and that Washington, D.C., abounded in "upper brass." The report said that the number of generals, admirals and Defense Department civilian officials stationed in the Pentagon and surrounding area was near the level of World War II, when the armed forces were three and one-half times their present size.

Training Centers

The Preparedness Subcommittee decided Jan. 31 to "make a complete and thorough investigation" of basic training centers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and in the following months the group investigated scores of bases throughout the country.

The investigation was prompted by reports of widespread sickness and suicides at the Lackland Air Force Training Center near San Antonio, Tex. The group issued a report on the Lackland Air Base Feb. 19 and said the rumors were unfounded, but criticized the AF for overcrowding of recruits. It recommended that Congress consider abolishing volunteer recruiting. Further probes of 16 recruit training centers caused the group to conclude that the armed forces were doing "a commendable job" of operating reception and basic training centers. The Subcommittee's praise was included in an April 16 report. It issued individual reports on each base as well. Bases covered and dates of reports follow:

Fort Jackson, S. C. - April 25.
Camp Jaffe, Ark. - April 25.
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. - April 25.
Marine Depot, San Diego, Calif. - April 25.
Fort Ord, Calif. - May 7.
Naval Training Station, Newport R.I. - May 7.
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. - May 7.
Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y. - May 7.
Marine Depot, Parris Island - May 21.
Camp Roberts, Calif. - May 21.
Fort Dix, N. J. - May 21.
Fort Knox, Ky. - May 21.
Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas- June 1.
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. - June 1.
Fort Riley, Kan. - June 1.
Camp Breckenridge, Ky. - June 1.

The group did not, however, find perfect conditions at all the bases. For instance it criticized the morale at Fort Knox and the housing at Camp Roberts.

Navy, Marines

In a later report, issued Oct. 25, the Subcommittee covered six Navy and Marine Corps installations and generally expressed satisfaction with conditions existing in the bases covered. However, it criticized the "lack of cost consciousness" in all the bases and low morale at three Marine bases —Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton and El Toro. The low morale, the group said, was due primarily to the rapid mobilization program which required calling reserves who did not expect to return to military service in so short a time. The bases covered were:

Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico, Va.
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.
Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Camp Pendleton, Calif.
Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Norfolk, Va.

Factors considered in both investigations included housing, clothing medical care, recreation facilities, training programs, and morale.

Commodities

The Subcommittee issued reports on three specific commodities during 1951 — tin, tungsten and rubber. In a March 6 report, the group disclosed that tin prices had advanced more than 150 per cent since the outbreak of Korean hostilities and urged the U.S. to halt its tin-buying program rather than pay soaring prices. The group acknowledged that tin "is vitally needed for the nation's domestic and military economy" but added that "we are no longer in the position where we must buy at any price." There was more tin in the United States when it made the survey than there was in 1941, the group reported.

Within 24 hours after the report was released, the government took action in line with the group's suggestions. An announcement by the General Services Administration, buyer of tin for the nation's stockpile, said purchase of the commodity would be suspended "until (prices) reach a reasonable level." Purchases for industrial uses would be held to the "barest minimum," it added.

In a July 5 report, the Preparedness Subcommittee said that the nation's tungsten supply situation was "little short of desperate." Stockpiles were "down to a danger point," the group said, because the Munitions Board failed to buy enough tungsten from July, 1946, to July, 1950. It blamed the Army for not telling the Board of its needs and scored the Board for not discovering them.

An accelerated rubber stockpiling program and tighter regulation of civilian consumption of natural rubber was recommended by the group in a Sept. 4 report. It was sharply critical of former Defense Administrator William H. Harrison's decision in April 1951 to relax rubber stockpiling and release more natural rubber for civilian consumption. The report called for development of domestic sources of natural rubber, and expansion of synthetic rubber production and use, including expansion of German synthetic rubber plants.

On Sept. 12 Jess Larson, General Services Administrator, wrote Johnson that "certain market interests" had interpreted the group's report to mean the government would "launch an intensive buying program" and that within six days after the report was issued, the price

of natural rubber had gone up 11 per cent.

Other Topics

An investigation into standardization of specifications led the group to declare in a Nov. 11 report that tax money was being wasted by the "inexcusable failure" of the Departments of Army and Agriculture to get together on their specifications for procurement of dried eggs and inspection of poultry.

"The issues may not be very dramatic," the group admitted, but still the taxpayer was losing money because of lack of standardized grading and duplication of effort in inspection.

Other reports issued during 1951 included one Feb. 22, on the defense of Alaska. The Committee said Alaska was embarked on "a realistic plan for the defense of the Territory." Another report, issued April 9, charged that a Defense Department employee had been given $4,500 by Orange, Tex., officials to increase Army freight shipments through the port there. The employee resigned, according to Defense officials.

Other Reports

Three other reports, issued late in the year, were concerned mainly with waste and delay in the defense program. Cracking its whip at the Defense Department, the Senate group Nov. 29 said a dangerous lag was evident in the production of defense hard good — planes, tanks, ships and guns. The main reason for the delay, the report said, was failure to assign top priority to military production.

In a Dec. 7 report, the group said that the Air Force still had too many able-bodied men in "chair corps" jobs and urged greater use of limited-service men. After a survey of six Air Force Training Centers, the Subcommitee said that waste in the Air Force and other armed services could "create a profound danger to the finances of the nation."

The six Centers checked were:

Langley Air Force Base, Va

Carswell Air Force Base, Tex.

Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.

Mather Air Force Base, Calif.

March Air Force Base, Calif.

Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

In a Dec. 26 report, the Subcommittee accused the Army of "inexcusable and indefensible waste" after an on-the-scene survey of eight Army training installations. The group again repeated its charge of waste of manpower and cited other examples of waste of materials. On the positive side, the report said the Army was doing a good job of feeding, clothing and housing.

Training installations inspected were:

Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Fort Belvoir, Va.

Camp McCoy, Wis.

Camp Rucker, Ala

Fort Devens, Mass.

Fort Lewis, Wash.

Camp Kilmer, N. J.

Camp Edwards, Mass.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

DEFENSE POLICY

HR 1001. Public Law 3. Authorize construction of 500,000 tons of modern naval vessels, and modernization of 1,000,000 tons of existing naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 12. Passed House, 365-0, Jan. 17. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate Feb. 26. Approved March 10. (See story, p. 291.)

S 1. Public Law 51. Universal Military Training and Service Act. RUSSELL (D Ga.), BYRD (D Va.), CHAPMAN (D Ky.), JOHNSON (D Tex.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), MORSE (R Ore.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), CAIN (R Wash.), MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate, 79-5, March 9. House Armed Services reported with amendment in the nature of a substitute March 15. Passed House, amended, 372-44, April 13. Senate adopted conference report June 1. House adopted conference report, 339-41, June 7. Approved June 19. (See story, p. 274.)

S 927. Public Law 53. Authorize Central Intelligence Agency to hire certain retired military personnel. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported March 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 21. Senate concurred in House amendment June 20. Approved June 26.

HR 3463. Public Law 146. Authorize transfer of 24 destroyer escort vessels, four under grant-aid provisions of Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, five under sale agreements, and 15 already in possession of foreign governments under Lend-Lease Act. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 4. Passed House July 3. Senate Armed Services reported July 26. Passed Senate Sept. 5. Approved Sept. 15.

HR 1726. Public Law 150. Provide for organization of Air Force and Department of the Air Force. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 22. Passed House Jan. 24. Senate Armed Services reported June 18. Passed Senate, with amendments, on call of calendar June 21. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 14. House adopted conference report Sept. 17. Approved Sept. 19. (See story, p. 298.)

HR 4914. Public Law 155. Authorize a $5.78 billion program of construction at military and naval installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 26. Passed House, 353-5, Aug. 14. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 4. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 5. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 14. House adopted conference report Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 28. (See story, p. 293.)

HR 3096. Vetoed. Repeal section 407 of P.L. 910 (81st Congress) and second proviso of act of April 4, 1944, placing restrictions on transfer of military real property, and permit certain transfers by Army, Navy, Air Force, and Federal Civil Defense Administration with approval of Senate and House Armed Services Committees. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 4. Passed House April 23. Passed Senate in lieu of S 285 May 1. Vetoed May 15. House passed over veto, 312-68, May 17. Provisions later incorporated in Military Construction bill, P.L. 155.

S 285. Similar to HR 3096. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 30. Passed Senate April 23. Postponed indefinitely after Senate passed HR 3096 in lieu May 1.

S 1994. Public Law 173. Authorize use of incompleted submarine "Ulua" for explosive tests. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Passed House in lieu of HR 5067 Oct. 4. Approved Oct. 12.

HR 5067. Similar to S 1994. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. House passed S 1994 in lieu Oct. 4.

HR 1227. Public Law 176. Amend P.L. 213, 81st Congress, to increase limit of cost for two experimental submarines to $50 million. SASSCER (D Md.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House Aug. 2. Senate Armed Services reported with amendment limiting cost to $49 million, Sept. 14. Passed Senate with committee amendment, on call of calendar Oct. 1. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 5. Approved Oct. 16. (See story, p. 298.)

S Res 18. Increase by $190,000 limit of expenditures for hearings and investigatiins by Armed Services Committee through Jan. 31, 1952. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

H Res 38. Authorize and direct Committee on Armed Services to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee. VINSON (D Ga.). House Rules reported Jan. 31. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 114. Provide $50,000 for expenses of investigations and studies of the Committee on Armed Services as authorized by H Res 38. VINSON (D Ga.). House Administration reported Feb. 8. House adopted Feb. 8.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

HR 1. Public Law 23. Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 and Insurance Act of 1951. Authorize payment of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of armed forces members who die in active service, and provide insurance for veterans uninsurable at standard commercial rates because of disability. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 17. Passed House, 390-0, Jan. 24. Senate Finance reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate, amended, Feb. 26. House and Senate adopted conference report April 13. Approved April 25. (See story, p. 289.)

S J Res 72. Public Law 28. Extend to persons who have served in the armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, hospital and medical benefits now available to veterans of World War II. GEORGE (D Ga.), KERR (D Okla.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), IVES (R N.Y.), JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate May 10. Passed House, amended, in lieu of H J Res 257, May 10. Senate concurred in House amendment May 10. Approved May 11.

H J Res 257. Similar to S J Res 72. RANKIN (D Miss.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed House. S J Res 72 subsequently amended and passed in lieu May 10.

HR 321. Public Law 36. Provide that on and after Jan. 1, 1952, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Finance reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. Approved May 18.

HR 2685. Public Law 39. Authorize Veterans' Administration to reconvey to Tuskegee Institute a tract of land in Macon County, Ala. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Finance reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. Approved May 25.

HR 1072. Public Law 101. Permit World War I veterans to renew 5-year level premium term insurance policies at expiration of each 5-year term. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20. Senate Finance reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved Aug. 2.

HR 4000. Public Law 104. Premit renewal by World War II veterans of any national service life insurance 5-year level premium term policy for successive periods of 5 years. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Senate Finance reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved Aug. 2.

HR 315. Public Law 108. Liberalize service pension laws for veterans of Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar April 2. Senate Finance reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved Aug. 4.

HR 319. Public Law 142. Amend Title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide for treble-damage actions. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 13.

HR 3193. Vetoed. Public Law 149. Provide pension of $120 a month, with certain income limitations, for veterans of World Wars I and II and of present conflict, who are helpless or blind. RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20. Senate Finance reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Vetoed Aug. 6. Passed House over veto, 318-45, Aug. 17. Passed Senate over veto, 69-9, Sept. 18. Became Public Law 149 Sept. 18. (See story, p. 295.)

HR 3932. Public Law 170. Provide vocational rehabilitation training for veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities who served on or after June 27, 1950. MAGEE (D Mo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 11.

HR 3205. Public Law 174. Provide that any veteran developing multiple sclerosis within a 3-year period after separation from active service shall be deemed to have acquired the disease in the service. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20. Senate Finance reported with amendment limiting period to two years, Sept. 14. Passed Senate, with committee amendment, on call of calendar Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendment Oct. 4. Approved Oct. 12.

S 1864. Public Law 187. Authorize VA to pay up to $1,600 on purchase of automobile for veterans of World War II or of service since June 27, 1950, who have lost or lost use of one or both legs at or above the ankle. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 15. House amended by substituting text of HR 4233 extending benefit to additional disabled veterans and including veterans of World War I, and passed Sept. 17. House adopted conference report Oct. 5, Senate Oct. 11. Vetoed Oct. 18. Senate voted to override, 55-10, Oct. 19; House, 223-53, Oct. 20. Became Public Law Oct. 20. (See story, p. 299.)

HR 4233. Similar to S 1864. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20. House amended Senate bill S 1864 to contain text of HR 4233 and passed Sept. 17.

S 2244. Public Law 214. Amend housing legislation to grant preferences to veterans of Korean conflict on same basis as veterans of World War II. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate Oct. 15. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 26. (See story, p. 299.)

HR 3548. Public Law 227. Provide that payments to States and Territories for care given to certain disabled soldiers and sailors of U.S. shall be effective from date such care commenced. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 29.

HR 5062. Public Law 230. Extend authority of VA to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 23. Passed House Oct. 5. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 29.

HR 320. Public Law 239. Amend Veterans Regulations to establish for World War II veterans a further presumption of service-connection for psychoses developing within 3 years from separation from service. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House under unanimous consent May 1. Senate Finance reported with amendment limiting period to two years, Sept. 14. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar, Oct. 11. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 3549. Vetoed. Remove dependency requirement for widows of Civil, Indian, and Spanish-American Wars in their eligibility for pensions. JONES (D N.C.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20. Senate Finance reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Vetoed Aug. 6.

HR 314. Provide for establishment of a veterans hospital for Negroes at birthplace of Booker T. Washington, at Franklin, Va. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. House voted to strike enacting clause, 223-117, June 6. (See story, p. 296.)

HR 3861. Extend 2 years, to June 30, 1953, the direct housing loan authority of Veterans' Administration. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Incorporated in Defense Housing Act, S 349, Public Law 139.

S Res 124. Clarify legislative intent of Congress in P.L. 610, 81st Congress, with respect to cost of tuition under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Senate adopted on call of calendar Aug. 27.

H Res 93. Create a select committee to investigate alleged abuses in education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Rules reported Jan. 29. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 133. Provide $60,000 for expenses of Select Committee to Investigate Education and Training and Loan Guaranty Programs for World War II Veterans as authorized by H Res 93. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 150. Authorize printing as a House document the compilation of federal laws pertaining to veterans, 1914 to 1950. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Administration reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

ADMINISTRATIVE

HR 2141. Public Law 1. Extend for 2 years, to July 1, 1953, existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces on duty abroad. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 5. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Finance reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate Feb. 15. Approved Feb. 21.

S J Res 40. Public Law 16. Extend to Oct. 1, 1951, time for filing of claims with War Claims Commission by prisoners of war, and direct Commission to file prior to Jan. 1, 1952, claims on behalf of prisoners of war failing to file their own claims before Oct. 1, 1951. CHAVEZ (D N.M.), LANGER (R N.D.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate Feb. 28. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 8. Passed House, amended to extend time to March 31, 1952, March 13. Senate concurred in House amendments March 28. Approved April 5.

S 82. Public Law 21. Provide reimbursement for burial expenses of those who served in military forces of Commonwealth of Philippines while such forces were in armed forces of the U.S. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported Feb. 1. Passed Senate Feb. 5. House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Considered and passed House by unanimous consent April 17. Approved April 25.

HR 2654. Public Law 34. Amend section 10, P.L. 378 (81st Congress) to extend until Jan. 1, 1952, period during which claims for refund of estate tax may be filed for estates of citizens dying in armed service of United States or the United Nations. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported April 11. Passed House April 12. Senate Finance reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. Approved May 17.

HR 2952. Public Law 40. Authorize attendance of U.S. Navy band at final reunion of United Confederate Veterans in Norfolk, Va., May 30 to June 2, 1951. HARDY (D Va.). House Armed Services reported April 3. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Senate Armed Services reported May 22. Passed Senate May 24. Approved May 28.

HR 4393. Public Law 54. Extend for 2 years, to June 30, 1953, period during which free postage for members of U.S. armed forces in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed House under suspension of rules June 18. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate June 21, on call of calendar. Approved June 26.

HR 4200. Public Law 67. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to permit temporary promotion, in time of war or national emergency, of Navy and Marine Corps officers. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 7. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar with amendment, June 21. Senate adopted conference report June 27. House adopted conference report June 28. Approved June 30.

H J Res 67. Public Law 90. Provide that first Navy supercarrier be named James V. Forrestal. ANDERSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported May 23. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Armed Services reported July 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 30.

HR 385. Public Law 91. Direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to village of Highland Falls, N.Y. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported May 23. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Armed Services reported July 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 30.

HR 1200. Public Law 92. Correct a technical error in Act of June 28, 1947, providing for voluntary enlistments in Regular Army at all times. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported July 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 30.

HR 1201. Public Law 102. Provide that a mess operated under direction of a Supply Corps officer may be operated either on a quantity or monetary-ration basis. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported July 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved Aug. 2.

HR 3911. Public Law 121. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for immediate relatives of servicemen who lost their lives during World War II or who lose their lives during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the U.S. may be engaged. SASSCER (D Md.). House Armed Services reported May 16. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Armed Services reported July 20. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 23. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13. Approved Aug. 21.

HR 4601. Public Law 124. Exempt uniformed members of armed forces of U.S. from admissions tax. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 26. Passed House under unanimous consent July 26. Senate Finance reported Aug. 13. Passed Senate Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 24.

S 1673. Public Law 130. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer to Department of Air Force certain land adjacent to Keesler Air Force Base, Harrison County, Miss. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Expenditures reported July 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 4259 Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 29.

HR 4259. Similar to S 1673. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported Aug. 6. House passed S 1673 in lieu Aug. 20.

HR 1199. Public Law 131. Amend section 12 of Missing Persons Act relating to payment of travel by dependents and transportation of household and personal effects. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House by unanimous consent June 4. Senate Armed Services reported July 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 29.

HR 4024. Public Law 143. Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant easements to Kleberg County, Texas, the city and county of San Francisco, Calif., the city of San Diego, Calif., the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. in San Diego County, Calif., and the Kansas City Power and Light Co., in Kansas City, Mo. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 13.

HR 4260. Public Law 144. Authorize Secretary of Army to transfer Quartermaster Experimental Fuel Station at Pike County, Mo., to the Interior Dept., Bureau of Mines, for continuation of research on production of synthetic liquid fuels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 13.

HR 4113. Public Law 147. Provide that distinctive mark or insignia shall not be required on uniforms of Air National Guard or National Guard of the U.S. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 22. Passed House on consent calendar July 16. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 15.

HR 1203. Public Law 167. Permit Air Force officers designated by Secretary of the Air Force to take action upon reports of destruction, damage, etc., of government property. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 11.

HR 5102. Public Law 171. Authorize Secretary of Navy to enlarge existing water supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure existence of an adequate water supply for Naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in the area. McKINNON (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 21. Passed House Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 234, on call of calendar Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendment Oct. 4. Approved Oct. 11.

S 234. Similar to HR 5102. NIXON (R Calif.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 13. Referred to Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 14. Senate passed HR 5102 in lieu Oct. 1.

HR 4205. Public Law 180. Provide that Chief of Dental Division of Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall receive pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half, and be retired with same benefits as are granted to chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 14. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 18.

HR 1764. Public Law 186. Authorize Secretaries of Army and Air Force to settle, pay, adjust, and compromise certain maritime claims in manner now authorized for Secretary of the Navy. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 9. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 20.

HR 1215. Public Law 210. Authorize Army, Navy and Air Force to enter into certain land and other property transactions. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 11. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 25.

HR 5405. Public Law 217. Amend section 207 (a) of P.L. 351, 81st Congress, authorizing payment of re-enlistment bonuses to correct an injustice done those who re-enlisted prior to Oct. 1, 1949. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 26.

HR 1181. Public Law 220. Authorize payment of claims arising from the correction of injustices in military or naval service records. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House July 2. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 20. Referred to Judiciary Oct. 1, with instructions to report before next call of calendar. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 11. House concurred in Senate amendments Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 25.

HR 4049. Public Law 222. Authorize Secretary of Navy to transfer to Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and improvements comprising Castle Island Terminal Facility at South Boston in exchange for certain other lands. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. Passed House Oct. 4. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 27.

S Res 202. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to employ, until January 31, 1952, one additional clerical assistant for the Preparedness Subcommittee. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 13.

H Res 37. Authorize two additional clerical assistants for Committee on Armed Services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Administration reported Feb. 8. House adopted Feb. 8.

Unfinished Business

DEFENSE POLICY

S 677. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps, and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and 41 other Senators. Senate Armed Services reported with amendments May 2. Passed Senate with amendments on call of calendar May 4. House Armed Services reported June 30. (See story, p. 297.)

HR 1179. Authorize construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House June 11.

HR 1180. Facilitate the performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the three military departments. DURHAM (D

N.C.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House Aug. 2. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 11.

HR 3464. Authorize Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 5. Passed House April 23.

HR 5425. Authorize certain construction at Air Force installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 1. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, with amendment.

HR 5426. Armed Forces Reserve Act. Provide for a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve within each armed force of the United States, and prescribe conditions for calling such reserves to active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15. (See story, p. 297.)

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

S 831. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to permit veterans to designate as their representatives in appeals cases accredited representatives of certain veterans' organizations. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17.

HR 301. Provide uniformity in administration of benefits for dependents of female veterans. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

HR 313. Provide for construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

HR 316. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Considered and passed House by unanimous consent April 17.

HR 317. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide additional disability income. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19

HR 318. Amend Veterans Regulations and World War Veterans Act to provide additional compensation for loss of or loss of use of a creative organ. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Considered and passed House by unanimous consent April 17.

HR 1216. Convey hospital equipment and make grants-in-aid to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of certain Philippine Scouts. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 11.

HR 2384. Provide that attendance at Military, Naval, and Coast Guard academies shall be considered active service for Spanish-American and World War I veterans, on same basis as provided for World War II veterans. EVINS (D Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

HR 4108. Reduce from 50 to 40 per cent the disability requirement for dependents allowances. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

HR 4387. Raise income limitations for non-service-connected pension from $1,000 to $1,800 for veterans or widows without dependents, and from $2,500 to $3,000 for veterans or widows with dependents, and include income from all sources. ALLEN (D La.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

HR 4394. Provide cost-of-living increases in monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to veterans and their dependents. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20.

ADMINISTRATIVE

S 28. Amend Trading-With-the-Enemy Act relative to posting of supersedeas bonds in alien property suits. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12.

S 172. Amend section 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act to permit return of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 24.

S 302. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to remove the $5 million limitation on the amount of property which the Alien Property Custodian may return to persons of dual citizenship. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 306. Name VA hospital at Birmingham, Ala., in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 781. Provide more efficient dental care for personnel of U.S. Army and Air Force. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 826. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of the U.S. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 841. Make certain revisions in titles I through IV of Officer Personnel Act of 1947. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4.

S 1039. Amend provisions of Officer Personnel Act of 1947 relating to the composition of boards for the recommendations of rear admirals of the Navy for continuation on the active lists. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17.

S 1415. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to authorize payment out of the War Claims Fund of claims of religious organizations or personnel who aided American armed forces and American civilians during the war. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 1669. Amend War Claims Act to authorize War Claims Commission to make certain payments to persons subject to legal disability. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S 1710. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in DeKalb and Putnam Counties to State of Tennessee. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S 1748. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to permit designation of organizations as successors in interest to persons

who died without heirs. O'CONOR (D Md.), TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Judiciary reported July 30.

HR 302. Redefine eligibility requirements for appointment of pharmacists in Dept. of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration to include experience as well as education. RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18.

HR 404. Extend time for filing claims under Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 10. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 1183. Authorize publication of registers of Regular and Reserve officers and other lists deemed appropriate for each of the military services. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 18.

HR 1184. Authorize military personnel to train for and participate in Olympic games. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 7.

HR 2735. Authorize transfer of military prisoners and confinement facilities to control of Attorney General. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 2736. Authorize advances for clothing and equipment to cadets and midshipmen at military and naval academies. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported July 19. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 23.

HR 2737. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 13.

HR 2821. Provide statutory authority for miscellaneous activities of the Military Establishment heretofore authorized in appropriations bills. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 24. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 6.

HR 3995. Direct Secretary of Commerce to transfer to Navy Dept. land known as former U.S. Merchant Marine Cadet School at Pass Christian, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 11.

HR 5715. Provide pay increses for members of armed forces. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 16.

(For Bills Introduced, see page 545ff.)

Senate Votes: Universal Military Training and Service

Universal Military Training and Service Act (S 1). Extend draft and provide for a system of universal military training and service. (See story, p. 274.) Votes on this as follows:

(Additional Senate votes, page 314)

1. Morse (R Ore.) amendment setting 18½ years instead of 18 years of age as minimum age for compulsory induction, with privilege of voluntary enlistment at age 18. Rejected, 31-55, March 5.
2. Morse amendment authorizing temporary deferment of up to 150,000 persons for study or research in specialized fields, instead of 75,000. Rejected, 3-67, March 5.
3. Morse amendment to limit all enlistments to 36 months. Rejected, 14-77, March 6.
4. McMahon (D Conn.) amendment (to Morse amendment placing a 3.5 million ceiling on active-duty personnel) fixing ceiling at 5 million. Rejected, 32-56, March 7.
5. Robertson (D Va.) amendment (to Morse amendment placing a 3.5 million ceiling on active-duty personnel) fixing ceiling at 4 million. Agreed to, 49-41, March 7.
6. Morse amendment, as modified by Robertson amendment (No. 5), suspending until July 31, 1954, restrictions on personnel strength of any component of the armed forces, but placing a ceiling of 4 million on total active-duty personnel. Agreed to, 49-41, March 7.
7. Lehman (D N.Y.) amendment including all members of armed forces among federal officers protected by federal law against violence. McCarran (D Nev.) motion to table Lehman amendment. Agreed to, 57-30, March 7.
8. Cordon (R Ore.) amendment eliminating provision for temporary deferment of 75,000 persons for study or research in specialized fields. Rejected, 21-68, March 9.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	31	3	14	32	49	49	57	21
NAYS	55	67	77	56	41	41	30	68

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	4	1	1	29	40	12	30	1
NAYS	41	34	46	16	6	34	15	46

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	2	13	3	9	37	27	20
NAYS	14	33	31	40	35	7	15	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	X	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Nixon (R)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-
Clements (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
Smith (R)	✓	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	X	X	?	?	?	✓	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	✓	Y	N	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	X
McCarran (D)	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	X
Tobey (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Young (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Martin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Maybank (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Flanders (R)	N	X	N	X	X	✓	X	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Wiley (R)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Life Insurance; UMTS; Veterans' Hospital

1. Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (HR 1). Terminate issuance of national service life insurance and authorize, instead, payment of tax-exempt $10,000 gratuitous indemnity to survivors of servicemen who die in active service. (See story, p. 289.) Passage of bill. Passed, 390-0, Jan. 24.
2. Universal Military Training and Service (S 1). Extend draft to July 1, 1954, lower draft age to 18½ years, and establish procedure for setting up a future security training program. (See story, p. 274.) Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 121-296, April 13.
3. Universal Military Training and Service (S 1). Passage of bill. Passed, 372-44, April 13.
4. Universal Military Training and Service (S 1). Conference report. Agreed to, 339-41, June 7.
5. Commemorative Veterans' Hospital for Negro Veterans (HR 314). Provide for establishment of a hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia. (See story, p. 296.) Powell (D N.Y.) motion to strike the enacting clause. (Adoption of this motion killed the bill.) Agreed to, 223-117, June 6.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	390	121	372	339	223
NAYS	0	296	44	41	117

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	208	22	215	191	89
NAYS	0	201	7	9	84

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	181	99	156	147	133
NAYS	0	94	37	32	33

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	N	Y	?	✓
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Los Angeles County					
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	?
14 Yorty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 McMullen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Chelf (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	X	?
KENTUCKY					
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Chelf (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Morton (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Watts (D)	Y	-	-	Y	N
2 Whitaker (D)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
8 Allen (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X
4 Brooks (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert (D)	?	N	Y	Y	X
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
MAINE					
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND					
6 Beall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	?	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	N	Y	?	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	?	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	X	?
2 Meader (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	✓	X	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne County					
15 Dingell (D)	?	N	Y	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	?	N	Y	Y	✓
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N

*Vote cast by Underwood.

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 310 (chart)
Kentucky, col. 1—Asterisk should be beside vote of Watts (D), (not Whitaker(D)).

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	X
MISSOURI					
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	✓	?	Y	N
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	?	N	Y	?	?
7 Short (R)	?	Y	N	N	N
11 Bakewell (R)	Y*	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	?
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
39 Cole (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	Y	?	✓
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
42 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	?
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
30 Wharton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
15 Celler (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
17 Coudert (R)	?	N	Y	Y	✓
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Rooney (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
NORTH CAROLINA					
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	X
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Durham (D)	?	N	Y	?	X
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Breen (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Belcher (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
3 Angell (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
33 Buchanan, F. (D)	Y	?	?	-	-
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	?	✓
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Murray (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Sittler (R)	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	N	Y	Y	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Riley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	X
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Davis (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	N
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
3 Frazier (D)	Y	X	?	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
18 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	Y	✓	?	Y	X
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Wilson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
VERMONT					
AL Prouty (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
5 Kee, John (D)	?	N	Y	-	-
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N
6 Van Pelt (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?

*Vote cast by Sullivan.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Naval Vessels; Military Construction; Defense Land Transfer; Pensions; Automobiles for Veterans

1. Naval Vessel Construction (HR 1001). Authorize construction of 500,000 tons of modern naval vessels (including a 57,000-ton aircraft carrier) and modernization of 1 million tons of existing vessels. (See story, p. 291.) Passage of bill. Passed, 365-0, Jan. 17.
2. Military Construction (HR 4914). Authorize $5.78 billion for construction at military and naval installations in the U.S. and overseas. (See story, p. 293.) Passage of bill. Passed, 353-5, Aug. 14.
3. Defense Land Transfer Act (HR 3096). Repeal restrictions on transfer of military real property, and permit certain transfers of military and defense property with approval of Senate and House Armed Services Committees. (See story, p. 295.) Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 254 "yeas" required.) Passed, 312-68, May 17.
4. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability. (See story, p. 295.) Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 242 "yeas" required). Passed, 318-45, Aug. 17.
5. Veterans' Automobiles (S 1864). Continue authority of Veterans' Administration to provide automobiles for disabled veterans, and extend program to additional veterans. (See story, p. 299.) Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 184 "yeas" required). Passed, 223-53, Oct. 20.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	365	353	312	318	223
NAYS	0	5	68	45	53

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	194	193	130	167	117
NAYS	0	1	67	29	28

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	171	159	181	151	105
NAYS	0	4	1	15	25

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Murdock (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Engle (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	N
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	?	Y	?	?
Los Angeles County					
18 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	?	Y	√	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Sikes (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?
GEORGIA					
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Gelder (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	?	Y	?	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts (D)	?*	?	Y	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	N	?	Y
LOUISIANA					
8 Allen (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
6 Beall (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Miller (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	?
7 Lane (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	*
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Detroit--Wayne County					
15 Dingell (D)	?	Y	?	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	?	X	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	?
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

* Disqualified himself because of personal interest in the bill.

*Vote cast by Underwood.

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
MISSISSIPPI					
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	Y	√	?	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	N	X	?
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	?	N	?	Y
MONTANA					
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
NEVADA					
AL Baring (D)	Y	?	Y	√	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	N	√	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	?	Y	N	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
7 Widnall (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK					
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	?
32 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	?
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
42 Miller (R)	?	Y	√	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	?	Y	?	N
33 Taylor (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?
30 Wharton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	X	?	?
15 Celler (D)	?	Y	N	N	?
4 Clemente (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?
17 Coudert (R)	?	Y	Y	X	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?
24 Dollinger (D)	?	Y	N	N	?
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Heffernan (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N
7 Heller (D)	?	Y	N	N	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	?	√	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	?	Y	X	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 O'Toole (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	Y	?	X	N	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
3 Barden (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
9 Doughton (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	√	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	?	Y	?	-
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	?	?	Y	√	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Hess (R)	Y	?	Y	√	?
10 Jenkins (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	?
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	√	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
3 Angell (R)	?	Y	?	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	√	?	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Stockman (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA					
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	Y*	Y	-	Y	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	-	√	-	-
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Neill (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	?	?	Y	?	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	?
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?
5 Green (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	?	Y	?	?
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	?	Y	√	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	?	Y	?	N
5 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Fisher (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Ikard (D)	Y*	-	Y*	-	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
UTAH					
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
VERMONT					
AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	?	?	N	?	Y
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?*	Y	-	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Murray (R)	Y	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
WYOMING					
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?

* Disqualified himself because of personal interest in the bill. *Vote cast by Sullivan. *Vote cast by Frank Buchanan.

*Vote cast by Gossett. *Vote cast by John Kee.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

(Senate votes continued from p. 309)

Senate Votes: UMTS; Veterans' Benefits

1. Universal Military Training and Service Act (S 1). (Continued). Johnson (D Colo.), Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate provisions for universal military training and service. Rejected, 20-68, March 9. (See story, p. 274.)
2. UMTS (S 1). Taft (R Ohio) amendment to limit the act to 4 years or such earlier date as may be specified by joint resolution of Congress. Rejected, 30-58, March 9.
3. UMTS (S 1). Jenner (R Ind.) amendment in the nature of a substitute to extend present draft law and reduce induction age from 19 years to 18 years. Rejected, 18-64, March 9.
4. UMTS (S 1). Passage of bill. Passed, 79-5, March 9.
5. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability. (See story, p. 295.) Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 52 "yeas" required). Passed, 69-9, Sept. 18.
6. Veterans' Automobiles (S 1864). Continue authority of Veterans' Administration to provide automobiles for disabled veterans, and extend program to additional veterans. (See story, p. 299.) Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 44 "yeas" required). Passed, 55-10, Oct. 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	20	30	18	79	69	55
NAYS	68	58	64	5	9	10

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	2	2	1	44	37	30
NAYS	44	45	42	0	7	10

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	18	28	17	35	32	25
NAYS	24	13	22	5	2	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	X	✓	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	?
COLORADO						
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Benton (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA						
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?
INDIANA						
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
IOWA						
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Underwood (D)	-	-	-	-	Y	?
Clements (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA						
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
MAINE						
Brewster (R)	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	X	✓	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Moody (D)	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	✓	Y	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MONTANA						
Ecton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
NEVADA						
Malone (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Tobey (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	?
NEW JERSEY						
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Ives (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff (R)	N	X	X	Y	N	?
Martin (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND						
Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
TENNESSEE						
Kefauver (D)	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Flanders (R)	X	X	X	✓	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd (D)	N	N	X	✓	N	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	X	✓	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Cain (R)	N	N	N	Y	✓	?
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	?
WYOMING						
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

MISCELLANEOUS and ADMINISTRATIVE

Major Actions

Postal Rate Increase
RFC Reorganization
Crime Investigation
Internal Security

Parcel Post Limits

S 1335—P. L. 199

Summary — Despite Post Office Department opposition, the Congress in 1951 passed legislation reducing size and weight limits on fourth class (parcel post) mail, to get the Post Office Department "out of the freight business." The restrictions were applied only to and from first - class post offices — those of large cities. Exempted were live baby fowl and plant parcels.

Identical bills were introduced in the House (April 2) by M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.) and in the Senate (April 13) by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) for himself and four other Senators. The Post Office and Civil Service Committees of both chambers conducted hearings on them.

The Senate Committee approved S 1335 with amendments on Aug. 21; the Senate passed it by voice vote on Sept. 6. The House Committee approved the bill Sept. 24 with further amendments. These the House accepted. It added an exemption, and passed the bill Oct. 8.

The Senate requested a conference and the House agreed on Oct. 15. In conference the House - passed version on S 1335 was accepted, and this was agreed to by both House and Senate on Oct. 17.

The President signed S 1335 on Oct. 24.

Provisions — S 1335, as finally passed, applied to fourth - class mail sent to or from first-class post offices (those of larger cities) and set limits of:

40 pounds in the first and second zones and 20 pounds in the third to eighth zones. The previous limit had been 70 pounds in all zones.

72 inches for length and girth combined. This limit previously was 100 inches.

Limits on packages to and from rural areas, Army and Fleet post offices and possessions and territories were unchanged at 100 inches in girth and length combined and 70 pounds in weight.

Parcels containing books, live plants, trees, shrubs or agricultural commodities were also exempted.

Background—The Parcel Post service was established in 1912 to provide transportation service for small parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight and 72 inches in length and girth combined. Later orders of the Postmaster General gradually liberalized these limits to 70 pounds and 100 inches.

During the fiscal year 1950, according to reports of the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees, the Parcel Post service handled 1,008,631,565 pieces weighing 6,950,255,267 pounds. Only .537 per cent of the packages exceeded 50 pounds in weight but this aggregate covered 5 million parcels and 300 million pounds.

The Committee reports said that because of a difference which has developed between parcel post rates and Railway Express rates, the Post Office Department was in the express and freight business while motor carriers and the Railway Express Agency competing for similar business were faced with a very critical loss of revenue because of the diversion of parcel shipping from Railway Express to Parcel Post. Not only had the companies suffered considerable financial loss, the reports continued, but 40,000 Railway Express employees had lost their jobs.

The Committees felt that even increasing parcel post rates to cover costs would not correct the difference because such items as the $50 million annual contribution by the government toward retirement of postal employees, free rents in government buildings, and taxes would not show in Post Office Department costs but must be accounted for in charges by private firms.

The Committees heard testimony that approximately 93 per cent of all parcels were sent to patrons of the 2,500 first - class post offices in communities where alternate express facilities were available, so that they were not dependent upon the service to receive merchandise.

SENATE

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on April 13 introduced S 1335, to readjust the fourth - class mail size and weight limitations, for himself and George A. Smathers (D Fla.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.).

Committee

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee opened hearings on S 1335 April 26. K. N. Merritt of the Railway Express Agency endorsed the proposal to reduce the size and weight limits, saying the Parcel Post business of the Post Office Department was the direct cause of the drop in Railway Express business and employment. The Department was in the freight business in competition with private enterprise, he said.

Other support came from Hartman Barber of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL), while opposition was voiced by Frank B. Taussig, executive vice - president of the Grolier Society, New York, and Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress.

On April 27 mail order firms opposed the bill. Witnesses included Paul W. Brown of Sears, Roebuck and Co., who challenged Merritt's testimony. Brown contended the public interest was not "best served by depriving citizens in the larger towns of a service still made available to citizens of towns with slightly less population." Brown said the decrease in express business was caused by a diversion to truck movement at lower rates.

This stand was supported by Edward B. Rubin of Spiegel, Inc., Chicago; Faye Waggoner of Aldens, Inc., Chicago, and by a representative of Wm. E. Wright and Sons Co., West Warren, Mass.

Opponents of S 1335 testifying May 2 included Paul H. Bolton, National Association of Wholesalers, Alvin Voges, Florida Express Fruit Shippers Association, J. T. Sanders, the National Grange, and Lloyd King, American Text Book Publishers Institute.

In letters to the Committee dated July 13 and Aug. 15 Postmaster General J. M. Donaldson said the Post Office Department opposed the bill on the ground that it discriminated against patrons of first and second-class post offices. He also said it would take considerably more time for window clerks to handle parcels if they had to determine the clast of post office at the place of address before determining the mailability of packages and "any increase in the time required to accept parcels would be a substantial increase in the expenditures for handling this class of mail."

The bill as introduced had set the weight limit for zones three to eight at 20 pounds and had excepted from size restrictions only packages to or from third and fourth-class post offices. The Committee proposed changing the weight limit for zones three to eight to 30 pounds, and exempted from the new limits baby fowl, live plants, trees, shrubs and agricultural commodities.

With these amendments, the Committee recommended passage, reporting the bill to the Senate on Aug. 21 (legislative day, Aug. 1).

Floor Action

The Senate passed S 1335 by voice vote on Sept. 6.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) contended passage constituted a "serious discrimination" against parcel post users in big cities. One of the bill's sponsors, Johnston agreed, but said the exceptions for third and fourth-class post offices were necessary if rural areas were to be served at all. Since the express companies cannot serve them, he said, the Post Office Department must.

Lehman also objected that the bill would not save the Post Office money but that, on the contrary, its expenses might be increased by shippers breaking large packages into smaller ones. Johnston also agreed that this might happen, but said the Department lacked facilities to handle packages as large as were permitted, and that the Department was putting express companies out of business by doing so.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said passage of the bill would put the express companies "on trial". If they failed to provide adequate service, he said, Congress might revert to a larger parcel post service.

Neely contended that the "unfair competition" of the government's service had "robbed 32,000 express employees of their jobs in the last four years."

Before passage of the bill Johnston won adoption of an amendment adding books to the exceptions from the new size and weight limitations.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Frank Carlson (R Kan.) — Exempt books containing no advertising matter. Voice vote.

HOUSE

M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.) introduced HR 3465, identical to S 1335 as introduced, on April 2.

Committee

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings on HR 3465 Sept. 18 - 20. Spokesmen for the Railway Express Agency, Inc., again urged adoption of the measure as a step toward getting the Post Office "out of the freight business." Alfred L. Hammell, president of Railway Express, attacking what he called "unfair competition" offered by parcel post, said parcel post operations in the previous five years had lost over $350 million, despite the fact that operations were tax-free and that the Post Office did not pay for the space in government-owned buildings.

Deputy Postmaster General Vincent C. Burke said that changing the weight limitations would only result in an increased number of smaller parcels and said that higher rates would do more to cut volume. The reason the Post Office handled so many packages, he said, was that "we operate the greatest bargain counter going."

He urged that if Congress enacted the bill it provide uniform weight limits for all areas without exceptions. The different limits and exemptions of the Senate bill would make the law very difficult to administer, Burke argued.

An American Poultry and Hatchery Federation, Inc., representative, William A. Collett, testified in opposition to the bill on Sept. 20. Collett also represented Luziers, Inc., a cosmetic firm.

HR 3465 was approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee on Sept. 21.

A few days later the Committee approved the companion Senate measure, S 1335. Before reporting it on Sept. 24, however, the Committee amended it to restore the original weight limit of 20 pounds for the third to eighth zones, instead of the 30 pound limit set by the Senate. The House Committee also restricted the new limits to first-class post offices by adding second-class offices to those exempted.

Floor Action

These committee amendments were accepted by the House and the measure was passed by voice vote on Oct. 8. The House also amended S 1335 to except parcels to and from Army and Fleet post offices and possessions and territories from the new smaller limits.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), Burnside, James S. Golden (R Ky.) and John Lesinski Jr. (D Mich.), all of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, supported the bill with statements explaining that its purpose was to stop Post Office Department competition with private enterprise.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Committee — Limit to 20 pounds weight of parcels to parcel post zones three to eight. Voice vote.

Committee — Remove size and weight limitations from packages to or from second - class post offices. Voice.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Exempt from bill's provisions parcels to and from Army, Fleet, territorial and possession's post offices. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) — Extend new weight and size limits to all classes of post offices. Voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The Senate on Oct. 12 requested a conference on the bill, and on Oct. 15 the House agreed.

The Senate version set new weight limits of 40 pounds for the first and second zones and 30 pounds for zones three to eight. The House limited the weight for the third to eighth zones to 20 pounds. The Senate had exempted only third and fourth - class post offices; the House also exempted second - class post offices, and parcels to and from the Army and Fleet post offices, possessions and territories.

In both weight limits and zone exemptions, the House version was accepted in conference. Both House and Senate approved the conference report on S 1335 by voice votes on Oct. 17.

President Truman signed the bill on Oct. 24, and S 1335 became Public Law 199.

Postal Rate Increases

S 1046—P. L. 233

Summary — A boost in postal charges to increase revenues by $117 million annually was passed by Congress in 1951 at Administration request.

President Truman, in a Feb. 27 message to Congress, asked for legislation to double the price of post cards and third-class bulk mail rates, and "at least" double over a three-year period the rates on second-class mail, which includes magazines and newspapers.

Identical bills were introduced within a few days by Chairmen of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees. Extensive hearings were conducted by both committees. Publishers' representatives protested the proposed increases; some opposed any increases, others insisted they should not be as high as the original bills provided. Representatives from religious, educational, philanthropic, agricultural and fraternal organizations testified that their groups could not afford any increases.

Lo, The Penny Post Card

Among the rate increases was one that ended (on Jan. 1, 1952) the penny post card. The increase to two cents was an Administration suggestion, as were the hikes voted in rates on drop letters, special delivery and registered letter fees.

Some other Administration proposals were modified. A 30 per cent hike, over a three-year period, was authorized in second-class rates; and a 50 per cent increase was granted in third-class bulk mail rates.

Senate passage came Sept. 7, while the House acted finally Sept. 19. A month later, both chambers accepted by voice votes the conference report that reconciled many differences between their versions. First-class, air mail and fourth-class increases, all approved by the Senate, were dropped in conference. However, a Senate amendment adding a Title II on annual leave for government employees was retained. (For Annual Leave story, see page 323.)

President Truman signed S 1046 on Oct. 30 and it became Public Law 233.

Provisions — The act as passed would:

Increase from one cent to two cents the rate on post cards and drop letters after Jan. 1, 1952. Post cards bought in lots of 50 or more were to cost an additional 10 per cent.

Increase second-class postal rates by 30 per cent over a three-year period at the rate of 10 per cent a year, beginning April 1, 1952.

Deny second-class mailing rates to publications containing more than 75 per cent advertising in more than one-half of their issues over a 12-month period. Transportation schedules, fares and related information were specifically excepted from the definition of advertising.

Exempt from second-class rates increases publications of non-profit religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, fraternal or veterans organizations and publications designed for use in classroom or for religious instruction, whether or not published for profit. Publishers were required to file proof of qualification with the Postmaster General.

Increase the minimum charge for third-class bulk matter from one cent to one and one-half cents per piece, effective July 1, 1952. Non-profit organizations' publications were exempted from these third-class increases, too.

Increase the special delivery fee for first-class mail as follows: From 15 cents to 20 for mail under two pounds; from 25 to 35 cents for mail weighing two to 10 pounds; and from 35 to 50 cents for pieces over 10 pounds.

Increase special delivery fees for other classes of mail from 25 to 35 cents for mail under two pounds, from 35 to 45 cents for mail between two and 10 pounds, and from 45 to 60 cents for mail over 10 pounds.

Provide various registration fee increases. On material up to $5 in value the fee was increased from 20 cents to 40; between $5 and $25 the increase was from 35 cents to 55 cents; between $400 and $500 the increase was from $1 to $1.25; and between $900 and $1,000 the increase was from $1.50 to $1.75.

Authorize the Postmaster General to prescribe fees for special services such as registry, money orders, collect-on-delivery mail, insurance, and return receipts.

Establish a Joint Committee on the Postal Service to be composed of three members each from the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service. The joint committee received an authorization of $100,000 to investigate and report before Jan. 15, 1953, on: Rates and charges in relation to handling costs, by classes and services; extent to which costs of free postal service, overage on international postal service, subsidies provided by acts of Congress and services provided by other government agencies should be excluded in computing postal costs; expenditures on behalf of the Post Office by other government agencies such as employees' retirement, use of government buildings, maintenance services, etc., and extent to which expenses in excess of revenues are justified in the public interest.

Establish revised federal vacation and sick leave system for all government employees to become effective Jan. 6, 1952. (See Page 323.)

Background — In 1949 Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson reported that his department annually went $550 million in the red, and requested increases in rates to reduce that part of the debt attributable to general mail users. Bills to provide partial relief were introduced in both houses and received Committees' approval, but did not receive floor action during 1949.

The House passed its bill on Feb. 9, 1950, by voice vote. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee conducted new hearings on the House-passed bill in April, May and June, but took no action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 427-429).

President Truman, in a message to Congress Feb. 27, 1951, said that the mail service deficit for fiscal 1952 would be about $521 million and that all major types of postal service except first - class mail were provided at a loss. He proposed that postage on post cards be raised from one cent to two cents, that second - class mail rates be "at least" doubled, that the rate on third - class mail be increased from one cent to two cents, and that rates for special services be increased "by enough to eliminate the deficit in this portion of the postal operation."

Bills to increase the postal revenues were introduced on Feb. 28 by Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and on March 6 by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman of the Senate Committee.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee conducted 18 days of hearings on S 1046 between March 20 and May 17. Postmaster Donaldson was the first witness. He discussed provisions of the bill in detail, and said that if Congress opposed the increases, thus tacitly endorsing the Post Office's operating at a deficit, it should not charge inefficient management.

Donaldson said the proposed increases would furnish only about $166 million to apply against the annual deficit of about $500 million. Much of this deficit, he said, was from "advertising matter" sent through the mails at reduced rates.

At further hearings on April 3, W. C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, supported the bill, but proposed various amendments, including an increase in first - class postal rates and airmail rates, and the request that postal functions cut for economy reasons in April, 1950, be restored.

Next day E. T. Meredith, general manager of the Meredith Publishing Company which issues "Better Homes and Gardens" and other publications told the Committee that some magazines would fail under the impact of doubled postal rates. J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel for the National Grange, said that the postal service should be viewed according to its benefits to the public and the nation, and that "commercial considerations should not be the over - riding factor in postal legislation."

Other witnesses who opposed the bill April 4 included E. Urner Goodman, National Welfare Social Assembly of New York, and Carl Seifert, Pennsylvania Association of Colleges.

Propose Smaller Increase

Publishers representing 207 small and medium - size magazines told the Senate Committee April 10 that the proposed 100 per cent rate increase in second - class rates would put many such publications out of business. They suggested an increase of not more than 25 per cent, spread over three years.

The witnesses included Donald Snyder, Boston, publisher of the Atlantic Monthly; Borden Putnam, New York, partner in the accounting firm of J. K. Lasser and Co.; William J. Rooke, Atlanta, president of the W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., and Albert Kalmbach of Milwaukee, president of the Kalmbach Publishing Co.

Newspaper publishers appeared before the Senators April 11 and opposed the 100 per cent increase. Spokesmen included C. C. Lane, assistant business manager of the New York Times, and Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Lane said enough second-class mail would be diverted to other channels to leave little if any increased postal revenue. Williams suggested a 10 per cent increase and a reassessment of the entire problem.

Spokesmen for farm publishers, Charles E. Sweet, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan., and John B. Gordon of the Progressive Farmer, told the Committee April 12 they would be willing to accept a 30 per cent increase, but that the 100 per cent boost would wreck their businesses.

George J. Hecht, publisher of "Parents' Magazine" and other periodicals, said in testimony April 13 the postal department is a service institution and that no more effort should be made to cut out its deficit than to make Agriculture Department services to pay their way.

Religious Publications

Dr. Daniel Poling, Philadelphia, editor of "The Christian Herald", and other religious editors testitified their publications would be hard hit by a mail - rate increase. The others included Dr. Herbert F. Osteyee, American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, speaking for a group of Protestant publishing houses, and F. A. Fink, president of the Catholic Press Association of the U. S.

Benjamin Bogin, vice president of Conde Nast publications, Greenwich, Conn., proposed a one-third increase in second class rates, spread over three years. Mrs. Eleanor Walker, publisher of "The Grade Teacher," Darien, Conn., testified that her publication could stand no more than a 15 per cent increase.

William H. Kircher of "The Farmer," St. Paul, Minn., asked that farm publications be treated as educational media.

Wendell Berge and A. Alvis Layne, Jr., representing Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., composed of 506 members, argued April 17 that a proposed 100 per cent increase in third class mail rates would fail to raise the expected revenue.

Opposing a hike in third class rates and the c.o.d. fee were Sigmond A. Robinson, Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis; L. B. Whitehouse, of Morton Manufacturing Corp., Lynchburg, Va., and Edward F. Dinan of Fashion Frocks, Inc., Cincinnati.

Spokesmen for the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the American Humane Association and its 600 affiliates also opposed the postal rate bill.

NEA Representative

Ed M. Anderson, representing the National Editorial Association (about 6,000 members) testified April 18 that his group would be willing to accept "reasonable" increases of not more than 30 per cent, spread over three years, provided the Post Office Department improved its service, that a thorough survey was made of postal rate structures, that free rural mail was retained and equality to costs was instituted. The suggested rise in second class rates, he said, "is entirely too great."

R. J. Christian, representing 20 Seventh Day Adventist publishing houses told the Committee, "the proposed rates constitute an actual and real danger to the freedom of the press by imposing burdens and restrictions not hitherto known in this country."

O. R. Strackbein, legislation representative of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, said more accurate information was needed on postal rates before Congress considered increasing them.

Witnesses April 19 on S 1046 included E. J. Volz, of the International Photo - Engravers Union, Charles E. Foster of the Disabled American Veterans, Sam O'Neal of the National Council on Business Mail, John McDonald Kane of the Mail Advertising Service Association, and Edward N. Mayer, Jr., of the Direct Mail Advertising Association. All opposed the legislation.

Would Wipe Out Profits?

A. L. Cole, business manager of "Reader's Digest", testified April 20 on behalf of the National Association of Magazine Publishers in opposition to the proposed second class rate increase. It would wipe out net profits of many of his group's 343 members, he contended.

George L. Warfel of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers on April 23 argued that the proposed increase in special delivery rates would reduce the volume and raise the unit cost.

Herbert G. Pillen of the Controlled Circulation Newspapers of America, Inc., protested the proposed rate increase in free - distribution newspapers and urged for such publications standard second class mailing privileges.

William D. Patterson of the Saturday Review of Literature opposed an increase in book mailing rates. Angus McDonald of the National Farmers Union opposed any rate hikes which would reduce rural area service.

In favor of the proposed increases was Charles L. Ashcraft, of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association.

Testifying April 24 in opposition to the second class increase were two Curtis Publishing Co. spokesmen, Walter D. Fuller, chairman, and L. H. Palmer. The hike would force diversion to other distribution methods and bring an actual loss in postal receipts, they contended.

Samuel Neusner of the Jewish Ledger Publications, Hartford, Conn., opposed the second class increase April 25. A brief from Edward Stevens of the Connecticut Editorial Association supported Neusner's views.

Frank B. Taussig of the Grolier Society, Inc., publisher of sets of educational books, opposed the bill. Dr. Luther Harris Evans of the Library of Congress asked that books be given second class mailing privileges.

Witnesses Clash

A clash occurred May 1 when a present and a former postal official testified. Vincent C. Burke, deputy postmaster general, referring to a magazine article by another witness, objected to "blows below the belt." The other witness, James J. Doran, former director of budget and planning rates for the Post Office Department, had criticized some postal practices in his article. In his testimony, Doran said the Department could save money by dropping some procedures.

On April 25, the National Farmers Union filed a statement with the Committee calling for higher rates for publications carrying much advertising.

In another appearance before the Committee May 17, Postmaster General Donaldson said he would not object to an increase in first - class letter mail rates if the other classes would pay more.

Noting that some newspaper spokesmen strongly opposed raising second - class rates for publications, Donaldson said "publishers will not be hurt very much" even if these rates were doubled.

Meantime, a bipartisan group of eight Senators had on April 12 introduced a resolution calling for a joint Congressional committee to study postal rates and policies. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), heading the group, said Congress lacked "sufficient information to legislate intelligently on such complicated and controversial questions as postal rates." The resolution (S J Res 60,) would have set up a joint committee composed of members of both houses. It also would have established an advisory body of representatives of the public, commercial mail users, management engineering and accounting firms, public transportation and distribution concerns, postal employee groups and the Post Office Department.

Among matters to have been considered were mailing privileges of newspapers and whether Post Office figures on mailing costs were accurate. Other Senators sponsoring S J Res 60 were Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.), Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), William Langer (R N.D.), Herman Welker (R Idaho) and John M. Butler (R Md.).

The provisions of this resolution were later incorporated into S 1046.

Committee

The Committee approved S 1046 on July 17, after preparing amendments to increase rates on first class mail from 3 to 4 cents, on airmail letters from 6 to 8 cents and on air postals and post cards from 4 to 5 cents. It agreed to increases in second - class mail, but recommended 10 per cent each year for three years, or a total of 30 per cent, whereas the bill as introduced had called for an increase over three years of 50 per cent.

Religious, temperance, scientific and educational books designed for classroom and religious instruction were exempted from the increased rates. The Committee recommended the third-class bulk mail minimum be 1 1/4 cents the first year and 1 1/2 the second instead of the 2 cents the original bill recommended.

Another amendment was added to the bill on Aug. 14 by the Committee, to provide an increase in fourth class (parcel post) rates to bring in an estimated $63 million additional revenue.

It was estimated that the bill as approved by the Committee would increase postal revenue approximately $360 million.

Floor Action

S 1046, reported in the Senate on Aug. 21, was debated and amended on Sept. 6, and amended further and finally passed on Sept. 7.

As it came before the Senate, the bill contained a provision for restoration of twice-daily mail deliveries in residential areas. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) set off a long debate with an amendment to knock this provision out of the bill. Langer spoke in support of the renewal of two mail deliveries and denounced Postmaster General Donaldson. With only a handful of Members present, the Russell amendment was adopted by voice vote. Next day Langer moved to reconsider this vote, but his motion was rejected on a 17-46 roll call. (For voting, see Page 406.)

Controversy developed Sept. 6 during the debate on the provision increasing cost of air mail stamps. Chief objector was Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) who protested the rate boost would "destroy the airlines." He said that trial of an eight-cent air mail stamp rate during World War II resulted in a sharp decline in air mail volume because it "priced air mail out of the market." When the rate was cut back to six cents, the volume returned, he argued.

But Johnson (D S.C.) said adoption of the amendment would wipe out almost $17 million of revenue.

The Colorado Senator's amendment to strike out the air mail increase was defeated on a roll-call vote, 18-49.

The Committee had recommended two 25 per cent increases in third-class bulk mail rates. An amendment introduced by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) Sept. 6 to cut out the second increase, making the total increase only 25 per cent, was passed by voice vote. Next day the Senate reversed itself in a standing vote on a motion by Long to reconsider, and the Committee provision for an additional 25 per cent increase the second year was accepted.

The Senate also attached to the bill, without opposition, a provision for a

unified leave system for all federal employees.

It turned down, 28-32, an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to increase second-class postal rates a total of 60 per cent over a three-year period. But immediately afterward it accepted, 36-24, an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) which held newspapers to the 30 per cent increase recommended by the Committee, but applied the 60 per cent increase to other second-class mail.

Two amendments submitted by Long to keep some post cards at a penny were turned down, one by a vote of 10-56, the other by standing vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)—Eliminate a provision for restoration of twice-daily mail deliveries in residential areas. Voice vote.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)—Limit increases on third-class bulk mail to 25 per cent by knocking out an additional hike after the first year. Voice.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) — Provide unified system of leave for employees. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.)—Increase newspaper rate 10 per cent each year for three years, and other second-class rates 20 per cent each year for three years. Roll-call vote, 36-24.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)—Strike out an increase—from six to eight cents an ounce—in air mail rates. Roll-call vote, 18-49.

Russell B. Long (D La.)—Exempt postal cards used by individuals, religious, charitable or service organizations from proposed increase. Roll call, 10-56.

Long—Exempt individual handwritten post cards not used for advertising, commercial or political solicitation, from proposed increase. Standing vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)—Increase second-class postal rates 20 per cent each year for three years, instead of 10 per cent. Roll call, 28-32.

HOUSE

The Administration bill (HR 2982) was introduced in the House Feb. 28 by Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Revenue increases from the proposed postal rates hikes were estimated at more than $163 million.

The Committee approved it with amendments on June 7. A majority of the Committee reported it June 11, and minority views were filed Juy 18.

HR 2982 reached the House floor Sept. 19. There it was again amended and passed. The House then took up the Senate - passed bill (S 1046) and amended it by substituting the text of HR 2982. The legislators passed S 1046 and vacated the proceedings by which they had previously passed HR 2982.

Hearings

Committee Hearings on the House bill (HR 2982) started March 6 with the testimony of Postmaster General Donaldson. He supported the President's recommendations for rate increases as the only way to pare the deficit.

The Postmaster General said reduced rate mailing privileges were sometimes "abused" by politicians sending out campaign material.

Benjamin Bogin, vice-president of Conde Nast Publications, and Godfrey Hammond, publisher of Popular Science Monthly and Outdoor Life, testifying March 13, conceded that some increase might be justified but they said the publishing industry thought it should be held to about 30 per cent instead of the 100 per cent the bill stipulated.

Bogin claimed large national magazines with heavy advertising pay their own way through the mails, because zone rates on advertising material are sufficiently high to offset any loss which might result from low rates on editorial material.

Charles E. Sweet of Capper Publications, Inc., said the increase in rates would hike his company's postal bill to "far more" than the company's "gross profit before income taxes last year."

The Post Office Department probably makes a profit on handling the average daily newspaper because the newspapers themselves do most of the sorting, sacking and delivery to the post office — "work they are charging us for," Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N.C. News and Observer and chairman of the Postal Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association told the committee March 30. Postal rates on second-class mail should not be increased more than 30 per cent, he stated.

C. C. Lane of the New York Times, suggested a 10 per cent increase in second-class rates while the Department worked out an accounting system to show how much it cost to handle newspapers. Charles M. Puckette, general manager of the Chattanooga Times, appearing on behalf of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, said postal rates on newspapers should not be boosted more than 25 per cent. A. L. Cole, of "Reader's Digest," testified March 16 that first-class rates should be increased if rates were to go up on other classes of mail.

Some Would Suspend

On April 3, spokesmen for the Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-size Magazine Publishers said increased mailing costs "unquestionably" would force suspension of some publications and cut the already small profits of others.

Opposing the second-class increase April 4 and 5 were: Ed M. Anderson, publisher of five North Carolina weeklies and spokesman for the National Editorial Association which represents 5,000 weeklies and small dailies, Walter D. Fuller, head of the Curtis Publishing Company, speaking for the National Association of Magazine Publishers, J. T. Sanders of the National Grange, E. Urner Goodman, program director of the Boy Scouts of America, representing 21 national health and welfare organizations, and spokesmen for the Inland Daily Press Association, American Association of Advertising Agencies, and the American Federation of Labor.

Farm magazine publishers testifying April 5 said the proposed mail-rate hike would cripple or ruin many publications and damage the dissemination of information to the 17 million farm families.

Other magazine publishers lined up against the rate hike bill April 6. Witnesses fearing hardships for their organizations' publications under a rate increase were Elizabeth A. Smart, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Omar B. Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars; George J. Hecht, president of the Parents' Institute, Inc., and publisher of "Parents' Magazine" and several other periodicals; Godfrey M. Lebhar, Associated Business Publications, and Joy Elmer Morgan, Journal of the National Education Association.

Some of the witnesses suggested smaller rate hikes, but others asked exemption from any increase.

Committee

The Committe began a section-by-section study of the bill May 17. As finally approved by the group June 7, the measure would:

Double the penny post card rate.

Increase second-class rates 60 per cent, spread over three years. This provision was approved on a 17-6 vote, despite the President's original request for a 100 per cent increase.

Continue (1) existing rates for non-profit religious, educational, fraternal and labor publications; (2) the minimum rate on second - class mail of one-eighth cent a piece; and (3) free-in-county rates to small newspapers.

Increase third-class rates 50 per cent. The new rate would be 1 1/2 cents a piece instead of the current one cent each.

Increase the special charge for odd-shaped third-class pieces from three to five cents.

Increase special delivery rates from 15 to 23 cents.

Keep fourth-class book rates at the existing level. (A 25 per cent increase in fourth class rates had been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

A section granting $150 million in pay hikes to postal workers, suggested by Edward H. Rees (R Kans.) was approved June 6, over the objection of Chairman Murray. On June 7, however, the Committee cut out this section, which would have more than offset the mail rate increases.

Reports Bill

After this final change the Committee approved the bill. As reported June 11, it would have increased postal revenues by $123,571,000 the first year and by $138,400,000 after three years.

The House Rules Committee July 20 cleared the bill for floor action but at that time refused to grant a rule waiving points of order made from the House floor. Reconsidering July 24, the Committee granted the waiver. Chairman Murray and others of the Post Office Committee appeared before the Rules group in favor of the point - of - order waiver. Still other Post Office Committee members opposed the request.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) told the Rules Committee he considered the bill invalid and intended to raise that objection when it reached the House floor. He contended the Committee had erroneously overlooked one of its own votes that technically killed the bill.

The Rules group by granting the waiver, blocked Gross from raising this point during the floor debate.

Floor Action

The bill was amended still further when it reached the House floor Sept. 19.

Much of the debate centered around the Committee recommendation for a second - class rate increase of 60 per cent spread over a three - year period. The House refused to cut the figure in half for newspapers alone but accepted an amendment by John E. Lyle, Jr., (D Tex.) limiting the increase to 30 per cent for all second-class mail. Lyle's amendment was accepted on a standing vote of 109-80 and then on a teller vote, 131-98. The only other amendment agreed to by the House was offered by Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) to exempt publications used for instruction in churches and schools from the proposed increase, regardless of whether they were published for profit. Non-profit publications already were exempted by terms of the bill.

Three amendments were ruled out on points of order raised by Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee: Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) would have terminated the free mailing privilege of all goverment agencies and Members of Congress; Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) wanted to prevent rate increases from taking effect until the Postmaster General had restored twice-a-day delivery service; Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) would have authorized further investigations of postal operations to be made by a staff of experts appointed jointly by the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees. This proposal paralleled, on a smaller scale, a provision in the Senate bill (S 1046) setting up a Joint Committee on Postal Services.

Another amendment offered by Corbett would have made the rate on third - class bulk mail 1 1/4 cents a piece instead of 1 1/2 cents. The amendment was rejected on voice vote after Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) pointed out that most third - class mail is handled through postage meters, and that few of the 100,000 postage meters in use could register and print 1/4 cent units.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) charged that many publishers maintained their second - class mailing privilege by keeping "deadheads" (non - paying subscribers) on their circulation list.

He offered an amendment which would have required yearly filing with the Post Office of a sworn list of bona fide subscribers, showing dates and amounts of payment and expiration of subscriptions. The amendment was rejected on voice vote.

During the course of the debate two motions to "strike the enacting clause" — kill the bill — were rejected. The first was offered by Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.) and the second by Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio.)

HR 2982 was passed by voice vote, whereupon the House took up for consideration the Senate - passed bill (S 1046). After substituting the text of HR 2982, the House passed S 1046 by voice vote. Immediately it vacated the earlier action in which it passed HR 2982. The House bill thus went back to the Senate under the number S 1046.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.) — Limit second - class rate increase to 30 per cent. Accepted first by standing vote, 109-80; then by teller vote, 131-98.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) — Exempt publications for classroom or religious instruction use from rate increase. Teller, 89-84 (after first being rejected on standing vote, 64-73).

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Limit second - class rate increase for newspapers to 30 per cent. Voice vote.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Require second - class users to file sworn list of bona fide subscribers yearly. Voice.

Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) — Make third - class bulk rate 1 1/4 cents instead of 1 1/2 cents. Voice.

Corbett — Authorize Senate and House Post Office Committees to employ a joint staff to study postal operations. Ruled out of order.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Provide that rate increases shall not take effect until delivery services are restored. Ruled out of order.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) — Terminate free mailing privileges of all government agencies, including the legislative branch. Ruled out of order.

CONFERENCE

Most sections of the House-passed version of S 1046 differed considerably from the Senate bill. The Senate asked for a conference on Sept. 20, and the House gave its agreement on Sept. 25.

The Senate bill called for an increase in letter postage from 3 to 4 cents and in airmail letters from 6 to 8 cents. The House had raised neither. The conferees decided against these increases.

Both had increased post card rates from one cent to two, and the House had added a provision to charge an additional 10 per cent for post cards in lots of 100 or more. The Senate bill contained no such provision, but in conference it was agreed that an additional 10 per cent be charged on post cards in lots of 50 or more.

The Senate version had provided three increases of 20 per cent each for all bulk second-class mail except newspapers which were to have three increases of 10 per cent each. The House made the 10 per cent increase for three years applicable to all kinds of second-class mail. The House version was accepted.

In the section specifying that publications having more than 75 per cent advertising in more than one-half their issues a year should be ineligible for second-class mailing privileges, the Senate had excepted from the definition of advertising such information as transportation schedules and fares. This exception was agreed to by the House conferees.

The Senate version listed temperance organizations among groups to be exempted from higher second-class postal charges. The House bill did not mention them. In conference, reference to them was omitted, but the conference report explained that this omission did not necessarily exclude them because they might qualify as educational groups, which were exempted from the higher charges.

The House had not exempted the various non-profit groups from the increased rates for third-class mail, while the Senate had. The Senate provision for exemption was accepted.

Third-Class Matter

The Senate bill would have boosted the minimum charge per piece for third-class bulk matter to 1 1/4 cents three months after enactment and 1 1/2 cents a year later. The House bill established the 1 1/2 cent rate beginning July 1, 1952. During House debate it was explained that machines handling much of this mail were unable to print and register units of 1/4 cent, and for this reason the House increase was accepted.

The House increase from three cents to five cents for handling pieces of odd size and shape was rejected in conference.

On fourth-class mail the Senate set new rates higher than those in effect at the time it passed S 1046 on Sept. 7, but less than the rates which became effective Oct. 1 under an order of the Postmaster General agreed to by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This order was the result of a stipulation in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, (P.L. 843, 81st Congress) directing the Postmaster General to establish new rates sufficient to pay the cost of fourth-class service. The House version of S 1046 had not changed fourth-class rates. The conferees deleted the bill's fourth-class provisions, thus allowing the higher rates of the Postmaster General's Oct. 1 order to stand.

The Senate rates for special delivery fees were accepted. The only difference with the House version had been that the House had increased the fee for first-class special delivery under two pounds from 15 cents to 23 cents, while the Senate had raised the rate to only 20 cents.

The group retained provisions of the House bill which authorized the Postmaster General to prescribe fees for such special services as registry, money orders, collect-on-delivery mail, insurance and return receipts.

The Senate version had established a joint House-Senate committee to study the whole postal problem. The House version did not. The conferees amended this Senate section slightly and accepted it.

The Senate bill had also provided for establishment of an advisory council on postal affairs, the council to be composed of representatives of the general public, users of mails, accounting and management engineering firms, postal experts, postal employees organizations, public transportation and distributing organizations, and the Post Office Department. The House-passed bill had not contained this provision, and the conference group deleted it.

The graduated federal leave system which the Senate included in its postal rate bill was approved by the conferees.

Final Action

Both Chambers of Congress on Oct. 19 adopted the conference report on S 1046 by voice votes.

President Truman signed the bill Oct. 30, and it became Public Law 233.

Annual Leave

S 1046 (Title II)—P. L. 233

Summary — A revised graduated leave system for federal employees became law when the bill to readjust postal rates (S 1046) was passed in October of 1951. (For the story on postal rates, see page 318). The path the new leave system took through Congress, in becoming law, was a tortuous one.

Early in the year, four bills were introduced in the House and one in the Senate to reduce annual leave for federal employees. Three bills were introduced in the Senate to give postal employees the same leave privileges as other federal employees.

When the Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 3880) was being considered on the floor June 19, the Senate accepted an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to reduce annual leave of civilian government employees from 26 to 20 days. (For story on Independent Offices Appropriation bill, see page 115.).

Meantime, HR 3605 to grant annual and sick leave privileges to substitute postal employees, was passed by the House June 4, and reached the Senate floor on the consent calendar June 21. Frank Carlson (R Kans.) attempted to attach a proposal to increase annual leave for all postal employees from 15 to 20 days, so that they would receive the same privileges accorded other federal employees by the Douglas rider to HR 3880. Russell B. Long (D La.) objected at that time, however.

Hearings on S 832

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee conducted two days of hearings June 27 and 28 on S 832, which originally would have reduced federal employees' leave to 15 days until the end of the national emergency. The Committee amended the bill to provide a graduated scale of leave based on length of service,

and approved it July 10. The Senate amended it further on July 17, but then postponed further consideration of S 832 when it again took up HR 3605. The Senate amended HR 3605 by substituting for the House-passed bill the amended text of S 832, passed this version, and then requested a conference on HR 3605 that same day, July 17. The House did not appoint conferees.

During consideration of the Treasury - Post Office Departments Appropriation bill (HR 3282) on July 27, the Senate accepted an amendment offered by Douglas, to provide as annual leave for Postal employees the 20 days of the Douglas rider to HR 3880 — which had not yet received final approval. The Senate passed HR 3282 with the Douglas amendment July 27, but in conference the amendment was deleted, and when HR 3282 was passed Aug. 9 it contained no motion of annual leave. (For story on Treasury - Post Office Appropriation bill, see page 134.).

The Douglas rider was retained in HR 3880, however, through two conferences. The bill was passed Aug. 16 and a conference report on it was approved Aug. 31. So the reduction in annual leave to 20 days, retroactive to July 1, 1951, became law for civilian officers and employees.

This was repealed as part of an amendment to S 1046, the bill to readjust postal rates. The amendment introduced Sept. 6 by Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Commission, provided for the same schedule of graduated leave the Senate had previously approved as a substitue for HR 3605. The Senate endorsed the amendment by unanimous voice vote, and passed S 1046, also by voice vote, on Sept. 7. The provisions of this amendment applied to postal workers as well as almost all other civilian employees of the Government.

Before passing S 1046 Sept. 19 the House amended it considerably, omitting the annual leave provisions. These were restored in conference, with slight amendments, and on Oct. 19 both Chambers accepted the conference report. S 1046 was signed by President Truman on Oct. 30 and became Public Law 233.

Provisions — As passed, S 1046 established for postal and all civilian federal workers with certain exceptions made necessary by particular jobs, this graduated annual vacation leave system based on length of service:

Less than three years of service— 13 days leave

Three to 15 years of service — 20 days.

Over 15 years of service — 26 days.

The accumulation of annual vacation leave was limited to 60 days at the end of any year.

All employees were limited to 13 days of sick leave annually, and this was made cumulative without limit.

The new leave system was to take effect Jan. 6, 1952.

Standards Had Varied

Previous vacation leave had been 26 days a year for civil service employees and 15 days annually for postal workers. Previous sick leave with pay was 15 days a year, cumulative to 90 days.

Among laws repealed by the act was the Douglas rider to the 1952 Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 3880, P. L. 137) which cut annual leave for classified government employees from 26 days to 20 starting July 1, 1951. The effect of the repeal was to continue the old rates of leave until S 1046 became operative Jan. 6, 1952.

"LEAVE" FLOOR ACTION

In all, five bills including leave proposals received floor consideration at the first session. Here is a description of the bills and the action on them.

S 832

S 832, to reduce the annual leave of federal employees to 15 days during the national emergency, was introduced Feb. 8 by Francis Case (R S.D.), and was referred to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The Committee conducted hearings June 27 and 28. On June 27, those testifying for the bill included Case, Robert C. Ramspeck, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, spokesmen for the Budget Bureau, and five members of AFL unions of postal workers. Other witnesses basically favoring the bill represented the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.) and the United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Ind.).

Opposing the bill were Mrs. Frances Perkins, Civil Service Commissioner, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL) and the East Coast Metal Trades Conference (AFL).

Organizations represented at the hearing June 28 included the AFL Government Employees Council, the National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (Ind.), the United Public Workers of America (Ind.), and the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

The Committee approved S 832 on July 10, but first substituted for the original text a proposal for a permanent revision of annual and sick leave for federal employees on a graduated scale based on length of service. The substitution also placed postal workers on the same leave basis with civil service workers.

The amended bill would have provided 13 days of annual leave for those with less than two years of service; 20 days a year for two to 15 years in service; and 26 days annually for employees with more than 15 years in the government. The bill also allowed 13 days of sick leave a year for all employees, and stated that this might be accrued indefinitely. The new scale for leave was to have become effective Jan. 6, 1952.

In The Senate

S 832 came up for Senate consideration on July 17. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) explained that it would save the Government 15 million work days with a cash value approximating $178 million, minus about $25 or $30 million because of the increased leave granted postal workers.

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) respecting the effect of leave changes on the wages of employees paid at hourly or daily rates: a committee modification repealing annual leave provisions in HR 3880, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill; and a modified Douglas amendment to make Oct. 14, 1951, the effective date of S 832.

After amending S 832, the Senate took up HR 3605, amended it to substitute the language of S 832 as amended, and passed it by voice vote. It then postponed indefinitely further consideration of S 832.

HR 3605

On April 9 Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) introduced HR 3605 to grant annual and sick leave privileges to substitute postal employees. The bill was reported from the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee on April 26, and was passed on the consent calendar June 4, after acceptance of a committee amendment to include temporary as well as indefinitely employed postal workers.

When it was called up on the Senate consent calendar June 21, Frank Carlson (R Kans.) attempted to attach a proposal to increase from 15 days to 20 days the annual vacation leave for 500,000 postal employees. Russell B. Long (D La.) objected, saying he felt the adjustment should be considered but that he felt it should receive further committee consideration.

The bill reached the Senate floor again on July 17. This time it was amended by substituting the amended text of S 832, and then passed by voice vote. Because of the extensive charges it had made in HR 3605, the Senate then adopted a motion by Pastore to seek a conference with the House on this bill.

The House did not act upon this request for a conference; Congress had taken no final action on HR 3605 when the first session closed.

S 1046

When introduced and through all hearings S 1046 concerned only increased postal rates (see page 318.) But when it reached the Senate floor on Sept. 6, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, introduced as an amendment Title II, to cover annual leave. Johnston explained that this was the same leave system the Senate had passed on July 17 as an amendment to HR 3605 substituting for the House text the Senate text of S 832. Since the House had not named conferees on HR 3605, Johnston said he thought "this is the best way to be sure the system will be considered in conference before the end of the session."

Carlson, Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), William Benton (D Conn.), and William Langer (R N.D.) all endorsed the annual leave amendment, and it was accepted by a unanimous voice vote in the Senate. S 1046 was passed by a voice vote of the Senate Sept. 7.

The House passed a different version of S 1046 on Sept. 19. Its version concerned only postal rates and did not include the annual leave provisions. The Senate requested a conference on S 1046 Sept. 20, and the House acceded on Sept. 25.

In conference the annual leave section was amended slightly and accepted. The Senate had specified 13 days of vacation leave for employees with less than two years of government service, 20 days for employees who had served from two to 15 years, and 26 days for those with over 15 years in service. The conferees changed this to apply the 13 days to employees with up to three years of service, and the 20 days to government workers employed from three to 15 years, leaving 26 days for employees with more than 15 years in federal service. The conference group also added to the list of employees excepted from the new schedule of leave the officers and employees of any corporation under the Farm Credit Administration for which directors were elected or appointed by private interests.

Both Senate and House accepted the conference report by voice votes on Oct. 19, and President Truman signed S 1046 on Oct. 30. It became Public Law 233.

HR 3880

When the Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 3880) was being considered on the Senate floor June 19, Douglas offered an amendment to reduce annual leave of government employees to 20 days. His amendment was approved by a 51 to 26 roll-call vote June 19 (for voting see page 175), and the bill was passed by voice vote of the Senate June 20.

Because of various disagreements between the chambers, this bill was twice referred to conference, but when finally passed Aug. 16 (see page 119), carried the Douglas rider to reduce annual leave, and an amendment by Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) to require employees to forfeit by June 30, 1952, any annual leave earned but unused during 1951.

The annual leave reduction retroactive to July 1, 1951, therefore became Public Law 137 when HR 3880 was approved on Aug. 31. This section of P.L. 137 was repealed, however, by S 1046, P.L. 233.

HR 3282

This was the Treasury - Post Office Departments Appropriations bill for 1952. During Senate consideration of it July 27, Douglas offered an amendment to provide for postal employees the same annual leave set forth for other employees in his rider to HR 3880 — 20 days. Postal employees had been entitled to only 15.

The Douglas amendment first was ruled out of order, but was then accepted by voice vote after the Senate agreed by a 63-0 roll call vote (for voting, see page 177.) to suspend the rules so that Douglas could offer his amendment. Douglas accepted a change offered by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) to extend the provisions of Douglas' amendment to include temporary employees of the Post Office.

The same day the Senate asked for a conference, and on Aug. 1 the House agreed. In conference, the Douglas amendment was deleted, and when HR 3282 was finally passed Aug. 9 it contained no mention of annual leave for either civil service or postal employees.

Other Bills

Four bills on annual leave were introduced in the House, and were referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, but received no action. They were: HR 2378 introduced Feb. 5 by Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.): HR 3032 on March 5 by Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.): HR 3610 on April 9 by Olin E. Teague (D Tex.), and HR 3714 on April 13 by Otto E. Passman (D La.). The first three would have reduced annual leave to 15 days; HR 3714 called for a reduction to 20 days.

In addition to S 832, five other Senate bills on leave, were introduced, but only S 832 received Senate action.

S 411, introduced Jan. 11 by William Langer (R N.D.) and S 534 on Jan. 17 by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) would have granted postal employees 26 days of annual leave instead of the 15 to which they then were entitled.

S 1248 was introduced April 3 by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), and would have provided for temporary and indefinite substitute employees of the Post Office the same annual and sick leave rights granted, classified substitute employees.

S 1046 as passed equalized leave privileges for various classes of employees.

S 1516 introduced by Johnston on May 22 would have allowed employees to transfer accumulated annual leave against any indebtedness accumulated from service prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

Langer on Jan. 8 introduced a bill,, S 198, to allow married women employees maternity leave with pay.

Federal Workers' Raises

S 622 — P.L. 201

Summary — A wage increase of 10 per cent, retroactive to July 1, 1951, for all civil service and various other federal employees was authorized by Congress Oct. 19. Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee said the legislation would affect about 1,100,000 employees and cost about $418,000,000 annually.

Bills for a 17 per cent boost in wages were introduced by Rep. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) on Jan. 3 and by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) on Jan. 22. During their consideration May 16 Civil Service Commission Chairman, Robert L. Ramspeck, proposed a 6.97 per cent increase; President Truman on July 12 suggested a seven per cent raise, and on June 20 CIO Government and Civil Employees Organizing Committee spokesman said a 20 per cent increase would be "very modest."

The Senate passed S 622 on Sept. 17, providing a 10 per cent pay raise up to a maximum of $800 a year, but specifying no minimum. The House acted on Sept. 20, first passing its own bill and then substituting that text under the Senate bill number. The House bill would have granted a flat $400 a year raise to employees with the exception of legislative staff, for whom it provided a 10 per cent increase to a maximum of $800.

In conference the Senate's 10 per cent increase, with a maximum of $800 and a minimum of $300, received approval. Both Chambers adopted the conference report on Oct. 19, the President signed S 622 on Oct. 24, and it became Public Law 201.

Provisions — S 622 as finally passed provided a 10 per cent raise for classified "white - collar" federal employees, with a minimum of $300 to employees earning less than $3,000 a year, and a maximum of $800 for employees earning more than $8,000 annually.

Background — The Post Office and Civil Service Committee report to the Senate on July 20 based its recommendation for pay increases to the "white-collar" workers upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics Price Index which listed the cost of living in April, 1951, as 184.6 compared with 169.7 in October, 1949, the time of the last previous pay increase.

The report said there had been no wage increases and some decreases between 1930 and 1945; and average increases of 15.9 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 11 per cent and 4.1 per cent in July, 1945, 1946 and 1948, and October, 1949. The 1945-1948 increases, however, had been heavily weighted in favor of lowest-bracket employees, and upper-bracket employees had received 14.2 per cent raises at most until 1949 when three new grades were established for 400 employees at the top of the general schedule.

The report also mentioned that "blue-collar" employees had received pay boosts because they were paid on the basis of local prevailing wages.

The Committee felt that almost equal dollar increases to all employees "compressed the pay schedules to a point where job values are distorted," increasing the relative value of simpler, less difficult and less responsible jobs and decreasing the relative value of the more complex, difficult and responsible jobs.

"In a career service," the Committee said, "the result is to offer less incentive to the more capable employes to assume more responsible positions in the service, or even to remain in a service which is unwilling to recognize in a substantive manner the differences in job requirements."

SENATE

Chairman Johnston (D S.C.) of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee Jan. 22 introduced S 622 to raise the wages of classified government workers. The bill would have provided a 17 per cent increase on that part of an employee's wages up to $5,000 a year.

Hearings

Hearings on Johnston's measure started May 16 when a joint meeting of Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittees heard Chairman Robert L. Ramspeck of the Civil Service Commission propose a 6.97 per cent wage boost for federal employees.

Ramspeck said such a raise would be fair and "within the general limitation established by the economic stabilization agency" for wage increases. He explained that the 6.97 figure had been arrived at using as a starting point the cost of living index report of Jan. 15, 1950.

The across-the-board percentage increase proposed by Ramspeck would have averaged $255 a year for each employee under Civil Service, or a total of about $254,000,000 annually, he said. The pay raise would have ranged from $165 to $800 a year for the classified civil service workers and from $100 to $310 a year for the custodial workers and guards.

Ramspeck said federal employees in the lower classifications were better paid than those in private industry, but that private industry paid better in the middle and top grade jobs than did the federal government.

Samuel Edes of the Wage Stabilization Board testified before the Senate Subcommittee May 23 that government workers could receive pay increases of 10 per cent or more without violating the national wage policy. The Wage Stabilization Act did not set a 10 per cent maximum on pay boosts or require that Jan. 15, 1950, be used as the date for calculating raises where hardship or inequities resulted from rising living costs, he said.

Officers of various government employee unions testified for wage boosts larger than the 6.97 per cent proposed by the Civil Service Commission.

Subcommittee Chairman John O. Pastore (D R.I.) told the group on May 23 that he would recommend the increase be 8.7 per cent.

On July 12 President Truman sent messages to the Senate and House Committee Chairmen asking for a 7 per cent "across the board" pay increase for federal workers. Such a pay boost was necessary, he said, to keep the government staffed with competent employees.

Committee's Recommendation

Shortly after the President's message was received the Committee approved an increase of 8.8 per cent for most civil service workers, with a limit of $800 a year. This top limit lowered the average increase to 8.4 per cent. Johnston explained the Committee action was based on the recommendations of its Subcommittee which had completed its work before the President's views were known.

Floor Action

S 622 was passed Sept. 17 after two days of floor action.

Several amendments were accepted to include under the bill's provisions increases for foreign service employees, doctors and nurses in the

Veterans Administration, employees of the judiciary, and some District of Columbia workers.

Hikes Retroactive

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by William Langer (R N.D.) to make the pay increases retroactive to July 1, 1951.

Langer also offered an amendment to provide a minimum increase of $400 a year or 8.8 per cent — whichever is greater — and a maximum of $800 a year. However, a substitute amendment, offered by A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and accepted by the Senate, raised the pay hike to 10 per cent for federal workers. The amendment also limited the increase to $800 a year but eliminated the minimum $400 increase in the Langer amendment.

Monroney said that Langer's amendment would mean a 28 per cent increase for some lower-paid employees. This, he warned, might precipitate new pay raises in private industry and add to inflation.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) — Include employees of the judiciary who are under classified rates of pay Voice vote.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Increase rates of basic compensation for Foreign Service officers by 8.8 per cent or $800 a year —whichever is less. Modified by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to include persons in Foreign Service under the Classification Act of 1949. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Make pay increases retroactive to July 1, 1951. Voice.

Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) — Limit annual compensation of director, officers, and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives, to $13,800. Voice.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.)—Extend pay increase of 8.8 per cent or $800 a year to the following employees of the District of Columbia: Metropolitan police, United States park police, White House police, fire department, board of education and teachers. Modified by Johnston (D S.C.) to increase pay raise to 10 per cent instead of 8.8 per cent. Voice.

Langer — Establish compensation schedule to provide for a minimum increase of $400 a year or 8.8 per cent —whichever was greater — but not to exceed $800 per year. Modified by A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) to establish a compensation schedule to provide for a 10 per cent increase or $800 a year — whichever is less — for classified employees (while eliminating the $400 minimum increase) and provide that charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of $2,610 a year and head charwomen working part time at $2,750 a year. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Increase rate of basic compensation for physicians, dentists, nurses, and other employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans Administration by 10 per cent or $800 a year — whichever is less. Voice.

HOUSE

House bill HR 339, identical to S 622 as introduced, was submitted by Rep. Rhodes on Jan. 3. House Post Office and Civil Service Committee hearings were conducted on this bill, and it was amended by the House and passed by voice vote on Sept. 20. The House immediately vacated its action in passing HR 339, substituted the text of HR 339 for the text of S 622, then passed S 622 as amended.

Hearings

The first hearing on HR 339 was a joint meeting with the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee at which Chairman Ramspeck testified. (See Senate section of this story, above.)

Ramspeck again testified June 14 before the House group, recommending a 6.9 per cent across-the-board pay raise for nearly one million classified government workers. It was estimated that the increase would add about $250 million a year to federal payrolls.

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) opposed the recommendation, saying the government instead should reduce the number of federal civilian employees and cut down the annual leave with pay granted to government workers.

Urges Temporary Increase

Murray suggested that the Committee give serious consideration to a temporary cost of living increase of not more than $300 to workers in the lower pay brackets, for one year.

Ramspeck argued that his raise recommendation compared with an average seven per cent increase enjoyed in comparable work in private industry.

On June 20 Richard Shoemaker of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO.) testified that the 6.9 per cent increase suggested by the Civil Service Commission was "peanuts" and out of touch with current living costs. Shoemaker said a 20 per cent increase would be "very modest" and would be based on "justice and equity."

Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employees (independent), also recommended a pay increase and urged that greater emphasis be placed upon quality rather than quantity in the federal service so that money ultimately could be saved.

James A. Campbell, American Federation of Government Employees (AFL), likewise backed the pay increase.

Committee's Proposal

As approved by the Committee Aug. 1, HR 339 provided a $400 yearly pay increase for all civil service employees and many others, retroactive to July 1. Annual cost was estimated at $400 million for the 1,000,000 workers. Before reporting the bill Aug. 23, the Committee agreed to an amendment offered by Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) requiring non-defense agencies to absorb the increases in salaries without resorting to supplementary fund requests.

Floor Action

When the measure reached the House floor Sept. 20, it was amended to grant legislative employees a raise of either $400 a year or 10 per cent, whichever was larger. The 10 per cent increase was limited to a maximum of $800.

The House by a 118-117 teller vote struck out Corbett's amendment to require non-defense agencies to pay the salary increases from existing funds.

As passed by the House HR 339 also provided for a 20 cent an hour increase for federal employees paid on an hourly basis.

After passing HR 339 by voice vote the House took up the Senate-passed bill, S 622, amended it to substitute the text of HR 339 as passed, and by voice vote passed its text under the number S 622. Passage of HR 339 then was vacated, by unanimous consent.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — (to HR 339) Grant raise of $400 a year or 10 per cent — whichever was greater — to federal legislative employees. Voice vote.

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) — (to HR 339) Delete section requiring non-defense federal agencies to pay the salary raises without supplementary funds. Teller, 118-117.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Substitute HR 339 text for text of S 622. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) — (to HR 339) Extend $400 annual raise to county and state committeemen under the agricultural program. Voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The Senate requested a conference on S 622 on Sept. 22, and the House agreed Sept. 25.

Conferees agreed on a schedule giving employees a 10 per cent raise, but providing a minimum boost of $300 for employees making less than $3,000 a year, and a maximum increase of $800 for employees above the $8,000 level.

The House had voted a flat $400 increase to all employees while the Senate had voted a straight 10 per cent increase with an $800 ceiling, but with no minimum provision.

Provisions for similar pay increases for District of Columbia policemen, firemen, school teachers and per diem employes had been included in the Senate version of S 622 but were deleted in conference. Senate conferees agreed to act upon a separate bill the House had passed for these raises.

Chambers Approve

Both House and Senate quickly gave approval to the conference report on S 622. The House passed it Oct. 19 by a roll-call vote of 318-26. (For voting, see page 404.) The Senate adopted it by voice vote a few hours later.

S 622 was signed by the President on Oct. 24, and became Public Law 201.

Postal Pay Raise

S 355 — P.L. 204

Summary — Congress in 1951 granted aproximately 500,000 postal employees pay boosts ranging from $400 to a maximum of $800 with the enactment of S 355. (Other federal employees received raises in separate legislation, see page 326.)

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee Feb. 26 began hearings on the postal raise and finally reported a bill (S 355) on Aug. 22. The Senate passed it with amendments on Sept. 14.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee began hearings June 14, and Aug. 1 approved two bills: HR 244 to raise salaries of graded employees, and HR 4255 to reclassify postmasters and postal supervisors and give them raises. Both were passed on voice vote without amendment, on Sept. 20.

In conference most of the provisions of the Senate bill, which covered the provisions of the House bills (HR 244 and HR 4255) were accepted. The House section making the raises retroactive to July 1 was accepted. Both Chambers adopted the conference report Oct. 19 — the Senate by voice vote and the House by a 339-7 roll call. (For voting, see page 404.)

President Truman signed S 355 on Oct 24, and it became Public Law 204.

Provisions — As finally passed, the measure would:

Eliminate the first two postal worker pay grades and grant a flat $400 increase for other postal worker grades. (The combination of these provisions gave lowest - bracket employees raises of about $600.)

Grant an additional $200, or a two-grade promotion for all graded employees who entered the service after July 1, 1945, and had not received a two-grade increase in the meantime.

Increase by 20 per cent the pay of all fourth class postmasters.

Reclassify all other postmasters and supervisors, with an 8.8 per cent increase in salary after reclassification (subject to a ceiling of $800 on any increase.)

Grant a 20-cent-an-hour raise for hourly employees.

Increase the mileage allowance for rural carriers from eight cents to nine cents.

SENATE

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Commitee, Jan. 11 introduced two bills (S 355, S 376) for postal workers' raises, on behalf of himself and William Langer (R N.D.), Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) and Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.). S 355 eliminated the lowest pay grades and provided a 17 per cent increase on pay up to $5,000 annually. S 376 would have reclassified the postal field service and established uniform procedures for computing salaries of postmasters and supervisors, and also dealt with overtime and leave. The bill as finally passed under S 355 included modified provisions from both of these measures.

Hearings

William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers appeared to support the raises at a Subcomittee hearing Feb. 26. Doherty urged consolidation of the two bills, with the 17 per cent pay raise.

E. C. Hallbeck, legislative representative for the National Federation of Post Office Clerks; William C. Armbrust, president of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks; and Dr. Harry L. Bowlby, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the U.S., also supported the raise in Feb. 26 testimony.

Union representatives of 28,000 postal workers in the New York metropolitan area said low wages were forcing a majority of mail carriers in their area to take extra jobs to meet high living costs and that without increased postal salaries it would be "extremely unlikely that the postal service would be able to maintain its present force of experienced employees."

Witnesses on March 19 testified that postal assistants often earned more "take home" pay than the postmasters who supervised them. Bernard F.Dickmann,St. Louis postmaster and president of the National Association of Postmasters, and Jesse V. Horton, legislative representative of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, favored a $20 million pay increase, an average of eight per cent, for the nation's 41,000 postmasters and 17,000 postal inspectors.

George D. Riley of the National Legislative Committee of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor told the Subcommittee March 22 that even a 17 per cent increase in pay sought for postal employees would not make up for the increased cost of living. It would require an average increase of $720 for government employees to keep pace with the advances received by employees in private industry up to October, 1950, Riley added.

The postal increases also were supported March 22 by representatives of the American Veterans Committee; the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee; the American Federation of Government Employees; the National Association of Postoffice and Postal Transportation Service, Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers, National Federation of Federal Employees, the Star Route Mail Carriers, the National Association of Postal Clerks, and the AFL Government Employees Council.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson testified May 17. He supported moves to raise the wages of postal workers but said the Department's views on how much of a raise should be given had not yet been thoroughly worked out.

The Subcommittee rewrote S 355 to include some provisions of S 376 and to provide an average wage increase of 8.8 per cent, and aproved it on June 6.

Committee

The full Committee July 12 approved a pay raise plan and directed the Subcommittee to draw up a bill for an 8.8 per cent across-the-board increase. It recommended eliminating postal worker grades 1 and 2 and making an upward adjustment of about $200 in salaries of graded employees who entered service after July, 1945. The proposed plan also included a reclassification of salaries of postmasters and supervisors with salary boosts to a maximum of $800.

In substantially this form S 355 was approved by the Committee on Aug. 14 and reported in the Senate Aug. 22.

Floor Action

When the bill reached the Senate floor Sept. 14 Johnston explained that the increases were figured on a percentage basis, rather than across-the-board, at the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, the Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Budget. A lump - sum increase, he warned, would squeeze the various grades together, and more money would be needed later to get the various brackets back in line.

Johnston told the Senate that the Post Office Department estimated the cost of the bill as follows: Adjustments in salaries of postmasters and supervisors specified, $36,965,000; elimination of the two lowest automatic grades, $10 million; mandatory two - grade promotions, $28,410,000; and additional increased pay for employees in automatic grades, $125,654,193. These sums totaled $201,029,193.

The Senate accepted by a roll-call vote of 71 to 0 (see page 406) an amendment by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) setting minimum increases of $400 and maximums of $800. Exempted were fourth - class postmasters who were to receive a 20 per cent increase, and hourly employees whose increase was set at 20 cents an hour.

Other amendments accepted set July 1 as the effective date of the raises, increased equipment maintenance payments to rural carriers from eight to nine cents a mile, and specified that only 85 per cent of gross postal receipts should be counted in determining classes of post offices.

The Senate then passed the bill by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) — Establish a floor of $400 for pay increase and a ceiling of $800, except for fourth - class postmasters who were to receive a 20 per cent increase, and hourly employees who were to receive an hourly increase of 20 cents. Roll-call vote, 71-0.

Carlson — Provide that only 85 per cent of gross postal receipts be counted in determining the class of the post office or the compensation of the postmaster or postal employees. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Provide for payment to rural carriers of nine cents a mile or $3 a day, whichever was greater, for maintenance of equipment. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Provide that the bill become effective July 1, 1951. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) — Establish minimum annual increase for postal employees at $400. Withdrawn.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Amend Carlson amendment to establish minimum annual increase at $600. Withdrawn.

Langer — Amend Carlson amendment to establish a minimum increase of $600. Voice vote.

Langer — Amend Carlson amendment to establish a minimum increase of $500. Standing.

HOUSE

The House bill to boost postal workers' pay was HR 244, introduced Jan. 3 by George P. Miller (D Calif.) The bill would have reduced the number of automatic postal grades, moved those in the lower grades to upper grades, increased salaries under $5,000 by 17 per cent and over $5,000 by eight per cent.

The reclassification of postmasters and postal supervisors, eventually covered in S 355 was passed by the House as HR 4255, introduced May 24 by James H. Morrison (D La.).

Hearings

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee started hearings on pay increases June 14. Hearings that day and on June 19 and 20 concerned recommendations for raises for all federal employees (see page 326). On June 26 Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson and his Assistant, Alfer B. Strom, testified about the specific plight of postal employees and urged that they be granted a wage boost.

Bernard Dickmann, who earlier appeared at Senate hearings, endorsed proposed pay increases for postmasters throughout the country in a June 27 appearance. Other witnesses June 27 and 28 favoring raises represented the National Association of Postal Supervisors, National League of District Postmasters and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Further supporting testimony came July 9 - 13 from representatives of the Post Office Maintenance Employees, the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, National Postal Transportation Association, Post Office and Railway Mail Service Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers, National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Rural Letter Carriers Association, National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office

Motor Vehicle Employees and other federal employee groups, and from numerous Members of Congress.

Committee

The Committee approved HR 244 and HR 4255 on Aug. 1 and reported them Aug. 23. As reported, HR 244 would have eliminated the first three postal salary grades; granted one or two - grade increases to employees who had entered the service after July 1, 1945, and had not received at least two grade increases by operation of law; provided a flat $400 salary increase to all postal employees paid on an annual basis except fourth-class postmasters who would have received a 20 per cent raise; and granted to hourly employees a 20-cent-an-hour increase.

HR 4255 would have reclassified postmasters and postal supervisors, and contained a provision that none would receive an increase of more than $800 or less than $400 a year.

Floor Action

The House Sept. 20 passed the two bills by voice votes.

In its action on HR 244, it rejected several amendments. It then took up S 355 — the Senate-passed bill covering provisions of both House bills— and affixed the number S 355 to the text of HR 244. The amended S 355 was passed by voice vote and the action in passing HR 244 was vacated.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Substitute text of HR 244, as passed, for text of S 355. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS (TO HR 244) REJECTED

John Jarman (D Okla.) — Provide no salary be raised to more than $7,500 annually. Voice.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Eliminate retroactive date of July 1, 1951. Standing, 18-122.

Murray — Eliminate automatic advancement in grade for certain employees. Voice.

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) — Insert escalator clause calling for fixed increases or decreases in pay according to fluctuations of the consumers price index. Standing, 90-103.

CONFERENCE

The Senate-House Conference Committee, considering the differing postal pay bills, accepted most of the provisions of the Senate bill, including the elimination of two rather than three bottom pay grades, and the reclassification schedule for postmasters and postal supervisors which the House had passed separately under HR 4255. The Senate plan to count only 85 per cent of gross postal receipts in determining classes of post offices and compensations of postmasters was rejected, however, in favor of the House provision for counting 100 per cent of receipts.

A House version providing that the increases should be retroactive to July 1 was retained.

The House adopted the conference report Oct. 19 by a 339-7 roll-call vote (see page 404), and the Senate agreed to it a few hours later by voice vote.

President Truman signed S 355 on Oct. 24, and it became Public Law 204. The Post Office Department estimated that it would result in additional salary expenses of approximately $255,000,000 a year.

"Ethics" Investigation

Summary — A Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee for three weeks in 1951 investigated ethical standards in government. It heard testimony by officials in government and leaders in religion, political science, journalism, public affairs and industry.

As a result of its study, the group wrote legislation (S J Res 107) calling for the establishment of a Commission on Ethics in Government. This measure was reported favorably by the full Committee Oct. 9.

A second legislative proposal (S 2293) was introduced Oct. 17 by three Subcommittee members. It proposed a code of conduct for employees in the executive branch of the government. It received no Committee action during the first session.

The hearings were conducted on a measure (S Con Res 21) introduced March 28 by J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) to provide for the designation by Congress of a commission of eminent citizens not in government to consider the problem of ethical standards of conduct in public affairs. The Subcommittee found that the preponderance of opinions expressed at hearings favored a commission, but decided to include representatives in public office. The Subcommittee also recommended the establishment of the commission by a joint resolution rather than by concurrent resolution so that an unwillingness on the part of the executive branch to participate could not be inferred. (Joint resolutions require Presidential approval; concurrent resolutions do not.)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was chairman of the Ethics Subcommittee. Other members were Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), and Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Labor Subcommittee started hearings June 19 on Fulbright's S Con Res 21 to establish a Commission on Ethics. Lead-off witness was Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General and former Democratic Representative from North Carolina. He favored Fulbright's proposal and also recommended that Congress:

Restore the act of 1872 regulating the handling of claims against the government by former federal officials and employees; reinstitute and broaden a 1919 law relative to the prosecution of claims for military supplies; strengthen the criminal code on bribery of government employees; require government employees who accept employment with firms dealing with the government to register and meet certain standards of conduct; prohibit the giving or accepting of gifts by government employees and firms dealing with the government; restrict all business involving the government to working hours and government buildings; open dockets of all agencies before which private attorneys and representatives practice or appear; and institute a course to educate government employees on how the American taxpayer pays the bills.

Warren called the cost-plus contract "the greatest device ever invented for pumping out the Treasury." Military procurement procedure improved greatly after World War II, he said.

Benton's "Ten Commandments"

Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) also approved Fulbright's proposal and added a new proposal of his own— "Ten Congressional Commandments."

They included: Disclosure by Con-

gressmen of private financial interest in pending legislation; a pledge not to exert extra - legal pressure over executive agencies; fair treatment for Congressional witnesses; a pledge not to abuse the privilege of Congressional immunity and not to indulge in personal vilification or in "irrelevant and inconsequential" talk in committee or on the floor.

Benton recommended plugging loopholes in the Corrupt Practices Act, particularly on campaign expenditures. He quoted a Congressional Quarterly article on campaign expenditures to illustrate that reported spending was far below actual expenditures. (See page 40.)

Budget Director J. Howard Lawton told the Subcommittee June 20 that he favored Fulbright's proposal, but he believed that government ethics were above average. It was unfortunate, he said, that pressure groups, five percenters, and "deviationsts" received the most publicity.

Dr. Theodore Meyer Greene of Yale University told the group there were four "basic political weaknesses in our nation": An alarming political apathy; a tendency to respect the letter rather than the spirit of the law; preoccupation with the dramatic, such as graft and crime; and indifference to major governmental policies; and susceptibility to and tolerance of smear campaigns.

Robert H. Jackson, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, testified June 21 that a code of ethics for government workers would be a good thing, but would not prevent "defaults."

Ickes On Congress

Congress must improve its own ethical standards if it is to end the "miasmic moral climate" in government, former Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes told the Subcommittee June 22.

"Let no one within the halls of Congress. . . unduly slur the overwhelming mass of honest and faithful employees. . . simply because there has been a slipping of a few feet," Ickes told the group. "As a matter of fact," he added, "Congress is largely responsible for the hate and suspicion that permeates the air of America today."

David Lilienthal, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in testimony June 25, said that he did not agree with "the world-is-going-to-the-dogs" view prevailing today. He said "the proportion of men of unusual talents and ethics standards in both the Congress and the executive branch is remarkably high."

Lilienthal supported the Fulbright resolution, adding "There is really no adequate substitute for a built-in code of ethics built into the individual and brought along with him when he joins the public service."

Marquis Childs, newspaper columnist, said June 25 that it would be necessary to make Washington a walled city with passports "to stop absolutely the barter of political influence."

Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, said June 27, that newspapers could be "powerful allies" in improving ethical standards in government, but there needs to be first some "housecleaning" in news practices. "We should hold the balance more effectively between reckless charge and responsible denial," he urged.

Would Laws Help?

Reinhold Niebuhr, noted theologian, testified June 27 that the most stringent laws would not make conduct ethical "if the moral tone of a nation becomes low and the public conscience becomes tolerant of dishonesty in public office."

Judge Learned Hand, retired chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, testified June 28 that records often include letters stating that a Congressman was "interested in this case." Judge Hand did not think much could be done about current government scandals.

D.. A. Hulcy, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, proposed June 29 that government officials draw up a code of ethics for themselves and enforce it "by moral persuasion or other appropriate means."

Fulbright testified July 2 on his resolution (S Con Res 21). He said he had never known a time when there was "such bitterness" in government.

Washington cocktail parties and "a certain type of dinner party" do more to break down the moral standards of federal officials than "outright bribery," according to former Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), secretary of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Voorhis testifying July 3 advocated that Congressmen be required to publish names of all persons who seek their help on government matters. That should include approaches made at social functions, he said.

Benjamin V. Cohen, U. S. delegate to the United Nations and one-time advisor to the late President Roosevelt, also testifying July 3, proposed the establishment of a Public Service Council to expose abuses of trust which the government places in its officials, and give credit to officials who refused to take bribes. He did not think a federal commission setting up a code of ethical standards would have much effect.

Lobbying Charge

Michael Straight, chairman of the American Veterans Committee and editor of the New Republic, told the Subcommittee July 3 that in his opinion lobbying was done in the office of Secretary of the Senate, Leslie L. Biffle. Straight specifically mentioned J. Carrol Cone, an assistant vice president of Pan American Airways, whom he called a lobbyist on air mail subsidy legislation. Biffle and Cone denied Straight's charges in statements to reporters. (Pan American has registered Cone under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. He is listed as John C. Cone.)

Straight also charged that some federal officials have been wrongfully accused of disloyalty as a means of firing them and replacing them with "men subject to corrupting influences."

Testifying July 5, Columnist Drew Pearson proposed that all Congressmen and federal officials earning $10,000 or more annually be required to disclose their securities holdings.

Chairman Wayne Coy of the Federal Communications Commission, urged the Subcommittee not to push "purity" safeguards too far, as "a bit of abuse" was preferable to incompetency.

Benton J. Stong of the National Farmers Union asked the Subcommittee to question the "propriety" of the relationships between the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U. S. Extension Service.

Plied With Money

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) told the Subcommitee July 6 he had been offered substantial sums of money to help persons seeking defense contracts. "Two weeks ago," he told the group, "I was offered cash" for having arranged some

XUM

appointments for a person, whom he did not name, with officials in the Navy Department, he said.

Bennett said he rejected the offer and lectured the man who made it. He "seemed surprised" at the refusal, Bennett related, and "said he did this in the last war." The Florida Congressman had introduced a resolution (H Con Res 128) proposing a code of ethics for government officials and employees.

Thurman Arnold, former Assistant Attorney General and former Associate Justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, said "I must dissent" to proposed codes of ethics for federal workers.

Influence "Oversold"

"Influence, in my judgment, is a vastly oversold commodity in Washington. In the instances where it appears, it will not be curbed by a humiliating restriction placed on government employees as a whole," he testified July 6.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also testifying July 6, endorsed the ethics code.

Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.), a member of a House committee which, during the 81st Congress, investigated lobbying activities (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 752), testified July 9 in favor of establishing permanent lobbying committees in the Senate and House to keep an eye on such activities. He suggested changes in the lobbying law so that the public might "find out who pays for what and how much."

Testifying July 10, Chairman Robert Ramspeck of the Civil Service Commission, who served 16 years as a Georgia Congressman, said that standards in government were higher than they were when he first came to Washington in 1911 as a clerk in the House post office. However he favored a code of ethics for government employees, provided it had public support.

Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney, testified July 10 that there "has been much loose talk about five percenters and influence peddlers." Many small businesses had to employ representatives in Washington for a five per cent fee in order to obtain government contracts, and neither five percenters nor lobbyists were unethical, providing there was full disclosure of their activites, he contended. Ernst urged that Congressmen be required to make full disclosure of their activities to win reelection and that Congressional Committees have a code of ethics against charging persons without giving those charged a chance to reply.

Committee

After studying the results of the hearings, the Committee Oct. 9 reported a resolution (S J Res 107) calling for the establishment of a commission to investigate ethics in government and public life. The commission would be required to submit a final report not later than two years after appointment of all members.

The Commission would be composed of five members appointed by the President, including two government employees, five members appointed by the President of the Senate, to include two Senators, and five members appointed by the Speaker of the House, to include two Representatives.

In its report on the resolution, the Committee said the good name of the public and the government had been challenged by the findings of Congressional investigations. "Nothing less than a thorough investigation . . .can clear the air."

The report recommended that the proposed commission "deal with the basic dilemmas, pressure and moral conflicts of present-day life. . .rather than individual failures," according to the report.

A second report Oct. 17 — the final report of the Ethics Subcommittee — recommended strengthening the bribery laws and a strict code of official conduct for government employees. It charged that not only government officials, but also some members of Congress had failed to "comply with decent standards of conduct" in running their offices and in political campaigns.

In addition to this report three members of the Subcommittee, Humphrey, Douglas and Aiken, introduced a bill (S 2293) to establish a code for official conduct of officers and employees in the executive branch of the government. The bill, which listed specific actions that would be considered "improper conduct," was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE

In the House, 32 Representatives joined in endorsing one or more of eight identical resolutions (H Con Res 125-132) which were introduced June 21 and days following. The resolutions called for a set of "ten commandments" for ethics in government service.

The House resolutions on ethics provided for placing loyalty to God first, upholding the Constitution, giving a full day's labor for a full day's pay, practicing economy, neither giving nor taking special favors or privileges, making no private promises compromising the duties of public office, not participating in government business, never using public office for private profit, exposing corruption wherever discovered, and never influencing another to violate these principles.

The bills all were referred to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which took no action on them during the first session.

Backers of the legislation were Reps. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), James J. Murphy (D N.Y.), Hale Boggs (D La.), William C. Lantaff (D Fla.), Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.), Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.), W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.), Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.), Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.), Robert Hale (R Maine), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Charles E. Deane (D N.C.), Edward T. Miller (R Md.), Homer D. Angell (R Ore.), Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio), Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), Paul Cunningham (R Iowa), William L. Springer (R Ill.), Frazier Reams (Ind. Ohio), James P. S. Devereux (R Md.), Ernest Greenwood (D N.Y.), Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.), Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), James T. Patterson (R Conn.), Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.), John Phillips (R Calif.), Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.), and A. S. Herlong, Jr., (D Fla.).

West Point Fete

HJ RES 285

Although $95,000 for a West Point sesquicentennial celebration in 1952 was included in the military appropriations bill (HR 5054) passed Oct. 12, the House limited the sum to be spent to $5,000 when the authorizing joint resolution (HJ Res 285) was passed Oct. 18.

The reduction was made by a 98-47 standing vote on an amendment offered by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.). A resolution (H Res 463) providing for consideration of the bill was adopted by a roll-call vote of 179 to 149. (See page 404.)

Alaska, Hawaii Statehood

S 49, S 50

Summary — Bills designed to make Alaska and Hawaii the Nation's 49th and 50th states were introduced in both chambers of Congress in 1951. In the Senate, S 49 for Hawaii and S 50 for Alaska were reported but did not recieve floor action. House bills (HR 1493, 1510 and 1863 for Alaska and HR 49, 1646 and 1862 for Hawaii) were not acted upon.

Background — In 1950 the House passed statehood bills, but the measures were blocked by a filibuster in the Senate. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pages 410-13.)

Early in 1951 Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) introduced S 49 and S 50, bills which would give statehood to Hawaii and Alaska, respectively. Bills were introduced in the House by Delegates Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) and E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska). All bills were similar to those introduced in 1950.

SENATE

On Feb. 20, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted against holding further hearings on statehood for Hawaii. A decision on new hearings on Alaska statehood was postponed. The delay was occasioned by a resolution adopted by the Alaska legislature which urged amendment of the bill to provide a different apportionment of delegates to a constitutional convention.

On April 3, the Committee approved the Hawaii bill by a vote of 9-4, the Alaska bill by 7-6. Approval in both cases followed defeat of motions by Hugh Butler (R Neb.) to substitute his bills (S 104 and 105), providing for election by the Territories of their own governors.

In the meantime, the Committee made minor amendments to both bills. Action of the Hawaiian people in approving a state constitution was recognized in the Hawaii bill. The Alaska bill was altered to reapportion delegates to the proposed constitutional convention in accordance with the 1950 census.

Chairman O'Mahoney on May 8 filed reports approving both bills. A minority report on Hawaii was signed by Butler, George W. Malone (R-Nev.) and George A. Smathers (D-Fla.). These Senators were joined by Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Russell B. Long (D La.) in filing a minority report on Alaska.

Reports on Alaska

The majority said admitting Alaska would add to national security and that "statehood for Alaska is desirable for America's peacetime development and economic expansion." It felt that Alaska had shown political maturity when "a substantial majority" voted in favor of statehood.

The minority report said Alaska was suffering from "grave economic ills" which statehood could not resolve. "Aside from the salmon industry, which is declining, federal spending constitutes the Territory's main industry," it declared. The minority contended the bill did "nothing to remove the cloud of Indian claims against Territorial lands" and did "not guarantee protection of the Territory's rights to its tidelands." The section dealing with election of delegates to the constitutional convention was such that, under it, "political elements in the Territory of demonstrated irresponsibility could seize control of and dominate the convention."

Reports on Hawaii

On Hawaii, the majority report said that "statehood would strengthen our national defense." It recognized that Hawaii had "held a duly constituted constitutional convention which has submitted a constitution to the people of Hawaii and that this constitution has been accepted by them. . .That the first steps toward integrating the new State of Hawaii into the Federal Union. . .have been taken on the Territory's own initiative."

In answer to charges of Communist influence in Hawaii, the majority found "evidence. . .the people of Hawaii have successfully cast communistic influence out of all phases of their political, social, cultural and educational activities. . .Whatever alleged Communist influence there may be in Hawaii, it is no bar to statehood."

The minority report said Communists controlled the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. "Communism has also penetrated very deeply into many of the leading political and social organizations of the islands" and ". . .nothing really effective has been done to rout out the Communists from their positions of influence."

Action Postponed

On Aug. 21, Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), majority floor leader, said that action on both statehood bills would have to be postponed and the Senate had not considered the bills when the first session adjourned.

There was no House action on statehood legislation.

Limitation of Debate

Summary — Senators introduced four amendments during 1951 designed to change prevailing Senate rules dealing with limitation of debate (cloture) on controversial measures. The proposals were referred to the Senate Rules Committee which held hearings, but none received action during the session.

Under existing rules, cloture may be invoked only if 64 Senators—two-thirds of entire Membership of 96—vote to do so. This rule, sponsored by the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), was adopted as a compromise after a long fight to amend the rules in 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 583.)

The Proposals

One of the four proposals considered by the Senate Rules group was a bill (S Res 203) sponsored by the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) which would permit limitation of debate by a two - thirds majority of Senators present and voting.

Another bill (S Res 41), introduced by Sens. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), would require a simple majority of those present to stop debate.

A third proposal (S Res 52) was sponsored by Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R Mass.). Their bill would require a "constitutional majority"—49 Members — to limit debate.

A fourth proposal (S Res 105), a compromise between the two-thirds and simple majority formulas, was offered by 11 Northern Democrats. It would end debate after 48 hours if two - thirds of all Senators present voted to do so or after 15 days if a simple majority of the Senators present so voted.

XUM

Sponsoring the compromise measure were Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey, Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), William Benton (Conn.), Brien McMahon (Conn.), Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), and Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.).

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Rules Committee Oct. 2 began hearings on the four proposals to amend the cloture rule.

Sen. William Benton (D Conn.), acting chairman, said at the outset he saw no "practical way" of shutting off filibusters against civil rights legislation. He and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) denounced such tactics.

Listing "suggestions" for combatting filibusters, Benton mentioned the possibility of taking "a very long look at appropriations bills affecting Southern states." However, he joined Humphrey and Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.) in opposing such a move.

Humphrey forecast a change in political temperament in the South which would affect that region's attitude toward civil rights and the filibuster.

Lehman scored the existing rule for "invoking cloture" as "a plain prescription for potential legislative paralysis."

Witnesses appearing Oct. 2 to assail the Senate cloture rule included Michael Straight, American Veterans Committee, Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights, and Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union. Malin said "decision by filibuster is analogous to decision by dictatorship."

Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that at the San Francisco conference on the Japanese peace treaty, Russia used all the "techniques of delay" perfected on the Senate floor.

Offers Two Plans

United Automobile Workers (CIO) head Walter P. Reuther Oct. 3 accused the Senate of unlawfully yielding to rule by minorities and "the dead hand of the past." He proposed two plans for blocking filibusters, based on his contention that each new Congress is free to adopt its own rules.

Other spokesmen urging easier debate - stopping rules Oct. 3 represented the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Americans for Democratic Action, National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee and the National Council of Negro Women.

At Oct. 9 hearings Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) called for an immediate showdown with "around-the-clock" Senate sessions for as many days as necessary to wear down filibusters. He said the present rule was adopted in 1949 after a political "deal" in which some Republicans supported the rule in exchange for southern Democratic opposition to extension of some power lines in the Northwest.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.), one of the leaders of the southern opposition to the move, said the present cloture rule was a "good faith settlement." He said a "barrier" was needed to offset influence of "various pressure groups."

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) also defended unlimited debate, saying that to take away a Senator's "right to defend his State" would remove one of the Senate's distinguishing characteristics.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), speaking for himself and Wherry who was ill, said both opposed the Morse resolution to impose a debate time limit by majority vote of the Senators present. They favored, instead, a return to the old rule of cloture by vote of two - thirds or more of the Senators present and voting (S Res 203).

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) argued for cloture by vote of 49 or more Members (S Res 52), saying that tighter or less tight restrictions would permit minorities to govern Senate action.

Senate Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said "flatly no" Oct. 10 to proposals that the Senate stay in session in 1951 for a showdown over civil rights legislation. McFarland's statement came after Benton disclosed he planned "to do everything I can to precipitate a showdown" on the issue "as soon as I can."

There was no first session cloture showdown but Benton announced Oct. 23 that he would propose a review of Senate Rules to eliminate "antiquated procedures" when Congress met in 1952. Benton made the statement before the Rules Committee.

Anti - filibuster proposals continued to meet opposition, however. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) contended that present rules were necessary as protection against any "power drunk" majority. Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), chairman of the full Rules Committee, also opposed any rule that would permit the Senate, by a majority vote, to cut off debate.

Federal Judgeships

S 1203

The Senate Oct. 9, 1951, passed by voice vote a bill (S 1203) creating 19 new permanent federal judgeships, after deciding in favor of Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D) in a bitter dispute with his Tennessee colleague, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D).

The legislation was not acted on by the House during 1951.

By a 60 - 19 roll-call vote the Senate accepted McKellar's amendment calling for a temporary additional federal judge for the Middle Tennessee District. (For voting, see page 399.)

Kefauver favored a permanent roving judge to serve both the Middle and Western Districts. Kefauver's plan was endorsed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. However, McKellar's amendment won the backing of Committee Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) during floor debate. It had gained the endorsement of the Federal Judicial Conference, subsequent to the time the Judiciary Committee reported S 1203 to the Senate.

Other sections of the bill were not disputed.

As passed by the Senate, S 1203 would provide:

Two additional judges in the North Circuit Court of Appeals, covering Far West states, and one in the Fifth Circuit, covering Southeast states.

New District Judgeships in: Southern District of California, Colorado, Delaware, Southern District of Florida, Nevada, Northern District of

Ohio, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Eastern District of Texas, Eastern District of Virginia, Western District of Washington, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Alaska, and a roving judgeship in the Northern and Southern Indiana Districts.

Make the following temporary judgeships permanent: Southern District of Texas, and roving judgeships in Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri and Northern and Southern Districts of West Virginia.

Create temporary judgeships in the middle district of Tennessee and in Arizona and two such posts in the Southern District of New York.

Senate

The bill was introduced March 22 by McCarran. His Judiciary Committee reported it to the Senate Aug. 20.

The Senate passed the legislation Oct. 9 after accepting four amendments. It rejected a Committee amendment which would have provided a roving judge for the three districts of North Carolina. The change was turned down at the request of Willis Smith (D N.C.) who explained that he and the senior Senator from North Carolina, Clyde R. Hoey (D) had previously favored it but had since decided further study was needed.

When McKellar's amendment was called up, he delivered a 45 - minute speech in its favor. Kefauver, he said, had been "running all over the state" to win support for his plan "since he found himself without a leg to stand on."

In his turn, Kefauver said the Western District needed an additional judge because it had a larger population and more court cases than the Middle District.

After deciding in favor of McKellar on a 60-19 roll-call vote, the Senators give the bill final passage by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) — Amend Committee amendment to provide two additional circuit judges for the Ninth Circuit. Voice vote.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Eliminate provision calling for an additional judgeship for the Northern District of Georgia. (McCarran offered the amendment at the request of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.). Voice.

Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.)—Provide an additional judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) — Provide a temporary additional judge for the Middle District of Tennessee instead of additional roving judge. Roll call, 60-19.

Committee Vote

The first formal roll-call vote taken by the Senate of the 82nd Congress came Jan. 15 when the upper chamber rejected a move by Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.) to increase membership of the Senate's standing committee on Appropriations. The vote was 44 to 38 to uphold a ruling by Vice President Alben Barkley that Wherry's motion was out of order. (See page 399 for vote.)

Wherry's proposal was to raise membership of the Appropriations group from 21 Senators to 23. The ballot against his proposal was purely partisan. Every Democrat voted against his move by supporting Barkley's ruling. Every Republican voted to override the ruling and, in effect, support Wherry.

Speaker Elected

As the 82nd Congress convened at noon Jan. 3, 1951, the new House of Representatives elected Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) as its Speaker. The roll-call vote was 231-192. It was a strict party-line ballot, with 231 Democrats supporting Rayburn for a sixth term as Speaker and none voting against him, and 192 Republicans voting against him and none for his election. (Vote on page 400.)

After Rayburn had been elected over the Republican candidate, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), he urged all Americans, in and out of Congress, to "lay aside little differences" in these troubled times and make this nation "strong enough to maintain its liberty and its security . . . so that international desperados and despots will fear to get in our path."

Speaking to the new Members of the House and the Members who won re-election, Rayburn reminded them that the "United States of America cannot wrap two oceans around it and stay secure, safe and free."

Adjournment Roll Call

On June 15, for the seventh time in the 24 weeks of the 82nd Congress, the House held a Friday session. Although there was no legislative business on the calendar, Members rejected, 75-161 (196 absentees) the motion by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) to adjourn. (See vote p. 400) Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) took the floor to urge a longer work week in order to "enjoy a recess during the hot trying days of the late Summer." McCormack pointed out that "the House has caught up with every piece of legislative business."

Several Members took advantage of the one-and-a-half hour session to make one minute speeches.

President Truman had contrasted the number of our casualties in Korea with the greater toll taken on this nation's highways, and GOP Members chided him for making the comparison.

Vote Probe Powers

H Res 436

The House Banking and Currency Committee in 1951 was voted broad investigating powers, including the right to subpoena witnesses and demand records, both within and outside the United States, on all matters within its jurisdiction. The action was taken by a 284-15 roll-call vote of the House Oct. 8. In the voting, 154 Democrats, 129 Republicans and one Independent favored the resolution; three Democrats and 12 Republicans opposed it. (See page 404.).

Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) objected to the authorization of foreign "junketing," but Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) explained the group might have to check on strategic materials production and Export-Import Bank loans abroad.

The measure also contained specific permission to investigate reports of poorly-built homes constructed with government - insured or guaranteed loans.

House Rules Change

H Res 7

Summary — A Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the House of Representatives easily won a battle Jan. 3, the opening day of Congress, to change the House rules and increase the power of the House Rules Committee to determine what legislation should go to the House floor for debate.

By a roll-call vote of 179-247 the coalition rejected a resolution (H Res 7) by Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) of the House Rules Committee to bar changes in the House rules of the 81st Congress. On this vote 158 Republicans and 89 Democrats (82 from Southern states and 7 from adjacent states) teamed up to defeat Sabath's move; 141 Democrats and 37 Republicans favored his resolution.

Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) then offered a substitute resolution, agreed to by a vote of 243-180, which repealed the "21-day rule" of the 81st Congress which allowed other committees to bypass the Rules Committee in order to bring legislation to the House floor. (All votes on page 400.)

Background — Exactly two years previously, on Jan. 3, 1949 and the opening day of the 81st Congress, the House trimmed the powers of the Rules Committee. It provided that the chairman of a legislative House committee which had reported a bill favorably and filed a resolution asking for its consideration by the House could bring the resolution directly to the House floor if the Rules Committee reported unfavorably on it or failed to report on it within 21 calendar days after its introduction.

The House on that occasion voted 275-143 to close debate and vote on the resolution by Sabath which contained the rule amendment. Adoption of the resolution by voice vote followed. Some 225 Democrats and 49 Republicans backed Sabath's 1949 motion, while 112 Republicans and 31 Democrats (29 from Southern states, and 2 from Kentucky) opposed it (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 577-578).

Cox tried to repeal the 21-day rule on Jan. 20, 1950, but his resolution was defeated 183-236, with 171 Democrats, 64 Republicans and one ALP member opposed and 98 Republicans and 85 Democrats in favor of the Cox resolution.

In the two-year interval between 1949 and 1951 a total of 58 Democrats from the South and adjacent states were recruited to the ranks opposed to the 21-day rule.

Thirty-six new members opposed the Sabath resolution in 1951, although their predecessors favored it. Of this number 8 were Southerners and 24 were Republicans who replaced Democrats defeated in the November election of 1950.

The following table indicates the growth of Southern opposition to the 21-day rule:

State	Opposed 1949	Opposed 1951
	South	
Ala.	4	9
Ark.	2	5
Fla.	0	6
Ga.	4	9
La.	1	7
Miss.	6	7
N. C.	0	10
S. C.	5	6
Tex.	5	13
Va.	1	8
Tenn.	1	2
	Border	
Ky.	2	3
Mo.	0	1
N. M.	0	2
Okla.	0	1

Floor Action

In addressing the House on the first day of the 82nd Congress, Sabath said he was not sure that his resolution would again be agreed to. But he pointed out that the 21-day discharge amendment to the rules had proved very effective, during the two years it had been in effect.

"Under the 21-day discharge rule the House had the privilege and the opportunity of voting on eight important bills reported favorably by legislative committees on which the Committee on Rules failed to act or denied rules—the rivers and harbors, flood-control bill, the joint resolution providing for U. S. participation in international organizations, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, the national science foundation bill, the mining bill, the veterans' hospital bill and the poll-tax bill," he told his colleagues. All these bills easily passed the House.

"I think the resolution before us should be adopted so we can continue to have orderly procedure and advance legislation that is recommended by the President and favorably reported to the House by the various committees," he said.

Sabath charged that the Democratic majority in the Rules Committee was "only a paper majority" because three of the Democratic members — Cox, Howard W. Smith (D Va.), and William M. Colmer (D Miss.)—"do not cooperate with the majority of the members but prefer to cooperate with and deal with the Republican minority." Defeat of his resolution by the "unholy alliance" of the Southern Democrats with the Republicans would "tear down the rights of every member of the House," he predicted.

Republican Attack

Republicans who led the attack on the Sabath resolution were Reps. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), ranking minority member on the Rules Committee, Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) and Christian A. Herter (R Mass.), other minority members of the committee, and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.).

Since it is the purpose of the Rules Committee to channel legislation to the House for consideration, they argued that the 21-day rule had proved "confusing." They denied that the Rules Committee could pigeon - hole legislation indefinitely under the old rule, because a discharge petition signed by a majority of the House—218 Members — could bring legislation to the House floor for debate. Also, legislation on the Union or Consent Calendar could be brought up for consideration by the House "without any reference whatever to the Rules Committee," Herter pointed out.

Before the 21-day rule went into effect the Rules Committee exercised a review on "unwise, unsound, ill-timed, spendthrift and socialistic measures," Halleck (R Ind.) argued.

Brown said the "liberals" in the House wanted to perpetuate the 21-day rule so they could continue "their great liberality with the people's liberties and the people's finances."

Opposed to the change in the 21-day rule were Reps. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), James G. Fulton (R Pa.) and Chet Holifield (D Calif.).

They argued that the 21-day rule was more democratic than the old rule, and it had been popularly received by the country when it was adopted. The question before the House is "whether the people shall have more direct expression in the House than they had before when bills had to go through the Rules Committee," Javits said.

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 336
Col. 2, third paragraph from bottom, last line should read, "Only the mining bill failed to pass the House" (not "All these bills, etc.").

Case told his colleagues that "it should never be possible for the House to escape or avoid declaring its position on any important issue."

"Dictatorial Control"

McCormack and Celler both charged that the Rules Committee had been under the "dictatorial control" of a group of Southern Democrats and Republicans. "Of course orderly procedure requires some supervision of House agenda, but it is absurd to allow ironclad, uninhibited control to a few," Celler said. "We need no wet nurse."

Eberharter charged that legislative committee chairmen often had to change provisions of bills reported favorably by their committees in order to get a rule from the Rules Committee before the 21-day rule was adopted.

There was only one speech made on the Cox substitute, and Cox made it. He said the 21-day rule was agreed to two years previously when "there was demand for the scalps of people who had stood in the way of reform measures advocated by many prominent figures in this House and the country. The Rules Committee had incurred the displeasure of many because it had, in keeping with what it believed to be the good of the country, refused to stampede under the lash of the whip applied by strong unofficial minority groups."

If the 21-day rule were repealed, as Cox urged, it would be "in the interest of orderly procedure," he said.

The votes by which the Sabath resolution was defeated and the Cox proposal approved were then taken.

Temporary Reorganization

S 101, HR 1545

Summary — The Senate voted Feb. 5 to give President Truman the authority he had requested to make temporary reorganizations in federal agencies concerned with the national emergency. But the Senate's bill (S 101) giving the President this power was only half-a-loaf compared to what the Administration had originally requested. Numerous restrictions were placed on its powers to effect emergency reorganizations.

The companion bill (HR 1545) drawn in the House was even more stringent. It added more restrictions. Nevertheless, when the measure came up in the lower chamber, the Representatives rejected it by a 169-227 roll-call ballot March 13. (Vote on page 400.)

Defeat was the first major set-back for Mr. Truman's legislative program for the new Congress.

Provisions— The main provisions of S 101 — the only temporary reorganization bill to draw favorable action — were as follows:

1. It added a new title III to the Reorganization Act of 1949 providing for temporary reorganizations necessary to promote the national defense.

2. It extended authority not included in the original act to transfer functions vested in one agency to another, on a temporary basis, with a view to eliminating duplications and to meet the needs of the mobilization program.

3. Each house of Congress was given only 18 days in which to act on a resolution disapproving a Presidential reorganization plan after it was submitted to Congress. (Each house normally has 60 days to disapprove a plan under the Reorganization Act of 1949.)

4. Senate confirmation was required of the top officers of each defense agency created by the measure.

5. It excluded authority of the President to abolish or create new departments or to abolish or transfer the civil function of the Corps of Engineers.

6. It provided for the reversion of the transferred functions to their original status at the end of the emergency.

Background — President Truman on Dec. 18, 1950, asked the 81st Congress to rush through before the end of the year "legislation along the general lines of Title I of the first War Powers Act, 1941, which contained the emergency reorganization powers available to the President during World War II.

"The current mobilization effort requires that the President be able to adjust from time to time, by rapid executive action, the organization of the Executive Branch," his message to Congress stated.

"The changes that will be made under this authority will be temporary in nature, for the purpose of furthering the defense effort. When the emergency has ended, the agencies affected will revert to their present status unless further action is taken by the Congress," he said. He emphasized that the legislation was "of vital importance to the war effort" and was necessary to prevent delay in reorganization under the 1949 Reorganization Act that "would only hamper the over - all effort."

Congress did not act on the President's request before the end of the 81st Congress, but action was started in the Senate shortly after the beginning of the 82nd Congress on S 101, a measure introduced by Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments opened hearings on Sen. John L. McClellan's (D Ark.) reorganization bill (S 101) on Jan. 23. Administration spokesmen objected to certain of its features.

Budget Director Frederick J. Lawton said the veto rights Congress wanted to reserve on emergency reorganization made for inflexibility and would prevent speedy action when it was most needed. Lawton noted that S 101 provided that the President's temporary plans would become law within 15 days unless Congress said no. Under the 1949 Act, a plan became law 60 days after it was submitted unless the House or Senate killed it.

Lawton said a delay of even 15 days might be too much, under defense stress.

John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce, wrote letters to the Committee. Snyder held the Presidential request for a reactivation of the reorganization powers of World War II was "preferable" to the approach embodied in the McClellan bill. Sawyer joined Snyder in urging that the President be granted to ing that the President be granted power to make reorganizations by executive order, without formal recourse to Congress.

Committee

But the Senate Committee over-rode Administration objections to S 101, and reported it Jan. 25. However, the endorsed bill gave Congress only 12 days in which to reject a temporary reorganization plan, and thus represented a softening of the 15 - day feature Chairman McClellan originally favored.

Additional restrictions were placed in the bill. The civil functions of the Army Engineers were exempted from reorganization, transfer, abolition or consolidation under terms of S 101. Creation of any new agency was barred. An expiration date of June 30, 1952, was set.

All plans submitted to Congress under the process spelled out in the measure were to be temporary ones for emergency, national defense purposes only.

Regular permanent reorganization plans, the Committee noted, should still be presented to lawmakers for approval or rejection — with Congress having a total of 60 days in which to study the plans and act on them.

Floor Action

The Senate passed S 101 by voice vote Feb. 5 after adopting two amendments offered by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio).

One Bricker amendment provided that Congress be given 18 days in which to adopt a resolution disapproving a Presidential reorganization plan after it was submitted to Congress.

The second Bricker amendment required Senate confirmation of the top officers of each defense agency created under the measure. Both amendments were agreed to by voice vote.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.) of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments introduced a companion temporary reorganization bill (HR 1545) on Jan. 15. The measure was referred to a subcommittee of his group, which held a one-day hearing on it Feb. 9. At the hearing, Herbert A. Bergson, general counsel of the Office of Defense Mobilization, testified how the contemplated plans might affect that agency.

Another witness was chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee, who testified in favor of an amendment to prohibit the President from shifting the combatant functions of the armed forces and the flood control functions of the Army Engineers Corps to a war agency.

The Subcommittee approved HR 1545 on Feb. 19, and the full Committee followed suit on Feb. 28. As formally reported to the House on March 5, the measure gave the President emergency powers to shuffle non - military government agencies. The legislation would permit the President to act if neither the House nor Senate disapproved his course within 18 days after his reorganization plans were submitted to Congress. The bill differed in two provisions from the Senate's measure:

1. It did not withhold from the President authority to abolish or transfer the civil functions of the Corps of Army Engineers.

2. It exempted the military functions of the Defense Department from the reorganization authority of the President.

Floor Action

In general debate on HR 1545 on March 8, Reps. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S. C.), John Bell Williams, (D Miss.) and Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) raised the issue of a Fair Employment Practice Commission, questioning whether the legislation would give the President authority to establish such an agency. Rep. Chet Holifield (D. Calif.) vainly sought to placate the Southerners with the assurance that the President could not "create new functions." He argued the President already had authority to write anti-discriminatory provisions into defense contracts, and in any case Congress would be empowered to vote on any FEPC plan.

Stubborn Resistance

However, it became increasingly evident that the Administration-backed bill was encountering stubborn resistance in the House. On March 13, crippling amendments were offered to it — and were accepted. The amendments extended the time in which Congress could veto a temporary reorganization plan from 18 days to 25 days, and provided that a simple majority of either House could block a proposed shuffle. As it came from the Committee the measure had required a "constitutional majority" of 218 before a streamlining action could be barred.

Final Blow

The final blow fell later that day, when a coalition bloc of Southern Democrats and Republicans voted down the bill, 169-227 on a roll-call ballot. (Vote on page 400.) It was the first major defeat for the President's legislative program in 1951.

On the final vote, 46 Democrats almost entirely from the South joined with 181 Republicans to bury the measure. Supporting it were 161 Democrats, five Republicans and one Independent.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.) — Lengthen time limit on Congressional veto to 25 days. Voice.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) — Allow President, where both houses have approved reorganization plan, to initiate proposal prior to expiration of 25-day waiting period. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Technical amendment to Holifield amendment, providing, in effect, that reorganization plans may be approved or disapproved by a simple instead of constitutional majority. Voice.

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Prevent abolishment, transfer or consolidation of whole or any part of civil functions of Army Corps of Engineers. Voice.

RFC Reorganization

Effective April 30

Summary — President Truman on Feb. 19 handed Congress his Reorganization Plan No. 1, to alter the Reconstruction Finance Corporation primarily by replacing its five - man Board of Governors with a single administrator. Mr. Truman's move was considered a surprise one because it came only a week after he had renominated all five RFC board members and asked the Senate to confirm them (See Page 690.) The President also asked Congressional approval of his reorganization plan amid the furore then centering on the Senate's investigation of RFC policies. (See Page 498.)

Opponents of RFC reorganization promptly introduced resolutions to disapprove Mr. Truman's Plan. Hearings were held on these resolutions and consequently on the Plan itself. At their close, the Senate and the House each had a resolution before it which called for disapproval of the Plan.

The House voted on its resolution of disapproval on March 14. The measure, sponsored by Clare Hoffman, (R Mich.), drew 200 votes in its favor. Only 197 Representatives voted against the resolution. Under House rules, however, a resolution disapproving a reorganization plan requires 218 votes to be effective. Thus, supporters of the rejection resolution were 18 votes short of victory. The RFC Plan survived the 200-198 ballot against it. (See Page 400 for vote.)

The Senate voted on Homer Capehart's (R Ind.) resolution of disapproval April 13. The roll-call ballot was 41-33 in favor of the measure. But a minimum of 49 Senators is required to vote in favor of a resolution to disapprove a reorganization plan to make the rejection effective.

As had been the case in the lower chamber, opponents of the RFC Plan were unable to kill it even though they outvoted supporters of the reorganization. The President's program thus survived attacks in both chambers. The Plan went into effect April 30.

Provisions — Reorganization Plan No. 1, provided for continuing the RFC as a separate agency under the administration of a single head, instead of the five Governors previously in charge.

The Plan provided for certain additional safeguards with respect to loan policy and to specific loan applications by the creation of a loan policy board of five members to promulgate general policies to govern the granting and denial of applications. Members were to be the RFC administrator, deputy administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and one additional member to be designated by the President.

It also provided that requested loans in excess of $100,000 be referred for analysis and recommendation to a board of review composed of not less than five employees of the RFC. The Board's views would be presented to the RFC administrator, and if he acted on a loan application contrary to the board's recommendations, he would be required to state his reasons in writing.

The administrator and his deputy could not hold any other employment while in the top RFC posts.

Background — President Truman had proposed in 1950 to transfer the RFC to the Department of Commerce, but the Senate had rejected this plan. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 372.) The President's 1951 move to place the agency under a single administrator was preceded by a similar action of the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee investigating RFC policies. This group authorized its chairman, J. William Fulbright, (D Ark.), to introduce a bill authorizing a single governor. He did so Jan. 4.

The Fulbright group formally declared its support of this approach a scant two weeks before Mr. Truman made his own proposal (See page 499.)

When the President's emerged, Fulbright hailed the proposal as meeting "the specifications of a plan I could support." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) another Subcommittee member, called it "a very correct step that should result in great improvement" in RFC operations. Sen. Capehart and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), also Subcommittee members, opposed the plan. Capehart assailed it as "one which would further involve the RFC loan policy with politics."

Two resolutions of disapproval were offered. H. Res 142 by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) was introduced Feb. 26 and S Res 76 by Sen. Capehart was introduced Feb. 21.

In addition to the resolutions of disapproval, there were several bills before Congress calling for outright abolition of the RFC.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments met to consider Rep. Clare Hoffman's (R Mich.) resolution (H Res 142) calling upon the House to disapprove the President's reorganization proposal. Hearings were held March 2 and 5. Testifying in favor of Plan No. 1 were Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), RFC Governors W. E. Harber and Walter Cosgriff, and Robert L. L. McCormick of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

Harber backed the plan as a "good one" as did RFC Director Walter E. Cosgriff, but sharp opposition was expressed by former Director Harvey Gunderson, who failed to get a reappointment in 1950. Gunderson said all RFC loans — "the Senate Committee to the contrary" — had been "good loans."

On March 5, the Committee decided to disapprove Hoffman's resolution. In effect, this meant the Committee endorsed Mr. Truman's proposed reorganization. The vote by which the Committee rejected Hoffman's expression of disapproval was not announced. But when H Res 142 was reported to the House on March 5, with the recommendation that "the resolution do not pass," the 11 Republican members of the Committee issued a minority statement decrying the recommendation.

Floor Action

The House acted March 14. Although 200 legislators, including 182 Republicans and 18 Democrats, supported Hoffman's resolution to reject Reorganization Plan No. 1, they were 18 short of the 218 needed according to House rules to put such a rejection across. The resolution was rejected by a 200-198 roll-call vote. (See page 400).

No Republicans voted against the rejection resolution, although 18 were absent or paired, and, therefore, did not vote. The 18 Democrats who joined the GOP attempt to defeat the plan were Reps. Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.), Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.), Graham A. Barden (N. C.), William M. Colmer (Miss.), E. E. Cox (Ga.),

James G. Donovan (N. Y.), Ernest Greenwood (N. Y.), Burr P. Harrison (Va.), Tom B. Fugate (Va.), John E. Rankin (Miss.), Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (Va.), Frank E. Smith (Miss.), Howard W. Smith (Va.), Thomas B. Stanley (Va.), W. M. (Don) Wheeler (Ga.), Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.), John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Arthur Winstead (Miss.).

Thus President Truman's proposal stood.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments studied Homer Capehart's (R Ind.) resolution (S Res 76) calling for disapproval of the proposed RFC reorganization. Hearings were held March 21-22 and April 3. One theme developed in the testimony was that Congress, not the President, should decide the future of the RFC.

Expenditures Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) proposed that the Presidential Plan be withdrawn temporarily to let Congress decide whether to revamp or abolish the agency.

Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee agreed with McClellan. He said his Committee would soon begin hearings on several proposals to abolish the agency outright. (See page 505).

If the Plan reached the Senate floor, nowever, Maybank said he might vote for it "as the better of two rotten apples. The worse apple would be failure to get rid of this bunch of directors," he said. It could also serve as a stop-gap measure until Congress worked out its own reorganization measure, he observed.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) agreed with the two Committee chairmen that the Plan should be withdrawn for the time being.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) appeared in opposition to the Plan. He doubted that the substitution of a single administrator for the five-man board of directors would assure "elimination of abuses." He asked, for example, how the RFC would be improved if E. Merl Young, alleged RFC expediter, or Harry Vaughan, the President's military aide, were named administrator. Rep. George Meader (R Mich.) also testified against the Plan.

RFC Chairman W. Elmer Harber testified that the type of man appointed to be RFC's sole administrator would be more important than any particular reorganization plan. Budget Director F. J. Lawton "strongly recommended" that Congress approve the Plan.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) testified in support of the Plan as a first step toward fundamental reorganization of the agency. He proposed that Congress first approve the Plan, then enact legislation limiting loans to not more than $100,000-$200,000. He proposed the name be changed to "the Small Business Assistance Agency," in view of "the stigma that now attaches to the RFC." RFC's lending activities on behalf of small business have been highly worthwhile and "no evidence of any improper influence in connection with small loans" had been disclosed, he said.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) urged approval of the Plan on April 3, saying it would be "disastrous" to let the RFC continue in a "chaotic" state. Capehart formally testified that the Plan would actually leave the agency at the mercy of a "dictator."

Committee

After its hearings, the Committee April 6 reported favorably the resolution expressing disapproval of the President's Plan. The Committee vote was 7 to 6.

In the group, Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) joined six Republicans, Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Mundt, Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Dworshak, and Nixon, in favoring the resolution.

Those who opposed it all were Democrats: Chairman McClellan, Clyde R. Hoey (N.C.), Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.), A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Thomas R. Underwood (Ky.), and Humphrey.

The seven favoring the resolution declared the Plan would not restore public confidence in RFC, and its adoption would be only a temporary expedient which might deter or indefinitely postpone permanent reorganization. The Plan was administratively defective and would destroy "any semblance of bipartisanship in the RFC," they said.

The six who opposed the resolution and supported the Plan held that RFC's vital importance in the wartime economy made immediate action by Congress imperative in reorganizing the agency, which was "drifting further toward deterioration." The Plan would restore the RFC to public confidence, was administratively sound and its adoption would not preclude Congress from enacting subsequent legislation affecting RFC, they said.

The resolution was formally reported April 10.

Floor Action

Senate debate on the RFC reorganization was repeatedly sidetracked by heated discussion of President Truman's dismissal of Gen. MacArthur as Far East commander. (See page 242). That incident tended to eclipse the RFC deliberations.

However, supporters and opponents of the proposed reorganization once again marshaled their arguments. Sen. Capehart, author of the resolution of disapproval, declared: "In being opposed to the Plan the furthest thing from my mind is to eliminate the RFC." Capehart said he recommended "the appointment of two directors who were not involved in the Fulbright investigation, with the suggestion that the President send a third nomination to the Senate. We would then have three directors on the board of the RFC. Later the President could send up two more nominations. To me that is a much better plan than jumping off into the deep and appointing a one-man director of RFC."

Sens. Robertson and James P. Kem (R Mo.) spoke in favor of abolition of the RFC. Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.), and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) led those who supported the agency and stressed its character as an agency helpful to small business.

When the Capehart resolution came to a vote, the Senate balloted 41-33 in favor of it. (See vote on page 399). But because Senate rules require 49 Senators to support such a resolution before it can be effective, opponents of the reorganization were defeated.

The President's Plan thus survived in the Senate as it had in the House. Reorganization Plan No. 1 went into effect April 30.

Survey of Interstate Crime

Summary — The Senate investigation of interstate crime generated more public interest than any other action by Congress during the year. Some of the early hearings were seen by what was then the largest audience ever to witness a television show. Committee hearings were held all over the nation. Repercussions from the probe stirred up local interest in many of the cities visited.

The Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce was active until Sept. 1, 1951. Its life, originally due to expire Feb. 28, was extended three times and the Committee was granted a total of $315,000 for expenses.

The Committee held hearings in such scattered spots as Miami, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, New Orleans and New York City. It questioned governors, mayors, sheriffs and policemen and turned the spotlight on scores of reputed underworld figures. Most of the racketeers were gamblers and narcotics peddlers. Hearings were followed by scores of citations for contempt of Congress and many local indictments for criminal activities. (For details of contempt citations, see story, page 353.)

The Crime Committee chairman until May 1 was Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) stepped up to the chairmanship on that date and led the investigation until the Committee dissolved. The group's records and recommendations then were turned over to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for further action. The Commerce group decided not to conduct a further crime investigation.

The Crime Committee during its life issued a series of reports detailing its findings. In general, it found a network of organized criminal syndicates extending into almost every state. The syndicates, the Committee reported, could exist only with the support or tolerance of public officials.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Kefauver and O'Conor, were Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.).

Background — The Crime Committee was set up in 1950 on the urging of Sen. Kefauver. After a dispute over jurisdiction between the Commerce and the Judiciary Committees the Senate voted to create a special committee. The group held hearings from May 26 to the end of the year, continuing without a break into 1951 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 437.)

HEARINGS

The Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce formally opened its 1951 hearings on Jan. 17 in Cleveland, Ohio. The first witness was Gov. Frank Lausche, who bitterly attacked commercial gambling in Ohio and urged the Committee to press for legislation "to help fight these people." Lausche proposed a federal ban on use of interstate communication wires for betting purposes.

The Committee's next witness, Arthur B. (Mickey) McBride, founder and former owner of Continental Press Service, flatly asserted he had never engaged in any activity in violation of a state or federal law. He denied he had ever had any acquaintance or association with the Capone gang in Chicago. Thomas A. Burke, mayor of Cleveland, said the city police had been successful in closing gambling in the city, but that operations had been taken into the surrounding counties.

Before moving to New Orleans for hearings there, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) stated on Jan. 20 he should not have "directed" The Indianapolis News to stop publication of a crime report which the Tennessean called confidential and unverified. He said he should have put his communication to the newspaper in the form of an urgent request. His use of the word "direct" had brought a challenge from the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which had asked what right Kefauver had to control publication in a newspaper.

The Committee then traveled to New Orleans, where Mayor DeLesseps Morrison testified Jan. 25. He declared that New York gambler Frank Costello got his start in organized gambling in New Orleans in 1936, forming the beginning of a "national and perhaps international network of slot machines, gambling houses, night clubs and related activities."

The Senators pronounced themselves dissatisfied with the testimony of Frank J. Clancy, Sheriff of Jefferson Parish (County), La. They added his name to the list of witnesses they intended to cite for contempt of Congress.

$17 Billion Crime Cost

Back in Washington, Kefauver on Jan. 27 made a statement that organized crime was costing the U. S. public at least $17 billion annually. Special legislation was necessary to "destroy the octopus of crime," he observed in a summary of the Committee's activities to that time.

The glare of publicity that the Committee put on criminal activities resulted in "many arrests" and exposure of "many rackets," Kefauver said.

"Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York appear to be the major crime centers of the country, and Chicago would appear to take first place," he observed. On the basis of the Committee's findings, organized crime definnitely operated interstate, he said.

Within a week, the Senate endorsed a Committee request for an additional $50,000 to continue its work and for an extra month in which to make its final report. The upper chamber on Feb. 1 approved S Res 60 on voice vote, raising to $200,000 the total, cumulative amount that had been placed at the disposal of the Kefauver group. The Senate extended the unit's life from Feb. 28 to March 31.

On Feb. 7, Sheriff Clancy voluntarily appeared before the Committee in Washington to purge himself of contempt charges. The sheriff told the Committee he had not enforced gambling laws in his parish because the public wanted gambling.

He promised the Committee that he would close all gambling places in his jurisdiction. The Committee voted to drop all charges against Clancy.

The Kefauver Committee then went on the road to study conditions in Detroit and New York.

Detroit Hearings

The Detroit hearings opened Feb. 8. Principal witness was Harry Bennett, former official and "trouble shooter" of the Ford Motor Company. Bennet was asked why he had hired

XUM

many underworld figures and why a dealer franchise and haul-away contract had been given known criminals.

Bennett said Henry Ford, Sr., had tried to rehabilitate former criminals. He denied that he knew the Ford haul-away contract had gone to a New Jersey figure, Joe Adonis, or that a suburban Detroit dealer franchise had been taken from its original holder and given to a local man, Anthony J. D'Anna.

D'Anna said Bennett put him in business and conceded that he, D'Anna, had done nothing to earn his $27,000 annual salary. Another Detroit witness, Pete Licavoli, refused to answer questions about whether he supplied hoodlum strike-breakers to auto companies.

Carl Renda testified he had been awarded a lucrative scrap metal contract by the Briggs Manufacturing Company even though he had no equipment or experience, but he denied that the contract was awarded as payment for terrorizing union organizers in the mid-'40's.

New York Preview

The Committee went to New York City Feb. 13 to hold closed-door hearings. Witnesses included James A. Leary, prominent Saratoga County Republican; Arthur Leonard, county Democratic leader; Sheriff Frank Hathorn, and Detective Walter Ahearn.

Committee member Tobey said the testimony revealed that a Saratoga detective had been paid $10 a day to carry the day's take from a gambling house to the bank. He also said that a report on Saratoga gambling had been pigeonholed by a State Police official.

The group then turned to New York City affairs and queried Frank Costello, reputed underworld king; Frank C. Bals, former New York deputy police commissioner; James J. Moran, former political associate of ex-mayor William O'Dwyer; Clarence H. Neal, Jr., and Bert Stand, former Tammany officials; and Gerard Catena and Meyer Lansky, alleged underworld figures.

The Committee wound up executive hearings in New York Feb. 15, in possession of the "life stories" of two men prominent in the city for 15 years — Ambassador O'Dwyer, the ex-mayor, and Costello — and then returned to Washington for a week of intensive study of assorted gambling enterprises around the country.

Details of the O'Dwyer and Costello stories were not disclosed. But Chairman Kefauver said both the former Mayor and Costello would testify at public hearings in New York in March.

Punchboard Industry

The Committee turned to the punchboard manufacturing industry Feb. 16 in Washington and heard it described by one witness as prospering since a federal ban had been placed on interstate shipment of slot machines.

The witness, John W. Brookfield, an attorney for the Federal Trade Commission in cases involving lottery merchandise, testified that nine of ten punchboards, which once were designed for patronage of children, had become "strictly gambling boards."

A self-acknowledged "come back money" operator, Richard Remer, of Miami Beach, told the Committee Feb. 17 that it was his job to place bets at race tracks for Louis Rosenbaum of Cincinnati, identified by the Committee as a big-time bookmaker. In effect, it was explained at the hearing, the job of a come-back agent is to step in just before a race is run with bets on a long shot. This drives down the odds and helps "balance the books" for the bet takers.

Remer testified he worked for Rosenbaum for two years, placing bets for him at four tracks in Maryland and two in New Jersey.

Rosenbaum, called as a witness the same day, said he was a betting commissioner and his main business was taking "lay off" bets from bookmakers or others. He testified he handled lay-offs, mostly from small bookmakers, from Cleveland, Miami, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Los Angeles and other cities.

Alfred (Big Al) Polizzi, acknowledged to the crime investigators, Feb. 19 that he had parlayed gains from rum running and slot machines into legitimate businesses that paid him more than $20,000 a year. Formerly of Cleveland, he said he was currently a partner in a construction firm in Coral Gables, Fla.

"Second Chance" Witnesses

Polizzi was one of several witnesses, threatened previously by the Committee with contempt of Congress charges for refusal to answer questions, who were heard in response to their plea for another chance on the stand.

One of these, Harry (Nig) Rosen, alias Harry Stromberg, told the Committee he was "friendly" with Assistant Supt. of Police George F. Richardson of Philadelphia and often entertained him in New York between 1939 and 1941. He said Richardson "never did anything for me" in return. Rosen testified he himself was a gambler and a bookmaker. Willie Weisberg, another second-chance witness, said he had been in the numbers racket in Philadelphia and had been playing the horses since 1947.

Richardson Feb. 20 scornfully described Rosen as "a yellow cur" and a "bum that couldn't get me." The officer said, "Everybody around Philadelphia knows I've given him a tough time — his whole mob." Richardson also made a flat denial when told by the Committee that Weisberg testified in Philadelphia in 1950 that Richardson kept arresting him (Weisberg) as a blind for failing to enforce the law against other persons.

The Committee Feb. 22 heard testimony from J. Rex Farrior, Hillsborough County, Fla., state's attorney, who had been named in previous Tampa hearings as one of three county law enforcement officials reported to have taken gambler's pay-off money.

Farrior said he was not concerned with gambling, as his jurisdiction covered only capital crimes. Sen. Kefauver said Tampa officials should cooperate in wiping out illegal gambling rather than argue over jurisdiction while crime flourished.

St. Louis Hearings

The Committee held two days of hearings in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23 and 24. William L. Holzhausen, president of the St. Louis Police Board, told the group that gambling couldn't be stamped out in St. Louis unless Congress outlawed national race wire services.

William Paul Brown, president of Pioneer News Service, a racing news service, said his organization disseminated its information through public telephones. He denied that any of his employees were "crooks," but admitted that the news service customers were "crooks."

Sidney Wyman, owner of a 5-million-dollar-a-year betting business,

said he operated through the Western Union. "People just wire their money in," he said.

John T. Englis, East St. Louis Police Commissioner, testified that he had been given $131,000 in campaign funds between 1943 and 1949, but that he kept the money in a safe deposit box and paid a personal income tax on it.

James J. Carroll, called by the Committee "the nation's biggest bookie," refused to testify when television cameras were trained on him, as they offended his "sense of propriety." Kefauver told him that television was considered to be no different than any other news disseminating device and said he would have to testify. Carroll then walked out. Kefauver said he would seek a contempt citation against Carroll.

California Testimony

The Committee held hearings in Los Angeles Feb. 27 and 28. William Bonelli, member of the State Board of Equalization, told the Committee how the Board controlled liquor licenses. Kefauver criticized the Board for giving licenses to "outsiders with police records."

Retired Capt. Al Guasti, of the Los Angeles County sheriff's office, said he had been allowed to buy a $12,000 liquor license for $525 as a "pay-off" for his campaign support of Bonelli.

Moe Dalitz, identified as the former head of a Cleveland gang, told the group Feb. 28 how he had helped in a 1945 merger of the Detroit Steel Company and the Reliance Steel Company of Cleveland and manipulated the stock to make more than $230,000 on the transaction.

J. Dale Gentry, grand jury foreman in 1948 and 1949, said former Sheriff James Stocker of San Bernardino County let gambling run rampant. Gentry retorted that Stocker had run a gambling casino in his own home, which the sheriff raided.

After the Los Angeles hearings, the Committee moved North to San Francisco. It interrogated Stanley Cohen, an alleged race wire operator. When Cohen refused to answer most of the questions put to him March 2 and 3, the Committee voted to cite him for contempt.

Public Relations Fund

Among other witnesses were Arthur H. Samish, lobbyist in the state legislature for the California State Brewers Institute. He brought records showing that he controlled a "public relations" fund for the Institute which totaled about $150,000 annually.

Half of the fund, Samish said, was treated as business expenses for income tax purposes. Kefauver said Samish's records were so incomplete that it was impossible for the Internal Revenue Department to know whether the deductions were legitimate.

Another witness, was Holden Sanford, Treasury intelligence agent at Fresno. He was asked about favors done him by a Fresno businessman who was in income-tax difficulties. Sanford said his actions may have been a mistake, but that they had been of no significance.

The Committee, returning home, held hearings March 9 in Washington during which Robert W. Winston, chairman of the North Carolina Beverage Control Board, Clarence Evans, Tennessee State Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, and Charles D. Redwine, Georgia Commissioner of Revenue, testified that large amounts of untaxed liquor were being shipped into the South.

In a March 11 hearing, Clarence G. Adamy, Amvets, told the Committee of the troubles his group had had in keeping Amvets posts free of slot machines.

Return To N. Y. C.

The Senate Crime Investigating Committee shifted to New York City, and opened public hearings there on March 12. Testifying were men said by the Committee to be among the leaders of the nation's largest gambling syndicates. The hearings reached a climax March 15 when Costello refused to answer any more questions by the Senate probers and walked out of the meeting.

Developments leading up to the walk-out started March 12 when George Morton Levy, president of the Nassau Trotting Association which operates the Roosevelt Raceway, testified that he had paid Costello $60,000 to keep bookmakers away from the track. Levy said he was a good friend of Costello, Frank Erickson, convicted gambler, and Joseph Schoenbaum, formerly with the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Erickson declined to answer questions about gambling casinos in Florida, and the Committee later, voted to cite him for contempt of Congress.

Charles Lipsky, Queens Republican, told the Committee that Costello had considerable political influence in New York City.

Joe Adonis, alleged by the Committee to be a big-time gambler, refused to answer questions on Constitutional grounds. Adonis did admit acquaintance with several local politicians.

Costello himself took the stand March 13. He said he had never been connected with bookmaking. He said he had been a friend of Levy but had done nothing to earn the money paid him to drive bookies out of the Roosevelt Raceway. Costello refused to reveal details of his personal finances.

Costello returned to the stand March 14. He revealed that he had about $50,000 in a strongbox at home and $90,000 to $100,000 in his bank. He denied that he had asked for a check of his phone after a wire-tapped conversation between himself and Thomas A. Aurelio, Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Justice, had been publicized in 1943. Aurelio had thanked Costello for his support.

James F. McLaughlin, former employee of the New York Telephone Company, testified later the same day that Costello hired him to check his phone for wiretaps at that time.

Costello Walks Out

Costello sat at the witness table for the third straight day March 15. But he claimed he was too ill to answer questions and requested a postponement. He showed a doctor's certificate that he should stay at home for a thorough rest.

The Committee pressed for responses. Costello, visibly angered, said he would leave the hearing if the Senators persisted. They persisted. He walked out. Chairman Kefauver said Costello could be arrested and also cited for contempt.

Another March 15 witness was Samuel Levine, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics Agent, who testified that narcotics smuggling into the United States increased after reputed vice leader Charles "Lucky" Luciano was deported to Italy in 1946.

The Committee March 16 looked into gambling at Saratoga, N.Y. John A. Gaffney, state police superintendent, testified that he had ordered an investigation into gambling at Saratoga in 1947 and said state police seldom extended their jurisdiction into metropolitan areas without

XUM

a specific invitation. Gaffney said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was not given a copy of the report later made on gambling in Saratoga.

Charles La Forge, State Police inspector, said he had made the investigation and had found several open gambling casinos. He said that in his opinion the casino owners had to have political influence to stay open.

Contempt Citations Urged

Costello appeared briefly March 16 — just long enough to tell the Committee his throat was still too sore to testify. The Committee insisted he answer questions, and Costello walked out.

John H. Crane, president of the local International Association of Firefighters (AFL) and of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, was asked about political contributions made by him in behalf of his organizations. He refused at the time to answer questions about contributions.

James J. Moran, Commissioner of Water Supply, and friend and political appointee of then-Mayor O'Dwyer, was asked about contributions given him for O'Dwyer. Moran said he knew nothing about campaign contributions. Moran said he had visited Costello occasionally, but not on political errands.

In a closed session March 17, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend contempt citations for Costello, Erickson and Adonis. The recommendation, Chairman Kefauver said, was based on their refusals to answer Committee questions about their alleged gangland activities.

O'Dwyer Testifies

O'Dwyer took the stand March 19, at his own request, according to Kefauver. In answer to questions, O'Dwyer said he had called on Costello once or twice on Army business when he (O'Dwyer) was a major during the war. He said he was checking possible fraud in uniform contracts.

During one of his visits to Costello's apartment, O'Dwyer said, several political leaders were present, but he said he had not discussed politics with them.

O'Dwyer described the activities of Murder, Inc., several members of which he had prosecuted for murder while Kings County District Attorney. O'Dwyer said the group carried out gangland executions for the nationwide underworld syndicate. Leaders in the syndicate, O'Dwyer said, were the late Bugsy Siegel, Meyer Lansky, and Lucky Luciano. He said he did not know of any connection Costello might have had with the syndicate.

He was asked why he had not successfully prosecuted Albert Anastasia, who O'Dwyer said was the leading "executioner" for Murder, Inc. O'Dwyer said the key witness against Anastasia in the murder of Longshoreman Peter Panto died in a fall from a window while under police protection.

Committee member Tobey asked if the witness, Abe Reles, had not been killed by one of the policemen. O'Dwyer scoffed at that theory and said Reles had fallen from a window while trying to escape.

Costello was back in good voice March 19 when he took the stand again. He said he was no politician and had contributed no cash to campaigns, but he added that he had had some success in "persuading" politicians behind the scenes. He said he was friendly with some Tammany Hall politicians, but that he didn't know why he should have any influence with them.

Queried on Reles Death

Ambassador O'Dwyer was questioned again March 20 about the death of Reles and about the special police squad under Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner Frank C. Bals. He was asked if the Bals squad had been set up to negotiate with gamblers wanting police protection.

O'Dwyer said he had heard no such rumor. He also denied that he had ordered an investigation into waterfront crime halted. Anastasia, he said, had been "boss" of the waterfront.

Four of the five members of the Senate Crime Committee voted for confirmation of William O'Dwyer to the post of Ambassador to Mexico in 1950. The Senate approved the nomination Sept. 18, 1950, on a 42-22 roll-call vote. For O'Dwyer were 38 Democrats and four Republicans; opposed were 22 Republicans.

Kefauver, Hunt, O'Conor, and Wiley voted for O'Dwyer; Tobey did not vote but announced he would have voted against O'Dwyer.

On a previous motion to send the nomination back to the Committee — in effect to delay or block confirmation — Kefauver, Hunt and O'Conor voted "no"; Wiley voted "yes" and Tobey announced he would have voted "yes."

(For details, see page 237 CQ Almanac, Vol. VI)

Costello returned to the stand March 20. He said he knew 14 Tammany leaders, but said he did not discuss politics with them. He refused again to tell the Committee his "present financial worth," saying the question was an invasion of his Constitutional rights.

Gift Charged, Denied

On the last day of the New York hearings, John P. Crane appeared again. This time he said he gave O'Dwyer $10,000 on behalf of the Uniformed Firemen's Association in 1949. O'Dwyer had denied to the Committee that Crane had given him money.

Crane also said that in 1946, 1947 and 1949 he had given a total of $55,000 to Water Commissioner Moran, at that time deputy fire commissioner, to get laws passed favorable to firemen. Moran at the March 16, 1951 hearing, denied he had received the money from Crane. Moran acceded to an order by Mayor Vincent Impelliteri to resign immediately after the hearing. Crane received an order from his Association to resign or be fired.

Crane said he also gave $3,500 for use in Gov. Dewey's presidential primary campaign in Oregon in 1948. Dewey, in a statement, said he knew nothing of the contribution at the time.

Costello was back again March 21. He was asked about possible criminal activities he might have engaged in prior to 1926, when he became a citizen. He denied that he had been a bootlegger before that date. Committee counsel Rudolph Halley intimated Costello's citizenship could be withdrawn, subjecting him to deportation, if it were proved he had been a bootlegger before he became a citizen.

After the New York hearings closed, Kefauver said the record would be studied with a view to prosecuting the "many cases of perjury" he believed came out during the investigation.

The best "attended" committee hearings in the history of the United States Congress then ended March 21 in New York City. Millions of persons had watched the television

broadcasts of the Committee's examination of New York political and underworld figures. The hearings, carried on every major television network, won No. 1 audience ratings.

Washington Hearings

St. Louis "betting commissioner" James J. Carroll appeared in a Washington hearing March 22. Carroll had been called to testify in St. Louis Feb. 23, but refused to talk with television cameras trained on him.

He again argued about television and newsreels, Kefauver ordered that the cameras be trained away from Carroll's face. Carroll said he was still "frightened" by the lights and cameras, but went on with his testimony. The contempt citation which had been voted against him then was withdrawn.

Carroll was asked about the telephone service to his national "lay-off" betting shop in St. Louis. Carroll agreed that it was possible that telephone company executives knew the business he was in. Committee member Hunt said he was sure the executives knew the phones were used by a super bookie and demanded that they be called to testify.

He said that if bookies were denied telephone service, gambling could be reduced. Kefauver agreed that telephone executives knew what was going on. He said a list of long-distance calls to Carroll's establishment for one four-month period filled 228 pages, single-spaced. His phone bill was $120,000 in 1950, Kefauver said.

Carroll said he had no direct contact with the St. Louis lay-off shop. He said it was run by John Mooney and Michael Grady and had operated through an East St. Louis outlet. Carroll said he had received a $110,000 salary from the enterprise in one year to "give advice and furnish financing." Carroll denied that he had ever received or sought police protection.

Guzik Refuses Questions

Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, alleged gangster and money handler for the old Capone mob, was brought to the witness stand March 22 after a long search by the Committee. He refused to answer any questions, standing on his Constitutional rights.

After repeated refusals by Guzik to answer questions, including queries about his age and where had he been for the last six months, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend that he be cited for contempt of Congress. Guzik immediately was arrested by the Senate sergeant - at - arms and held on $10,000 bond.

Sidney A. Brodson, Milwaukee, told the Committee March 24 of his operations in betting on sports events. Brodson said he had bet as much as $1 million a year and usually won.

Most of the money was bet for him by agents scattered over the United States, he said. He studied sports pages to compile information on teams. He told the Committee that professional gamblers had long suspected that some Madison Square Garden games were fixed. He said there was talk of other fixes in Big Ten and Ivy League basketball games.

Brodson said gamblers would be handicapped if telephone and wire service were denied them but said they would find some way around the blocks.

Lew Farrell, Des Moines, Iowa, a wholesale beer distributor, was questioned about his part in attempts to raise bail in 1947 for reputed gangsters Charles and Gus Gargotta. Farrell said he had been asked by a boyhood friend of the Gargottas, Dr. D. M. Nigro, to put up the bail. Farrell declined to answer questions about his own alleged interest in a Des Moines gambling house.

McGrath, Hoover

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the Committee March 26. McGrath suggested that the work begun by the Crime Committee be carried on by a special grand jury. He opposed a permanent national crime commission, saying it might lead to creation of a national police force that would "endanger our cherished liberties." Most enforcement, he said, should be local.

McGrath asked for a law requiring regulation of race wires by the Federal Communications Commission. Wayne Coy, FCC chairman, objected to such a law, which would make the FCC into a "quasi-judicial court" charged with "impossible" administrative decisions. He told the Committee he would favor a law making it a crime to transmit betting information on the wires. This, he said, would put enforcement up to the Justice Department.

Hoover agreed with McGrath that there should be no national police force. But he recommended that the Crime Committee be made a permanent Senate committee. Hoover also recommended local enforcement responsibility and said that all gambling could be eliminated in 48 hours if laws on the books were "earnestly and vigorously enforced."

Two witnesses refused to testify before the Committee March 26 while television cameras were trained on them. They were Morris Kleinman, identified by the Committee as a former big-time bootlegger, and Louis Rothkopf, said to be part owner of several gambling casinos.

They told the Committee that they were not actors, were not used to appearing before cameras. They said they were not protected against libel on television, and they protested being used to boost TV sales without adequate compensation. Both were arrested and released on payment of $10.000 bond. Kefauver said the Committee would make a legal test of the cases to determine the part television could play in Congressional hearings. (See page 354)

New Jersey Politician

Abner "Longie" Zwillman, New Jersey political figure, answered few questions put by the Committee March 26. He said he was having income tax trouble and could not reveal his business affairs. He conceded that he knew various underworld figures, but did not elaborate on his dealings with them.

Harry J. Anslinger, chief of the Bureau of Narcotics, Department of the Treasury, testified March 27 that narcotics smuggling and dope addiction had been on the upswing during the past two years. He urged that local police departments set up special narcotics squads and that sentences to dope peddlers be raised by courts.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Edward Foley read a statement by John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, March 27, announcing the creation of a "special fraud section" of the Treasury Department which would deal with tax returns of criminals. George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, gave the Committee names of several hundred "alleged racketeers" who, he said, were being prosecuted for income-tax fraud.

Committee members told the witnesses that mobsters have received too much freedom from income-tax fraud prosecution. They said they were not convinced that officials were doing everything possible to nail down violators.

James H. Brink appeared before the group at a closed session March 27 and admitted ownership of several gambling casinos in Kentucky. He said that John Croft had been his partner in some of these enterprises. Croft declined to answer questions about the casinos when he testified in a closed session March 29. He was held under $10,000 bond pending possible contempt of Congress charges.

William G. O'Brien, Chicago, also named by Brink as a partner, refused to testify March 27 and was also held on $10,000 bail.

Extend Probe

The Committee was scheduled to finish work and turn in its final report by March 31. Late hearings, however, left the Committee pressed for time to prepare the report.

In a closed session March 29 Tobey and Wiley urged that the Committee ask for an indefinite extension. Kefauver maintained that the group should quit on schedule. Finally the Committee agreed to ask for a 30-day extension. This was a compromise, with the stipulation that a longer extension might be sought later.

The Committee then approved a resolution (S Res 108) to extend its life 30 days and later March 29 the Senate passed the measure on voice vote. The resolution also granted an additional $15,000 for the investigation.

Wiley on April 7 in a statement urged the Senate to extend the life of the group. He said, "There are whole areas of interstate crime which have not been even touched." He asked that the Committee be continued and that it look into narcotics peddling, prostitution and waterfront crimes.

Ten days later Wiley introduced a resolution (S Res 129) to extend the Committee to Jan. 15, 1952, and allow it another $150,000 for expenses. Arguing for his resolution April 18, Wiley said the group had considerable unfinished business.

Kefauver, however, said the group had all information necessary to write an interstate crime bill. He favored a "watchdog" group to check intermittently on interstate crime.

Accordingly, Kefauver, O'Conor and Hunt introduced bills April 23 to set up a joint Congressional committee to investigate interstate crime (S Con Res 28) and to establish a Federal crime commission (S J Res 65).

Democrats Meet

The Democratic Policy Committee met with Democratic members of the Crime Committee April 24 to try to reach a compromise. Kefauver agreed to back a temporary extension if he would be allowed to step down as chairman. The Policy Committee agreed to back a four-month extension of the Committee and to drop the resolutions establishing a joint investigating committee and a crime commission.

When his resolution reached the floor later April 24, Wiley modified it to fit Democratic views. Cut-off date was set at Sept. 1, 1951, and the group was authorized $100,000. It also was specified that all Committee records be turned over to the Senate Commerce Committee after the investigation was completed and that the Commerce Committee be authorized to carry on the probe if necessary.

The Wiley measure then was agreed to unanimously on voice vote.

On May 1 Kefauver stepped down as chairman of the Crime Committee and O'Conor took over.

Resume Hearings

The Committee resumed hearings May 28. George S. May, a Chicago efficiency engineer, and Rocco Fischetti and Murray Llewellyn (the Camel) Humphreys testified at a closed door session in Washington.

All three refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to answer some of the questions asked. O'Conor said he would recommend that they be cited for contempt. May was questioned about the engineering firm he heads and about the Tam O'Shanter Golf Club, near Chicago.

The Committee returned to Miami June 21 for a three-day second look at crime in the area, and lambasted Gov. Fuller Warren (D) for his apparent "indifference to the grave, organized and criminal menace posed by the very evident widespread racketeering in Florida."

Warren invited the Committee to come to Tallahassee after declining two invitations from the group to testify in Miami. O'Conor, the new chairman, said it would be impractical to move the hearings to the state capital for the convenience of Warren. In a third request for the Florida governor to appear before the Committee, O'Conor wired Warren June 20 that the request was "urgent" and threatened further action unless Warren gave a "satisfactory response." Warren again declined to testify.

The Committee said June 21 that it wanted to question the Florida governor on whether he received campaign contributions from gambling interests and racketeers, whether he made commitments to such contributors to "tolerate" gambling operations, and whether he took steps after election to carry out such commitments.

The crime probers moved into Miami only three days after Jimmy Sullivan, sheriff of Dade county, resigned June 18 with a blast at "a campaign of abuse and smear" he said was directed against him. Sullivan, criticized by the Committee, was suspended from his post after a grand jury accused him of neglect of duty but was reinstated by Warren April 7. The Florida Supreme Court upheld Warren's action on a question of jurisdiction May 11.

Narcotics Study

The Committee June 27 opened a series of public hearings, complete with television trappings, on the narcotics racket.

Then Charles Siragusa, a federal narcotics agent, said the government had evidence indicating Charles (Lucky) Luciano, deported New York crime chief, was head of a huge international narcotics ring which he directed from his Italian home. An affidavit obtained from Luciano by Italian police showed that Luciano admitted he had received thousands of dollars and a car from American friends since he was deported.

Mafia, an international crime syndicate, found narcotics traffic its "most profitable" underworld activity, Siragusa said. "The Mafia mob" could buy a kilogram (a little more than two pounds) of heroin in Italy for from $1,000 to $1,500 in U. S. currency, and sell it wholesale in New York or Chicago for from $6,000 to $10,000, he said. A capsule of heroin retailed at from $1.50 to $4, the Committee was told.

Pasquale Matranga, who identified

himself as a Brooklyn businessman, told the Committee June 26 that he delivered a car to Luciano in 1948 while on a trip to Italy.

George M. Belk, a federal narcotics agent, testified that he posed as a partner of Robert Kimbell, San Antonio night club operator and narcotics peddler, to try to break up a big interstate narcotics ring, with key spots in Detroit, Chicago and New York. Belk said June 27 he discovered that Benedict Prano, James Galici, Charles Paranello, "Fat Sam," and the "Old Man," otherwise unidentified, were "higher-ups" in Detroit narcotics traffic.

Ross B. Ellis, also a federal narcotics agent, testified June 27 that the arrest of a young, addicted girl of a wealthy Detroit family led to the indictment of 96 persons in the ring. About 50 were sent to prison, and the others forced out of the traffic, he said. He recommended "extremely severe sentences" for narcotics peddlers, and assignment of more men to combat narcotics traffic in large cities and port areas.

Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau, testified, June 27, that most marijuana illicitly in the country was from Mexico, but he said the Mexican government was doing "a very good job" of trying to stop it.

Drug Addicts Testify

A parade of narcotics witnesses, many of them minors, appeared before the Committee June 26-27. They were unidentified. Most were patients at a federal hospital at Lexington, Ky., for the treatment of addicts.

The younger addicts testified that they started smoking marijuana, known as "reefers," when in high school. Then they began to use heroin. When the heroin "kick" palled, they mixed it with cocaine. Addiction was quick, they testified.

Heroin addiction started within one month after steady use of the drug, according to Dr. Harris Isbell, research director of the Lexington Hospital. Addicts would commit all types of crimes to obtain drugs, testimony indicated, because the need of an addict was overwhelming. Isbell told the Committee June 26 that the use of narcotics led to temporary and sometimes permanent insanity. The use of barbituates, or sleeping pills, was habit-forming, he said.

Sees Epidemic

Dr. Victor H. Vogel, another medical officer, testified June 26 that "we're faced with an epidemic." He said there had been a 20-fold increase in the admission of minors to federal hospitals for treatment as drug addicts between 1947-50. Most came from large cities, he said.

James R. Dumpson, a New York welfare worker, testified June 26 that peddlers in Harlem were offering marijuana to children as young as nine years of age. An unidentified mother of an addict declared June 26, "I'd rather see him dead than using it (heroin)." She said parents who were suspicious of addiction should get in touch with federal authorities at their local post office. Danger signs were when a child stayed out late, developed a sudden urge for "money and more money," and became "disagreeable and cross," she stated.

Gambling Probe

The Committee June 28 heard witnesses tell of gambling activity in Reading, Pa. Ralph S. Kreitz said he operated about 100 slot machines there. His share of the take came to $60,000 yearly, he said. This netted him $30,000 annually. When State investigators came to Reading, the local police ordered all slot machines out and two "horse parlors" closed, and considered banning punchboards, Kreitz testified.

The Rev. James D. Matchette, a Methodist minister, told the Senators that gambling and crime were widespread and open in Reading. William P. Birney, Reading police chief for the last seven years, said the city policy was to raid gambling places only on specific complaints, or on direct orders of the mayor.

Three witnesses refused to answer questions on gambling in Reading. They were Abraham and Isadore Minker and Alex Fudeman.

Rep. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.), whose district included Reading, said June 29 that the Senate Crime hearings on gambling conditions in Reading was "a half-probe." He was "disturbed" because "of the lack of important witnesses."

The Senate Investigators began an inquiry into gambling operations in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland July 2 with a closed-door hearing. Since his home state was involved, O'Conor named Hunt and Wiley to alternate as chairmen during the Maryland inquiry.

At the July 2 hearing Bilson Ing, told the group about operations of Howard Sports Daily, a Baltimore race scratch sheet of which Ing was vice president. The Committee wanted to know about any tie-in Howard Sports had with Continental Press, a nationwide race wire service.

Refuse To Answer

John Maddock, Laurel, Md., real estate operator, refused to answer questions about any activity in horse racing. Thomas Aversa, a Baltimore night club operator, refused to talk about his income but acknowledged he was worth more than $100,000 in 1949.

Julius (Blinky) Fink reportedly refused to answer any material questions. Willie Adams and Edward Reitz, both of Baltimore, answered questions about betting activities.

Appearing at a closed session July 9 were Ike Sapperstein, Willis N. (Buzz) King, George Goldberg, and Leonard J. Matusky. Goldberg refused to answer virtually all questions.

King testified that in 1945 he had loaned $5,000 to Ralph H. Amrein, a lieutenant on the Baltimore police force and former head of the city vice squad.

Sapperstein refused to answer questions about numbers writing or lotteries, and denied being a bookmaker.

Matusky described the activities of the Worldwide News and Music Service, Inc., operating in Baltimore and Anne Arundel County, Md. According to Matusky, private customers of the telephone service received racing information, were known only by code number, and paid their bills in cash once a week. Tavern customers paid $40 a week for music, racing and other news.

Describes "Rotten" Setup

Sen. Hunt presided at closed hearings in Atlantic City, N.J., July 6 and 7. He described the situation as "pretty rotten," with a gambling-political set-up similar to that in Miami before the federal clean-up. He was especially critical of Police Chief Harry Saunders, stating that there was no doubt in the mind of anyone except Saunders "that there are 300 known bookies and more than 200 numbers writers operating openly." Hunt said he would recommend further hearings.

XUM

Other witnesses in addition to Saunders included Edward Nappen, James Boyd and Vincent Lane, Republican ward leaders, and Herman (Stumpy) Orman. Orman was described by Samuel Lane, special counsel for the Committee, as the man who "runs" Atlantic City.

Sen. Kefauver presided July 18 in place of O'Conor, at a closed session of the Committee which heard former Anne Arundel County (Md.), Police Chief John H. Souers and other county officers. Kefauver commented later that law enforcement in Anne Arundel County must have been "rather poor" to permit open gambling operations. He added that the Committee's evidence extended only to January 1951.

At an open hearing July 19 on gambling conditions in Atlantic City, Herman Orman admitted that he had transferred $41,220 from a New York trust company to one in Atlantic City, but denied he was "head of gambling" in Atlantic City.

An Atlantic City Police Patrolman, Fred J. Wahrlich, testified that numbers and other gambling operations were openly practiced and that he had been reprimanded and transferred to traffic duty for his attempts to curtail them.

$20 Million From Lottery

The Committee heard Pennsylvania State Police Capt. Harry E. McElroy say Aug. 7 that Louis Cohen, as head of an interstate lottery syndicate, made $20 million a year in the state. The Committee was unable to locate Cohen. McElroy named Joseph Size of Scranton as Cohen's chief lieutenant in his treasury-balance lotteries.

Size appeared before the Committee with his income tax records but refused to show them and refused to answer almost all questions. A Western Union official said Size had a contract to receive daily figures on the treasury balance.

Jimmy Mack of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Thomas Sesso of Scranton, Pa., admitted they had operated small numbers games, but Mack denied McElroy's charge that he tried to get police to "lay off" Cohen.

Joseph Baldassari, a partner in a Scranton amusement company, refused to answer questions on alleged attempts to bribe police and refused to show his business records to the Committee. Another witness, Joseph Scalleat, refused to answer any questions.

The District Attorney of Lackawanna County, Carlon M. O'Malley, said the Senate Committee had not turned up enough evidence for a grand jury investigation, but added his office is "keeping the eye" on violators in the area.

The Committee began a two-day hearing on Maryland crime conditions Aug. 8. Its first witness was Leonard J. Matusky, president of a Baltimore firm supplying news and music to taverns and other customers. Kefauver asked him about his connection with Continental Press Service, the nationwide distributor of racing news, and Matusky admitted he looked to Continental as the "daddy" of the business.

Hunt accused the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of "aiding and abetting" Matusky's business of supplying information for illegal off-track betting.

Harry Bilson, manager of Howard Sports Daily, told the Committee that he supplied Continental race news for $300 a day. He was asked about his "territory" and about alleged $820 weekly payments to a "complete stranger," Al Gorman, for race results from Florida.

Sherman Faces Quiz

Irving Sherman, whom the Committee had sought for some time; testified Aug. 15 that he left New York at William O'Dwyer's request shortly before the 1945 mayoralty election to avoid being questioned about "a terrible blast in the newspapers."

Asked why it had been impossible to find him when the Committee wanted to question him in earlier phases of the investigation, Sherman said he didn't want to be "embarrassed" by getting up in front of the television and newsreel cameras. He added that he had decided finally to "come in and testify" on the advice of Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.). Newsreels and radios were shut off during Sherman's testimony Aug. 15. No "live" television cameras were present.

Sherman, identified by the Committee as a "known gambler and intimate of racketeers," said he was told by a go-between that O'Dwyer wanted him to get out of town. He learned later, he said, that the newspaper "blast" was a charge by O'Dwyer's opponent, Judge Jonah Goldstein, that gambler Frank Costello, Sherman and other figures were backing O'Dwyer's candidacy.

Delving into the narcotics racket again the Committee Aug. 15 heard a medical professor and a string of ex-dope peddlers.

The professor, Dr. Henry K. Beecher of Harvard University, testified that synthetic drugs had been developed that were satisfactory substitutes for opium as pain killers.

Malachi L. Harney, Assistant to the Commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, testified that it was easier to stamp out illicit manufacture of drugs than to control the growing of opium poppies.

The probers also called a number of New York City witnesses, who had been convicted on narcotics charges, apparently in an effort to prove that stiffer sentences would help stem the traffic.

Looking again at New Jersey affairs the Committee Aug. 16 heard a former Treasury agent describe Abner Zwillman, who had testified March 26, as head of a bootlegging syndicate that cleared $50 million in six years during prohibition. The agent, Edwin Baldwin, told how attempts to get Zwillman and Joseph Rheinfeld, an associate, on income tax charges were frustrated by the theft of an Internal Revenue Bureau report.

A former assistant to Elmer Wene, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1949, told of an offer of $300,000 from Zwillman through a middleman who said Zwillman "will do more for Wene than he did for John Kenny in Jersey City." Kenny defeated former Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. The offer to Wene was turned down, the witness said. Wene was defeated by Alfred Driscoll, now Governor.

Final Public Hearings

The Committee held its final public hearing Aug. 17, although two important witnesses did not apear. Chairman O'Conor said the Committee, due to expire Sept. 1, would need the final two weeks to make its report and recommendations.

One of the missing witnesses was

Zwillman. Joseph Bozzo of Paterson, N.J., said he asked Zwillman to contribute to former Gov. Harold Hoffman's primary campaign against present Gov. Alfred Driscoll, but Zwillman refused. Driscoll won. Bozzo, a clothing manufacturer, also admitted knowing Frank Perrone. Willie Moretti and other New Jersey gamblers.

The other missing witness was Charles E. Nelson of Ritchie, Md., who had told the Committee Aug. 9 he didn't know that a business he had invested in was a numbers business, although he made $50,000 a year on a $5,000 to $15,000 investment. Sheriff Carleton G. Beall of Prince Georges County, Md., testified that Nelson told him he had paid $22,000 a month to the former county administration, but said his (Beall's) efforts to get a recording of an offer to himself were foiled by an amateur sleuth's announcement Aug. 14 that he had a recording of a tip - off on a raid on one of Nelson's numbers cars.

Sen. Kefauver said Nelson's business records included a $10,000 check with a stub marked "numbers business", as well as other substantial payments which Nelson had denied before the Committee. Kefauver said Nelson's records indicated an increase from $20,000 a week in 1942 to $50,000 a week for numbers operations in Washington. Samuel Huey, Nelson's accountant, and Mrs. Leona Weightman, his bookkeeper, both said they had nothing to do with Nelson's gambling operations.

Reports

The Crime Committee issued four reports during its 15 - month investigation, three of them in 1951. The reports said evidence had demonstrated conclusively that nation-wide organized crime syndicates existed and that their existence depended on support or tolerance of public officials. Legislation was recommended to cope with the situation. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 439.)

Interim Report

The year's first report was filed Feb. 28. It summarized the evidence that pointed to nation-wide crime tie-ups.

The syndicates, the report said, were operating with the connivance and protection of law enforcement officials. "This secret government of crimesters," the report said, "is a serious menace which could, if not curbed, become the basis for a subversive movement which could wreck the very foundations of this country."

The two major syndicates, according to the report, were centered in Chicago and New York. The Chicago group was headed by Tony Accardo, "the Fischetti brothers" and Jake Guzik. The New York group was led by Frank Costello and Joe Adonis. Deported gangster Charles (Lucky) Luciano was named as the "arbitrer" of disputes between the two syndicates.

The report said "shocking" corruption existed "at all levels of government." Govs. Fuller Warren of Florida and Forrest Smith of Missouri, the report said, received campaign contributions from known gamblers. A connection was alleged between a Warren - appointed "investigator" and a Chicago mob which muscled into a lucrative Miami Beach bookie syndicate.

Smith, according to the report, appointed as Kansas City Police Board members men who favored a "wide-open town." The appointments, it was said, were made after slain gambler Charles Binaggio had contributed to Smith's campaign.

The report said the annual national income from illegal gambling was about $20 billion a year, and that much of the income was not taxed.

First 'Final' Report

The Committee released what had been designed to be the final report May 1. Congress, however, extended the life of the group, and the document became, officially, the Third Interim Report.

Conclusions

The Committee reached the following general conclusions, as outlined in the report.

1. Organized criminal gangs operating in interstate commerce were "firmly entrenched" in large cities, engaging in illegal gambling, narcotics rackets, prostitution, etc.

2. The crime syndicates "make tremendous profits" by bludgeoning out monopolies in their rackets — monopolies protected by public officials in some cities.

3. There were two major syndicates: The Accardo - Guzik - Fischetti syndicate operating out of Chicago and controlling or sharing rackets in Kansas City Dallas, Miami, Las Vegas, and on the West Coast; and the Costello - Adonis - Lansky mob operating in New York City, Saratoga, Bergen County, N. J., New Orleans, Miami, Las Vegas, the West Coast and Havana, Cuba.

4. The Mafia ties the major syndicates and smaller groups together and coordinated and supervised their efforts by "ruthless enforcement of its edicts."

5. Top - level hoodlums were "immune from prosecution" because of bribery, political power, creation of ties with apparently respectable business men and purchase of "public good will" through charitable contributions and press relations.

6. Gambling profits — money coming from "the $2 horse bettor and the 5-cent numbers player" — were the principal support of the mobsters.

7. Legalization of gambling would not end the predatory activities of the gangs. "The Committee has not seen any workable proposal for controlled gambling which would eliminate the gangsters or the corruption."

8. Race wire services, principally those of the monopoly Continental Press Service, were "indispensable to big - time bookmaking."

9. Western Union, which leased wires to Continental, had not been "fully cooperative" with law - enforcement officials.

10. "Crime is largely a local problem" and must be attacked at the local level with aid from state and federal authorities.

Urge Federal Aid

11. The federal government should help eliminate interstate crime and promote the exchange of information between various law agencies.

12. Wide-open racketeering, found in many places, "can easily be cleaned up by vigorous law enforcement."

13. "Venal public officials" who said they were elected to maintain "wide-open towns" were put in office by gamblers. The gamblers also "deliberately propagated," by "paid publicists," the myth that gambling was good for business.

14. The Treasury had been defrauded of "huge sums of money in tax revenues by racketeers."

15. Tax accountants helped prepare fraudulent returns for gamblers.

XUM

16. Lawyers became part of the mobs and advised members on how to break the law with impunity.

17. Crime syndicates infiltrated legitimate businesses by use of intimidation.

18. Some legitimate businessmen have aided the underworld in return for mob help in handling strikes and breaking unions; while some unions have been used by gangsters to further their rackets.

Recommendations

Based on its findings, the Committee made several recommendations:

1. Congress should for a short time continue to check on work by federal agencies to suppress interstate crime.

2. A "racket squad" should be organized in the Justice Department.

3. After the Senate Crime Committee disbanded, a federal crime commission should be set up to continue the check on organized crime.

4. Congress should support the Special Fraud Squad of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, recently set up to check income - tax returns of known gangsters.

5. The Bureau of Internal Revenue should enforce more vigorously regulations requiring taxpayers to keep adequate records.

6. Gambling casinos should be required to keep daily records of money won and lost, open at all times to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

7. Gambling expenses should be nondeductible for income - tax purposes.

8. Transmission of gambling information across state lines should be regulated.

9. Persons engaging in illegal enterprises should be required to file a statement on their net worth.

10. Transmission of bets or money to pay bets across state lines should be prohibited.

Ban Gambling Devices

11. All gambling devices such as punchboards and roulette wheels should be banned from interstate commerce.

12. Penalties against narcotic law violations should be increased.

13. Immigration laws should be changed to make deportation of criminal aliens easier.

14. Punishment should be provided for concealing illegal aliens.

15. The Attorney General should be allowed to revoke suspensions of deportation orders.

16. There should be more federal law officers and they should be better paid.

17. Perjury laws should be tightened.

18. Witnesses in a trial, grand jury or Congressional investigation should be given immunity, when necessary, against prosecution.

19. Laws allowing witnesses to be subpoena should be tightened.

20. Racketeers should be eliminated from the liquor industry.

21. Liquor licenses should list all "beneficial owners" and their arrest records.

22. The Interstate Commerce Commission should consider moral fitness of applicants for transportation permits.

Local Crime

The Committee report went into detail on interstate crime conditions found in the various cities visited by the group. Cities probed were Miami, Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Tampa, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Saratoga, N. Y. and New York City.

The report also analyzed various phases of interstate crime: the Mafia, race wire services, syndicated basketball, football and baseball betting, comeback betting, narcotics traffic, racketeers and legitimate business and official corruption.

Among public officials criticized was former New York Mayor William O'Dwyer. The report said, "Neither he nor his appointees took any effective action against the top echelons" of the rackets. It concluded: "His defense of public officials who were derelict in their duties, and his actions in investigations of corruption, and his failure to follow up concrete evidence of organized crime, particularly in the case of Murder, Inc., and the waterfront, have contributed to the growth of organized crime, racketeering and gangsterism in New York City."

Final Report

The final report of the Committee was issued Aug. 31, the date of the group's formal expiration.

The Committee emphasized in its final report that the crusade against crime should be carried on by a privately financed National Crime Coordinating Committee—with federal aid only at the start. It suggested that $100,000 be granted by Congress for the establishment of such a council and that government officials aid in its organization. After the organization period, operating funds would be derived from charitable groups and private contributions.

Florida's Gov. Warren received severe criticism from the group for his "persistent refusal" to testify under oath while the Committee was investigating the Florida underworld. "Throughout the Florida testimony," the report added, "the name of Governor Warren cropped up frequently in questionable connections."

Unlike the report of May 1 which criticized Ambassador to Mexico O'Dwyer directly, the Aug. 31 report referred to him only by indirection—by reciting testimony in which witnesses mentioned names of criminals as among the friends of O'Dwyer.

The District of Columbia was termed a possible "pivotal point for gambling operation of considerable size" by the Committee. There was also, the group added, evidence of "widespread traffic in narcotic drugs." It urged a thorough investigation of crime in the nation's capital which should emphasize any links between criminal elements in the District and adjoining areas.

Recommendations

The Committee also made the following recommendations:

1. A thorough overhauling of state and local laws to make them more effective.

2. A stronger attack on the narcotic traffic. Cooperation of state and local officials with federal authorities who now carry the bulk of the burden.

3. Creation of a special squad in the federal Narcotics Bureau to train local police in the techniques of enforcing the narcotic laws.

4. Doubling of the Narcotic Bureau staff.

5. More effective use of income tax reports in collecting evidence against criminals.

"Much valuable information on the activities of organized crime is available in state income tax returns," the report said. "Special staffs should be organized to screen this material in order to provide many leads."

(The Committee again endorsed pending legislation in Congress which would require criminals to keep detailed tax reports which, in effect, would confess their illegal transactions.)

6. Federal legislation to permit wiretapping by federal agents.

7. Adoption of Congress of a code of procedure for the broadcast or televising of Committee hearings.

Comparison of Cities

In reporting on the comparison of crime in large and small cities, the group declared, "The same pattern of organized crime found in larger metropolitan areas, exists in the medium cities, with similar evidence of official sanction or protection . . . The Accardos, the Guziks and the Costellos who direct the big city crime syndicates have their counterparts in the smaller cities."

Referring to contributions made by criminal forces to political campaigns of officials who will tolerate their activities, the report charged, "Sometimes these contributions will support a whole slate of officers in more than one political party, giving the racketeers virtual control of the governing body . . . Democracy vanishes in a captive community because the ordinary citizen for practical purposes has nothing to say about his government."

Legislation

Some 19 bills grew directly out of the crime investigation. One was passed by the Senate. Three were studied and approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. There was no action during the first session on the rest.

Other crime bills, not originating in the Committee, also were introduced during the session.

Passed Senate

Committee members introduced a bill (S 1899) July 25 designed to eliminate terrorism, extortion and racketeering from interstate transportation. It would direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to take into consideration any racketeering record of an applicant before any licenses or permits were issued.

The bill was approved by the Commerce Committee Aug. 29 without a hearing. The Senate passed it Oct. 1 on voice vote with little discussion. The measure than was referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Cleared Committee

The Senate Commerce Committee held hearings and then approved three Crime Committee bills which had been introduced May 29:

S 1563 to provide for licensing of persons disseminating in interstate commerce information concerning horse or dog racing and betting information concerning other sporting events. This was, according to Committee members, the keystone of their legislative program. It was aimed at control of the wire services which sent race information to bookies throughout the nation. The Justice Department would issue licenses only to legitimate news services.

S 1624 to prohibit transportation in interstate commerce or the mails of gambling materials, information or wagers. Its prime purpose was to suppress punchboards and pushboards.

S 1564 to ban transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which was obtained without consent of the person conducting the sporting event. It was aimed at stopping surreptitious gathering of horse and dog race information for gambling purposes and was drawn so that it could be enforced by local officials.

Hearings

These bills were considered simultaneously with a measure (S 2116) by Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, to prohibit transmission of gambling information in interstate commerce. The Johnson bill was similar in scope to the Crime Committee's S 1563. S 2116 had been drafted by the Justice Department in 1950. It would not exempt news services through a licensing arrangement, but would simply ban all dissemination of specified gambling information until after the completion of the event to which it related.

The hearings opened Sep. 19. First witnesses were Wayne Coy, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Herschel Plaine, Justice Department. Plaine favored S 1563 and 1624. He opposed S 1564 and S 2116. Coy opposed S 1563 and favored S 2116. As originally introduced, S 1563 would have placed the licensing responsibility in the FCC. Coy said the Justice Department would be more suited for the job.

Representatives of Western Union and American Telephone and Telegraph Co., asked the Committee Sept. 20 to exempt their companies from the bills, saying they were cooperating to withhold service from gamblers.

Heard Sept. 25 was Roy Frank, Post Office Department, who asked for modification of S 1624. Spencer L. Drayton, Thoroughbred Racing Association, supported S 1563, S 1564 and S 1624, but opposed S 2116, saying that legitimate news services should not be banned from transmitting legitimate racing news.

W. W. Semingsen, Western Union, favored S 1563. John Hanselman, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, supported S 2116, J. Bond Smith, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, opposed S 1624 insofar as it applied to punchboards, which he said were "innocent games of chance."

Kefauver and O'Conor, sponsors of the first three bills, testified in support of their legislation Sept. 21. Both said they preferred S 1563 over S 2116. A licensing system, they said, would be more fair than a complete ban on gambling information. They also said regular news agencies should be permitted to transmit certain racing information.

Committee member Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said he saw no reason for exempting newspapers from a gambling news ban.

The Committee approved all four bills Sept. 26. The bills did not see floor action.

Bills Introduced

The Crime Committee sponsored the following bills which were not acted on during the year:

S J Res 65, introduced April 23, to set up a federal anti - crime commission.

S Con Res 28, April 23, to set up a joint Congressional committee on organized crime.

XUM

S 1529, May 23, to require gamblers to keep detailed records of their transactions for the inspection of tax collectors.

S 1530, May 23, to provide the alcohol tax administration with machinery for periodic review of licensed liquor dealers as a means to drive known racketeers out of the liquor industry.

S 1531, May 23, to require taxpayers to keep records needed for tax purposes for seven years.

S 1532, May 23, to deny the right to claim tax exemptions on business expenses incurred in or as a result of illegal betting.

S 1625 June 8, to provide that the government need show only that statements were contradictory to prove perjury.

S 1660, June 13, to require an individual who profited suddenly from illegal activities to show his new worth in his income tax return.

S 1661, June 13, to make it a criminal offense to smuggle into this country or conceal aliens who were not entitled to enter the United States.

S 1662, June 13, to permit the Attorney General to cancel suspension of deportation against an alien when new evidence comes up within five years of the time the alien received the suspension.

S 1663, June 13, to extend the 1936 Liquor Enforcement Act to restrict transportation of liquor through local option states as well as dry states.

S 1900, July 25, to increase the penalty for the sale of narcotics to persons under seventeen years of age.

S 2059, Aug. 27, to provide penalties for failure to comply with tax information required in regard to liquor sales and slot machine operation.

S 2061, Aug. 27, to ban certain lotteries.

S 2062, Aug. 27, to provide penalties for transportation of liquor into dry states.

Further Probe Rejected

A bill (S Res 207) providing $150,000 for a further investigation into interstate crime, to be made by the Commerce Committee, was rejected Sept. 26 by the Commerce Committee. Vote, in closed session, was reported to be 6-7 on party lines.

The bill was introduced Sept. 12 by Republicans Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) John W. Bricker (Ohio), Owen Brewster (Me.), James P. Kem (Mo.) and Charles W. Tobey (N. H.). All were members of the Commerce Committee.

Internal Security Commission

S J Res 70

On Jan. 23, President Truman issued an executive order creating a "President's Commission On Internal Security". As its head, he named Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, former Chief of Naval Operations. Others named to the Commission were:

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, vice-chairman; Rev. Dr. Karl Morgan Block; ex-Sen. John A. Danaher (R Conn.); Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; William E. Leahy; Russell C. Leffingwell; Charles H. Silver; and Rev. Emmett M. Walsh.

The group was to recommend ways of strengthening laws against treason, espionage, sabotage and other "subversive activities." Before the Commission was willing to undertake its job, however, it sought exemption from a law affecting certain civil servants.

Bill Disapproved

This was the so-called "conflict of interest" law which forbids persons associated with firms doing business with the government from working for the government. It was asserted that this law would have blocked the Nimitz Commission from hiring otherwise-qualified temporary assistants.

Accordingly, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) introduced a seemingly-routine bill (HR 2829) granting the Commission the desired exemption. The House passed the bill March 19 without controversy.

But the Senate Judiciary Committee disapproved the House-passed bill April 30 by a 3-6 vote. Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said the vote didn't indicate any personal issue at all. On the contrary, he said, the Committee had "unqualified confidence" in the Commission members. The only issue, he said, was whether the laws should be complied with in full.

Rep. Walter, however, noted that similar exemptions had been granted to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and also had been made in the 1950 Defense Production and Civil Defense Acts. He said "this means you're not going to be able to get an outstanding lawyer" since most prominent attorneys in Washington were likely to have some business before the government.

On the heels of the McCarran group's action, the Nimitz Commission resigned May 12, saying its inability to receive exemption from the conflict-of-interests law would hamper its activities.

Issue Revived

But the issue did not die. McCarran's Committee later framed a resolution (S J Res 70) which would have exempted from the same law Robert T. Murphy, Washington attorney whom the Senate Rules Committee wished to hire as a temporary counsel. The Senate passed the bill May 4.

When S J Res 70 reached the House, a Judiciary Subcommittee added a rider to the resolution. The rider would have granted exemption to the Nimitz board. The full House Judiciary Committee endorsed the amended resolution May 22 by a unanimous vote.

But when the double-barrelled resolution was taken up in the House June 18, Walter withdrew the portion affecting the Nimitz group. As the resolution then stood before the House, it would have exempted only Murphy from the conflict-of-interests statute.

It was pointed out in the ensuing debate that Murphy was being hired to help with a Senate investigation into the 1950 Senatorial campaign in Ohio. In that race, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R) handily defeated Joseph T. Ferguson (D), state auditor.

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), who was Taft's manager in the Senator's unsuccessful 1948 bid for the GOP Presidential nomination, led the opposition in the House to S J Res 70. Ultimately, the House backed him up. It declined to grant the exemption to Murphy, and defeated the Senate's resolution by a 120-164 roll-call vote June 18. (See p. 404.)

On Oct. 27, President Truman abandoned all plans for the Commission and deplored the congressional block of his project.

Contempt Citations

The Senate in 1951 approved 45 contempt of Congress citations, all requested by the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce. (See story on Crime Investigation, page 341). No other contempt citations were requested.

Under the terms of the resolutions making the citations, the records of the contempt were certified to United States attorneys for presentation to local grand juries. When a grand jury filed an indictment, the defendant was entitled to a jury trial. As 1951 ended, litigation was still in progress in most of the cases.

Background — In 1946 and 1947 a score of witnesses refused to answer House Un - American Activities Committee questions of political affiliation on Constitutional grounds of the right to free speech and of protection against compulsory self - incrimination. The House then approved contempt of Congress citations against the recalcitrant witnesses. These and later contempt citations were fought all the way to the Supreme Court, which in both 1948 and in 1950 refused to review them. The appeals were based mainly on the right of free speech. (For background on 1950 contempt of Congress citations, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 423.)

However, in December, 1950, the Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Mrs. Patricia Blau for refusing on grounds of possible self - incrimination to tell a Denver grand jury of any connections with the Communist Party in Colorado.

Of that case, Justice Hugo L. Black said "the Constitution gives a witness the privilege of remaining silent" when testimony before a grand jury would "furnish a link in the chain of evidence needed for criminal prosecution."

Although the Supreme Court ruling in the Blau case did not bear directly on refusal of witness to testify before Congressional Committees, it left in doubt the outcome of some of the citations pressed by the House and Senate.

Senate Action

The first contempt citation resolution in 1951 was S Res 43, citing Joseph Doto, alias Joe Adonis. When it reached the Senate floor Jan. 23 Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved that it be referred to his unit for further study, arguing that a legal question was involved. The Nevada Senator pointed out the Supreme Court in the Blau case had upheld the right of witnesses to refuse to answer self-accusing questions under constitutional privilege, and Doto had protested his replies might incriminate him.

Sen Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) took the position that the witness had been asked questions which, if answered, could not have incriminated him for any offense of the law. He was supported in opposition to the McCarran motion by Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)

The Senate rejected McCarran's motion by a roll-call vote of 12-59 (see page 399), then passed the contempt resolution by voice vote.

The Senate then went ahead and approved en bloc contempt citation resolutions (S Res 43-50) for other witnesses who, like Adonis, had refused to answer questions during the 1950 Crime Committee hearings. These included Anthony J. (Tony) Accardo, reputedly the late Al Capone's successor as underworld boss in Chicago; Jack I. Dragna of Los Angeles; and others from Chicago, San Francisco and New Jersey.

Regarding still other witness, Chairman Kefauver disclosed that the Committee had decided to withhold contempt proceedings against Meyer Lansky, involved in the Committee's New York probe in 1950, and William Weisberg and Harry Stromberg, alias Nig Rosen, figures in the 1950 Philadelphia investigation. Kefauver said they indicated through their attorneys that they were willing to answer questions in the hope of escaping contempt charges.

Asks More Citations

Following hearings in New Orleans and Cleveland in January, 1951, the Kefauver committee on Jan. 29 voted to request still more citations. It reported five resolutions (S Res 66-70) for this purpose Feb. 8 and eight (S Res 78-85) on Feb. 21. The Senate adopted all 13 by voice vote on Feb. 21.

The same day the Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 65) authorizing arrest warrants for 17 more witnesses accused by the Crime Committee of going into hiding to escape questioning.

Meanwhile, previous citation cases saw court action. Harry Russell, Chicago and Miami Beach gambler, went to trial in the U.S. District Court of Washington on Jan. 31. He faced a 60 - count contempt of Congress indictment, growing out of his 1950 testimony before the Kefauver Committee. The Senate had cited him Sept. 23, 1950.

But Russell was acquitted Feb. 5 on the grounds that he was within his Constitutional rights in declining to answer the Committee's questions.

Russell's attorney moved for a "judgment of acquittal." Judge F. Dickinson Letts granted the motion and freed Russell, explaining that Russell was "privileged to remain mute as he had reasonable grounds for apprehension."

Committee Chairman Kefauver said he would go ahead with other prosecutions for contempt. Karl E. Mundt (R S D.), however, said the acquittal would seriously hinder many Congressional investigations. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) said he thought normal investigations would not be hampered by the legal decision.

In other actions involving 1950 contempt citations:

Federal district judges Feb. 26 ruled two officials of the United Electrical Workers guilty of contempt after hearings, without juries, in Washington. Thomas Quinn, 33, Pittsburgh, a UE field organizer, and Julius Emspak, 46, national secretary-treasurer, pleaded constitutional privilege for not answering questions of a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee during 1950 on grounds of possible self-incrimination. The judges held that in both cases the plea was defective. Quinn was sentenced to serve four months to a year and pay a $1,000 fine, while Emspak was committed pending sentence.

F. V. Field Freed

A federal judge March 8 acquitted James J. Matles, national organizational director of the United Electrical Workers, of contempt of Congress. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who tried the case in Washington without a jury, said the record caused him to believe Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) had understood that Matles refused to answer seven questions because of possible self-incrimination.

The U. S. attorney contended Matles failed to state clearly his reasons for not answering when he appeared Dec. 5, 1949 before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee inquiring into alleged Communist infiltration of unions.

Frederick Vanderbilt Field of New York was freed March 21 of contempt of Congress charges by the late Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, who heard the case without a jury.

Goldsborough granted a defense motion for acquittal, holding Field had been within his Constitutional rights in refusing April 28, 1950, to answer questions of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommitee investigating communism - in- government charges.

The judge said the questions put to the New York millionaire were "perfectly legitimate and proper" but that he had no reason to suppose Field did not claim in good faith the protection of the provision that no person shall be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself, because Field previously had been charged before Congress with being a Communist spy.

Frank Panzino of Turtle Creek, Pa., a leader of the United Electrical Workers who invoked his Constitutional privilege against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions of a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee, also was acquitted of contempt of Congress March 16.

Three more witnesses acquitted of contempt of Congress charges were Philip J. Jaffe, key figure in the much-investigated "Amerasia" secret-documents case, acquitted May 28; Marcel Scherer of Newark, N.J., a United Electrical Workers Union (Independent) official, acquitted May 29; and David Joseph Bohm, atomic scientist who worked at the University of California's radiation laboratory, acquitted May 31. All had refused to answer questions before Congressional committees on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Television Issue

The next Crime Committee move to cite a witness for contempt came March 7 when the Committee decided to ask citations against Stanley Cohen and James J. Carroll.

Cohen had been a witness at San Francisco hearings. Carroll had been scheduled to testify in St. Louis, but had refused to appear before a television camera. The Committee, in voting to cite Carroll, said it planned to make a test case of his particular grounds for refusal. At hearings in Washington March 22, however, Carroll went before the Committee, allowing his hands, but not his face, to be televised. He testified at some length, and the Committee voted to cancel the contempt citation.

Another March 22 witness, Jacob "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, refused to testify to the Committee's satisfaction, so the Committee asked that he be cited for contempt. A resolution (S Res 109) for this purpose and eleven other citation resolutions were reported March 30 and the Senate adopted them by unanimous consent the same day. One of the others (S Res 112) was a second citation for Joseph Doto, alias Joe Adonis. The first had been in connection with a Washington appearance; this one was for unsatisfactory New York testimony.

Others cited included Frank Costello, reputed kingpin among the nation's gamblers, Frank Erickson; Morris Kleinman and Louis Rothkopf, linked with interstate gambling enterprises.

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) April 2 protested the citation of Kleinman and Rothkopf. He told the Senate the pair had refused to testify solely because of the presence of television cameras. Cain said that in his opinion, a person would be within his rights to refuse to undergo the television "ordeal."

He moved that the vote approving the citation resolutions (S Res. 119 and 120) be reconsidered so that the courts would know that the Senate was not unanimous in believing that witnesses could be forced to testify for TV. Kefauver said he would prefer to see the citations stand, as they would constitute a clearcut issue for a court ruling on the television question. Cain's motion was left pending.

Meanwhile, three of those cited by Congress Feb. 21 were indicted by a federal grand jury in Cleveland March 26. They were James Lacavoli, Joe Di Carlo, and Joe Aiuppo.

Cain Pushes Motion

The same day, two other Crime Committee witnesses — James Moran, former aide to ex-mayor O'Dwyer, and Louis Weber, alleged racketeer — were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York City for perjury before the Committee. Moran, formerly New York City Water Supply Commissioner, was convicted May 9 of lying under oath regarding Weber's visits to his office. Weber was convicted May 16 for saying he did not know Moran.

The Crime Committee, under a new Chairman, Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), reported and the Senate adopted three more resolutions (S Res 159 - 161) on June 25, and another five (S Res 180 - 184) on July 24.

On Aug. 10 Cain's April 2 motion came up again during reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate had approved the citations for Kleinman and Rothkopf (S Res 119 and 120), who had objected to testifying before televisions and newsreel cameras and to radio broadcasts of the testimony.

Cain told the Senate he was "solely concerned . . . because they are American citizens, and entitled to the same rights which belong to every other American citizen."

"I was disturbed and shocked . . . by the manner in which they were treated," Cain continued. "I saw no effort to get at the truth. It seemed to me that the actors were determined that the show must go on."

Wants Court Ruling

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said he would like to have a court ruling on the use of TV and radio by committees. He said the only way to get a ruling would be to cite the men for contempt.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), member of the Crime Committee, recommended that the Senate make a general study of TV and broadcasting and adopt rules that would protect witnesses. But he insisted that the two men not "go scot free" in the meantime.

The two contempt citations were then agreed to by the Senate on the 38-13 roll-call vote. (See page 399).

Still four more citation resolutions (S Res 211 - 214) were approved by the Crime Committee before its expiration Aug. 31. These were reported on the Senate floor Sept. 18 and were adopted Oct. 1.

At the time the Crime Committee submitted its final report Aug. 31, indictments had not yet been filed in almost half the cases. Litigation was still going on in most of the cases as the year ended.

The Crime Committee's final report commented that the latest Supreme Court decisions had so expanded the scope of the constitutional privilege against self - incrimination that it seemed a witness might "invoke the privilege even where the possibility of incrimination is quite remote." The Committee therefore explained that contempt cases which had been certified to the United States attor-

neys but which had not yet been presented to grand juries were being re-examined with a view to determining whether indictments should be sought.

List of Citations

A list of all 1951 resolutions citing contempt of Congress, with dates on which the Senate approved, follows: Unless stated otherwise no record vote was taken and adoption was without objection.

S Res 43—Citing Joseph Doto, alias Joe Adonis adopted Jan. 23, after rejection of McCarran motion to refer to Judiciary Committee.
S Res 44—Citing Anthony J. Accardo, Jan. 23.
S Res 45—Citing James Lynch, Jan. 23.
S Res 46—Citing Arthur Longano, Jan. 23.
S Res 47—Citing Salvatore Moretti Jan. 23.
S Res 48—Citing Walter M. Pechart, Jan. 23.
S Res 49—Citing Pat Manno, alias Patrick J. Manning, Jan. 23.
S Res 50—Citing Jack Dragna, Jan. 23.
S Res 66—Citing Joseph Aiuppa, alias Anton Palunas, alias Joey O'Brien, Feb. 21.
S Res 67—Citing Joseph De Carlo, alias "The Wolf", alias Di Carlo, Feb. 21.
S Res 68—Citing James Licavoli, alias Jack White, Feb. 21.
S Res 69—Citing Peter C. Tremont, Feb. 21.
S Res 70—Citing David N. Kessel, Feb. 21.
S Res 78—Citing Carlos Marcello, Feb. 21.
S Res 79—Citing Pete Licavoli, Feb. 21.
S Res 80—Citing Russell Trilck, Feb. 21.
S Res 81—Citing John J. Fogarty, Feb. 21.
S Res 82—Citing Phil Kastel, Feb. 21.
S Res 83—Citing Anthony Marcello, Feb. 21.
S Res 84—Citing Mike Rubino, Feb. 21.
S Res 85—Citing Joseph A. Porretto, Feb. 21.
S Res 109—Citing Jacob Guzik, March 30.
S Res 110—Citing Frank Costello, March 30.
S Res 111—Citing Frank Erickson, March 30.
S Res 112—Citing Joseph Doto, March 30.
S Res 113—Citing Stanley Cohen, March 30.
S Res 114—Citing John Doyle, March 30.
S Res 115—Citing George S. Bowers, March 30.
S Res 116—Citing William G. O'Brien, March 30.
S Res 117—Citing Ralph J. O'Hara, March 30.
S Res 118—Citing John Croft, March 30.
S Res 119—Citing Morris Kleinman, March 30. Later reconsidered and confirmed by roll-call vote 38-13, on Aug. 10.
S Res 120—Citing Louis Rothkopf, March 30. Confirmed by 38-13 roll-call vote on Aug. 10.
S Res 159—Citing George S. May, June 25.
S Res 160—Citing Rocco Fischetti, June 25.
S Res 161—Citing Murray L. Humphreys, June 25.
S Res 180—Citing Martin Accardo, July 24.
S Res 181—Citing Julius Fink, July 24.
S Res 182—Citing Abraham Minker, July 24.
S Res 183—Citing Isadore Minker, July 24.
S Res 184—Citing Alex Fudeman, July 24.
S Res 211—Citing Herman Orman, Oct. 1.
S Res 212—Citing Patrick Joseph Size, Oct. 1.
S Res 213—Citing Joseph C. Baldassari, Oct. 1.
S Res 214—Citing Joseph Scalleat, Oct. 1.

Irving Acquitted

Rep. Leonard Irving (D Mo.) was acquitted Dec. 28, 1951, of all charges of misusing union funds in his 1948 Congressional campaign. Seven of 12 grand jury counts were dismissed Nov. 20. Federal Judge Richard M. Duncan said Dec. 28 there was insufficient evidence on two of the remaining five counts. On the other three, Duncan said he did not believe it was the intention of Congress to prohibit all political activity by union members, even though they were on the union pay - roll.

The counts were contained in two indictments which alleged that Irving violated the Corrupt Practices Act and the Taft-Hartley law in using union funds for campaign purposes. He was named alone on one indictment and with International Hod Carriers, Building and Construction Union (AFL), Local No. 264, on the other.

The counts included specific charges that he had used a union car, union-paid gas, and the services of union employees without paying for them. The sum he was accused of misusing totaled $3,000.

The Congressman was re-elected as president and business manager of the union local June 10, only two days after his indictment He had been head of the union local since 1940.

Irving entered a plea of not guilty June 11 before U. S. District Judge Richard M. Duncan at Kansas City.

"I am not guilty, and I have not the slightest fear of being convicted," Irving said.

His attorney, at the conclusion of the government's case, moved that all 12 counts be dismissed.

On Nov. 20, Federal Judge Richard M. Duncan threw out the seven major counts because of unsatisfactory government witness testimony.

Customs Administration

HR 5505

The House on Oct. 15 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5505 to improve and simplify the administration of the customs laws. The Senate did not act upon it.

The measure had four major aims:

(1) To facilitate economical administration of the laws by the customs service; (2) to simplify or eliminate complex procedural requirements which delay and discourage importation; (3) to enable the U.S. Customs Service to spend less time dealing with complaints; (4) to eliminate archaic and obsolete provisions of the present law.

It did not propose any changes in classifications or rates of duty.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill (HR 1535) for this purpose Jan. 15 at the request of the Secretary of Treasury. The Tariff Act of 1930 had been revised by the Customs Administrative Act of 1938, and when further revision appeared necessary Congress in 1948 appropriated funds for a survey of the customs service. With these funds, a private firm of management consultants, McKinsey & Co., was employed by the Treasury Department to make a study of how customs costs could be reduced and service improved. The bill requested by the Secretary of the Treasury contained provisions mainly derived from the recommendations of McKinsey & Co., some from the customs service, from other governmental departments, and from representatives of importers and other groups interested in international commerce.

The House Ways and Means Committee conducted extensive hearings on this bill, starting with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, John S. Graham, on Aug. 6.

Simplification legislation also was recommended strongly by the Departments of Commerce, State and Agriculture, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and other departments and agencies consulted. The Bureau of the Budget likewise approved.

A clean bill (HR 5505) was introduced by the Committee reflecting its decisions on and amendments to the original version (HR 1535) after lengthy deliberations in executive session.

The new bill was reported favorably on Oct. 1, without any committee amendments.

The House passed the bill, unamended, by voice vote Oct. 15 under a suspension of rules.

The Senate did not act on it.

Mississippi Job Sales Probe

Summary — Charges that members of the pro-Truman Democratic faction in Mississippi solicited donations in return for jobs early in February touched off a lengthy investigation highlighted by a Senate Subcommittee's report affirming the charges, indictment by a federal grand jury of 12 persons, and jail terms for two of the accused.

The probe was started after Mississippi Sens. James O. Eastland (D) and John C. Stennis (D) and Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) made the "jobs for sale" charges Feb. 21 on the Senate and House floors.

Eastland and Stennis Feb. 27 introduced a resolution (S Res 87) calling for an investigation and after quick Senate approval the task was turned over to an Executive Expenditures Subcommittee. On June 20 it reported that a small group of "willful men" controlling the Mississippi Democratic Committee had "corruptly extorted political contributions" from persons seeking federal jobs.

A federal grand jury July 20 indicted 12 persons on charges of conspiring to sell federal jobs. Two of the 12, a man and wife, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to eight - month prison terms on Sept. 5.

Charges Made

Sens. Eastland and Stennis and Rep. Smith charged on the Senate and House floors Feb. 21 that federal jobs were being sold in Mississippi by the pro-Truman Democratic faction.

The situation was "so bad and corrupt," Eastland said, that he and Stennis hired an investigator to make an inquiry into the charges. They also asked the FBI and the Post Office Department to investigate.

Eastland read into the Senate record two affidavits from Mississippians saying that they had to give checks to the National Democratic Committee to obtain their jobs.

Six Mississippi Representatives — Thomas G. Abernethy, William M. Colmer, Frank E. Smith, John Bell Williams, Arthur Winstead and Jamie L. Whitten, all Democrats — Feb. 22 signed a statement terming the charges serious and saying they must be investigated.

Stennis and Eastland Feb. 27 introduced S Res 87, calling for an investigation. The Senate approved the resolution and the matter was referred to the Committee on Executive Expenditures. Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) put the investigation in the hands of the Group Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), which immediately began to line up witnesses and gather material.

The same day the Stennis - Eastland resolution was introduced William M. Boyle, Jr., who later was to resign after another investigation (that of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, see Page 508), as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced that Clarence E. Hood Jr., Meridian, Miss., had been relieved of his duties as acting Democratic National Committeeman for Mississippi.

$60,000 Paid for Jobs

The Hoey Subcommittee April 9-11 heard a parade of job-seekers and federal job holders in Jackson, Miss., declare they made contributions of from $200 to $1,000 to get federal jobs in Mississippi as postmasters, mail carriers, census takers and price stabilization enforcers, over the past three years.

The Subcommittee obtained evidence that up to $60,000 was paid for federal jobs to a "rump" state committee of Truman Democrats. The group kept no financial reports.

Fred F. Mize, chairman of the Truman State Executive Committee, B. C. Beasley, former acting secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Murphy, a committee member, and Forrest Jackson, committee counsel, said that "contributions" were collected from job seekers because it was impossible to run their organization on "hot air." Jackson said he thought the group should be consulted on RFC loans in the state, if such loans had "political color."

Sen. Stennis testified that Washington Democratic officials were warned about job-selling in Mississippi, but the warnings were "largely ignored." Subcommittee members McClellan and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) denounced the job-selling as a "racket." It "is one of the most vicious . . . I've ever heard of," said Mundt.

Principals in Inquiry

Among those who figured in the inquiry was Paul Dillon, Washington and St. Louis attorney, who managed President Truman's campaign for the Senate in 1934. Dillon helped the pro-Truman Democrats arrange patronage jobs through the Democratic National Committee, the Subcommittee was told. Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) in a speech on the House floor April 9 asked the Subcommittee to investigate Dillon, whom he described as a "notorious underworld fixer . . . a known influence peddler . . . (with) corruption and rascality his chief stock in trade."

Glenn P. Boehm, former St. Louisan and then a Washington industrial consultant, was hired by the pro-Truman Mississippi Democratic Committee in 1949 as a "contact man" with the national group because he knew so many Missourians in Washington, according to testimony.

Deposed Democratic National Committeeman Hood and Curtis Rogers, secretary - treasurer for the state committee, denied they were involved in job - selling for cash. Hood said April 11 he had contacted Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan and Donald S. Dawson, White House aides, and Acey Carraway, former director of the National Committee's finance committee, about both political and business dealings.

Postal officials said April 26 the Post Office Department was unaware that voluntary contributions from seekers of postal jobs were going to the pro-Truman faction in Mississippi.

J. J. Lawler, Assistant Postmaster General, and C. B. Utley, his assistant, appeared before the Subcommittee to tell what they knew about the alleged sale of federal jobs in Mississippi.

Lawler said that in December, 1950, he received an anonymous letter about job sales in Mississippi, and he called Hood to Washington to question him. Hood "assured me there was no selling of jobs in Mississippi," Lawler said.

Post Office Investigation

In January, he related, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson received some "rather authentic information" about job sales, and the Department began a check which resulted in the firing of eight temporary employees and filing of charges against 40 other employees. "Our investigation is not yet complete," Lawler said.

Sen. Mundt said Hood had previously testified that Washington postal authorities had approved a plan permitting the pro - Truman group to accept voluntary contributions.

"That's a lie," Lawler responded.

In answer to a question by Sen. McClellan, Lawler said that in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, the Post Office accepted recommendations for postal jobs from someone other than the Democratic members of Congress and the regular state Democratic committee. These states supported the States Rights ticket rather than the national Democratic ticket in the 1948 election.

Boehm, who had figured in previous testimony, testified that the Post Of-

fice began accepting Hood's recommendations following a meeting between Hood and Presidential Assistant Dawson, in 1949. Hood had complained to Dawson that his patronage recommendations were not accepted, and Dawson "straightened out the situation," Boehm said.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson testified May 2 that he received a letter from Boyle in July, 1949, stating that the recommendations of Hood should be followed in filling job vacancies.

The only exception was in the third Mississippi district, Donaldson testified, where the letter instructed the Post Office to "go ahead as usual" and accept the recommendations of former Rep. William M. Whittington (D Miss.)

Robert M. Moore, assistant Democratic National Chairman denied May 5 that he had heard of the job sales before complaints had been made by Eastland and Stennis. Hood had testified that Moore knew about the cases in July, 1950.

A Washington Federal Court of Appeals refused May 10 to enjoin the Senate Expenditures Committee from looking into records of Boehm, described as Washington contact man in the Mississippi jobs sales. Judge Harold M. Stephens said evidence presented had been insufficient to issue an injunction.

Issues Report

In a sharply - worded report the Subcommittee June 20 charged that a small group of "willful men" took over control of the Mississippi Democratic Committee after the 1948 elections and "corruptly extorted political contributions" from persons seeking federal jobs.

The report criticized Hood, Mize, Curtis Rogers, Jackson and Beasley for "usurping" the Democratic political organization in the state.

It further criticized the Democratic National Committee which it said gave recognition to this self-appointed "rump" group of Mississippi Democrats after the 1948 election as a reprisal against the regular organization which declined to support the Truman ticket.

Used Power "To Extort"

The Subcommittee said evidence indicated that "Rogers, Beasley, Mize and Jackson used the political power of the Mississippi Democratic Committee to extort contributions" from federal job seekers for postal and price stabilization jobs.

Hood, Jackson and possibly others connected with the Mississippi Democratic Committee "sought to use the political power and prestige of the committee for their financial advantage," the report stated.

It was critical of the Post Office Department for failing to discover the job selling in Mississippi and put an end to it "before the matter was brought to public attention" by the Mississippi Congressional delegation.

Jury Indicts 12

A federal grand jury July 20 indicted 12 persons involved in the Mississippi scandal and on July 23 eight of them pleaded innocent to the charges of conspiring to sell federal jobs.

Pleading innocent were Hood, Mize, Rogers, Beasley, Laverne Yelverton, Roy Brashier, Henry Debrow and Dewey McLeod.

Two of the 12 indicted pleaded guilty Sept. 5 and were sentenced to eight months terms in prison. They were a man and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Murphy of Winona. Mrs. Murphy also was fined $250. Federal Judge Allen Cox, who imposed sentence, said if Mrs. Murphy paid the fine within 10 days he would suspend the prison term and put her on probation for two years.

Trial of the 10 other defendants was scheduled for early 1952.

Baseball Probe

Some present and past greats and near-greats of baseball were called before the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the House Judiciary Committee in 1951 in an attempt to determine the standing of the nation's number one sport under the anti-trust laws.

The Subcommittee, which completed its hearings Oct. 24, promised that a report on its investigation would be filed during the 1952 session of Congress.

Headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), the Subcommittee studied the possibility of exempting organized baseball from the anti-trust laws. Under examination were the "reserve clause" binding a player to his ball club until released by the club, and territorial restrictions on new major league franchises.

Ty Cobb, former Detroit Tiger star, opened the hearings with reminiscences from his career and a statement that the reserve clause, or something similar, was essential to baseball. Ford Frick, National League President, told the Committee that baseball contracts were merely long-term contracts with annual salary negotiations.

Wants Four Major Leagues

Celler commented after the Aug. 1 hearing that he was convinced there shoud be four major leagues, one in the West, one in the Southwest, and the two now operating in the East. Territorial rights, the manner of choosing a commissioner, and the lack of arbitration of player-salary disputes must all be questioned, he said, in spite of the "aura of secrecy and sanctity" surrounding baseball.

The Subcommittee questioned George C. Trautman, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs (the minor leagues), Aug. 3. Trautman defended the reserve clause and territorial rights reservation, saying organized baseball would collapse without them. He declined to say if he thought baseball was operating in interstate commerce.

A. B. (Happy) Chandler, former baseball commissioner and former Democratic Senator from Kentucky, proposed Aug. 6 a survey to determine where additional major leagues could be set up and a realignment made of the major league structure.

"Foundation" of Baseball

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), president of the Western Baseball League, appearing as a witness Aug. 7, said the reserve clause and territorial rights were "the very foundation of professional baseball." Johnson, author of a bill (S 1526) to exempt baseball from anti-trust laws, urged the Committee to approve legislation which would establish beyond doubt the legality of the two controversial planks in the baseball structure.

Ross C. Horning, veteran minor league player then out of baseball, said Aug. 7 that life was hard and pay was low in the minors. He said the reserve clause was unfair to young players, as it tied them to one club and permitted them to be sold or traded without their consent.

After a two-month recess the Mo-

nopoly Subcommittee Oct 15 reopened hearings by revealing a report made in 1946 by the then-owner of the New York Yankees. Larry MacPhail, who said major league baseball was "a legal monopoly." He said the "reserve cluase" in a player's contract could not stand up in court.

Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, testified Oct. 15. He said he opposed changes in the reserve clause, but thought the baseball commissioner should have the power to settle wage disputes between a player and the club. The clause was needed, he said, to hold baseball together.

Criticizes Farm System

Leslie O'Connor, counsel for the Pacific Coast League, testified Oct. 16. He said the reserve clause should be kept but modified to prevent abuses. O'Connor criticized the farm system and said it would ruin minor leauge baseball.

Philip Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs and the Los Angeles Angels, told the Subcommittee Oct. 17 that there was no reason why baseball should get a blanket exemption from anti-trust laws. He said the reserve clause should be modified.

Thomas J. Halligan, head of the Central League, said Oct. 18 the farm system should be banned and the reserve clause limited to eight years. If there were no opening for a player in the majors in eight years, he said, the owning club should make him a free agent.

Testifying Oct. 19, Fred Hutchinson, pitcher for the Detroit Tigers and American League players' representative on the Executive Council of Major League Baseball, said the reserve clause "is a necessary and reasonable provision for the preservation of organized baseball." Lou Boudreau, new manager for the Boston Red Sox, and Harold Reese, shortstop for the Brooklyn Dodgers, also defended the reserve clause.

The Rev. Father Francis A. Moore, San Jose, Calif., priest and former semi-pro ball player, told the Committee that the reserve clause was "morally unjust, because pressure is brought to bear on those who sign the contracts; and while it is said they sign freely, that isn't true." J. Taylor Spink, publisher of Sporting News, defended the reserve clause. "You couldn't have the loyalty of the players," he said, if they were allowed to shop around for the club which would pay them the most.

McCarthy Ouster Proposal

S RES 187

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Aug. 6, 1951, was accused of "perjury" and his explusion from the Senate was demanded by Sen. William Benton (D Conn.), after a Senate Rules Committee report criticized McCarthy's part in the 1950 Maryland election, which it called a "despicable, back-street type of campaign" (see page 361).

Benton introduced a resolution (S Res 187) calling for the Rules Committee to make a further investigation of the Wisconsin's Senator's participation in this campaign and into "his other acts since his election to the Senate."

A Senate Rules Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections held hearings on the Benton proposal and Oct. 9 voted to have its staff investigate Benton's charges. Further action was postponed until 1952.

Background — The Constitution specifies that a Senator may be expelled only by a two-thirds vote of the Members. The first case to be brought up was that of Sen. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, in 1796. He was charged in a memorial from the Kentucky Representatives, backed up by a letter from the Governor, with having been guilty of perjury in a chancery case in court. The committee which investigated exonerated Marshall by a 16-8 vote.

The first Senator expelled was William Blount of Tennessee, who was unseated in 1797 with only one dissenting vote for conspiring to rob Indians of their lands, to debauch them by selling them liquor, and to incite them to hostile operations against the United States and Spain.

The largest number of expulsions came during the Civil War when Southern Senators and several other Senators who sympathized with the Southern cause were expelled, most of them after voluntarily withdrawing.

Benton Asks Ouster

In its Aug. 3 report on the Maryland election contest between Millard E. Tydings, defeated for re-election to the Senate, and John Marshall Butler, who won the election, the Senate Rules Committee named McCarthy and his staff as a "leading and potent force" in the campaign, which they said "brought into sharp focus certain campaign tactics and practices that can best be characterized as destructive of fundamental American principles."

In a Senate speech Aug. 6 Benton said McCarthy should resign, that "a high percentage of the members of this body would resign forthwith if such a report were written about them." He then introduced his resolution for a further investigation and the possible expulsion of McCarthy.

From the Senate floor, the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) scored the Benton resolution as "political."

Later McCarthy charged in a statement that Benton was a tool of the Communists. "Tonight Benton has established himself as the hero of every Communist and crook in and out of government," McCarthy said. "Benton today has performed the important service of helping to properly label the Administration branch of the Democratic party as the party which stands for government of, by and for Communists, crooks and cronies."

McCarthy predicted that "Benton will learn that the people of Connecticut do not like Communists and crooks in government any more than the people of Maryland like them."

The Benton resolution was referred to the same subcommittee — on Privileges and Elections — that investigated the Butler election. It was headed by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa.)

McCarthy Offers to Resign

While this group was planning the action it would take, McCarthy made other charges. In an Aug. 9 speech he told the Senate the election report "damns McCarthy from hell to breakfast for his having gone into Maryland to tell the voters about what a whitewash job Tydings had done." Tydings had led the investigation into McCarthy's 1950 charges of Communists in the State Department. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 444.)

McCarthy, in a speech Aug. 30 in New York, offered to resign from the Senate if a jury would try the validity of his charges against top State Department officials and rule against him. He also refused the invitation

of the Gillette Subcommittee to take the witness stand at a public hearing on the ouster resolution because the Subcommittee would not permit him personally to cross - examine Benton.

Attacking on another front, McCarthy wrote Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.), a Subcommittee member, suggesting that he disqualify himself from sitting with the Subcommittee. McCarthy's letter questioned the propriety of Hennings' participation in the hearings because one of the Missourian's law partners, John Raeburn Green, was counsel to John Gates, a Communist leader convicted of conspiring to advocate overthrow of the government. McCarthy's letter also charged that Hennings was counsel to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which McCarthy said had "vigorously condemned the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders and has editorialized against my anti-Communist fight along the same lines followed by the Daily Worker."

Hearings

The Subcommittee opened its public hearings Sept. 28 with a 25,000 word statement by Benton asking that the Subcommittee decide, on the basis of the evidence he presented, whether McCarthy "has committed perjury and has practiced calculated deceit."

Benton asserted that the Wisconsin Republican had lied under oath to fellow Senators in 1950 when he denied having said he knew of 205 Communists in the State Department. Benton also challenged McCarthy's personal and public honor in 10 major "cases."

The "cases" dealt largely with McCarthy's communism-in-government allegations, but they also included the 1950 Maryland Senatorial campaign, McCarthy's receipt of $10,000 from the Lustron Corp., McCarthy's accusations in the famed Malmedy massacre, and allegations against a McCarthy employee.

Benton's 10 "Cases"

The substance of Benton's 10 "cases" was as follows:

1. That McCarthy had falsely denied under oath April 24, 1950, before the Tydings Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that investigated his charges of communism in the State Department, that he had alleged in a speech in Wheeling, W. Va., on Feb. 9, 1950, that there were 205 Communists in the State Department and that Secretary of State Dean Acheson knew it.

2. That in 1948, McCarthy, while a member of a Senate committee on housing, accepted a $10,000 payment from the Lustron Corp., a housing enterprise, ostensibly for writing a book about housing, the substance of which, according to testimony on file, had in fact been prepared by a government agency at McCarthy's request.

3. That on June 14, 1951, McCarthy accused Gen. George C. Marshall of "conspiracy" in a speech of "towering lies miles from honest or honestly intended interpretation and analysis."

4. That on March 30, 1950, McCarthy had falsely told the Senate that then—Sen. Tydings was responsible for the publication of names of persons accused by McCarthy.

5. That McCarthy had been largely responsible for false statements made about Tydings in the 1950 campaign that led to his defeat for re-election.

6. That McCarthy on Feb. 20, 1950, had stated on the floor of the Senate that never would he make there—where he had immunity from libel suits — an accusation that he would not make off the floor, but that, nevertheless, he had "consistently refused" to repeat such statements away from his "umbrella" of protection.

7. That on June 6, 1950, McCarthy had falsely claimed to have photocopies of a Federal Bureau of Investigation "chart" concerning State Department personnel.

8. That McCarthy had told the Senate on Feb. 20, 1950, that he had "81 cases" of disloyal persons in the State Department, "deliberately deceiving the Senate" into supposing that he had new and important evidence, whereas he had in fact picked up old and exploded "cases."

9. That in 1949, in a Senate investigation of charges that the Germans involved in the Malmedy (Belgium) massacre of U.S. soldiers in World War II had been mistreated to force confessions from them, McCarthy appeared to have "falsely accused Americans and excused convicted Germans."

10. That a member of McCarthy's office staff, Don Surine, against whom "seemingly a clear case of lying—and perhaps perjury" had been made in the investigation of the 1950 Maryland election, was still on McCarthy's payroll.

McCarthy Derides Charges

McCarthy was away from Washington at the time, on a speaking tour, having ignored the Subcommitte's invitation to appear the same day. In Santa Fe, N. Mex., he referred to Benton as a "mental midget" and refused to comment on Benton's charges against him.

Later, on Oct. 9, McCarthy sent a letter to the Subcommittee declining to appear.

"Frankly, I do not intend to even read, much less answer, Benton's smear attack," McCarthy said. "I am sure you realize that the Benton type of material can be found in the Daily Worker almost any day of the week and will continue to flow from the mouths and pens of the camp followers as long as I continue my fight against Communists in government."

Benton, in his first public comment on the McCarthy ouster after his Subcommittee appearance, told a Connecticut radio-audience Oct. 6 that McCarthy was "a Joseph-Come-Lately" in the fight against Communists. He said McCarthy was a "virtual unknown" who jumped on the issue in 1950 long after the government began weeding Communists out of the government in 1947.

Vote Staff Probe

The Subcommittee voted unanimously Oct. 9 to have its staff conduct an investigation into Benton's charges that McCarthy was unfit to keep his Senate seat.

Chairman Gillette told the press: "The Subcommittee unanimously voted to instruct the staff to take Benton's 10 charges and make their own study and investigation of the allegations and report the findings of fact . . .Then we'll determine where to go from there."

Benton also requested the Subcommittee to inquire into McCarthy's activities before he became a Senator, but the Subcommittee took no action on that request, Gillette said.

On Oct. 17 Benton told the Elections Subcommittee he had new evidence showing that a personal spy "on the payroll of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) is an admitted homosexual ex-Communist."

XUM

He referred to Charles E. Davis, American ex-sailor, who had pleaded guilty to spying for Sen. McCarthy in Switzerland and had been convicted of espionage, sentenced to eight months in prison, and ordered deported by a Swiss court.

McCarthy said Oct. 17 that Davis had written and even telephoned him from Switzerland but that his appeals for a job and money were rejected "because the stuff he (Davis) had was meaningless."

The Subcommittee ordered Davis to appear before it Nov. 15, but the subpoena was revoked because prior to that he gave testimony to Subcommittee staff members in Washington. He was put under directions to be prepared to testify if called at a later date.

On Nov. 9, Gillette announced that the Subcommittee would meet in 1952 to decide whether the findings of its staff warranted further open hearings.

Meanwhile, McCarthy announced he would seek re-election in 1952. His term was to expire in 1953.

Congressional Reorganization

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments held extensive public hearings in June, 1951, on proposals for changing Congressional practice as set forth by the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act. But at the end of the first session, neither a report nor legislation had been formulated from the study, though several bills were in the drafting stage.

As hearings began June 6, Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) proposed the establishment of a Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs. Ferguson also recommended that the Senate schedule floor sessions and committee hearings on alternate days, that an estimate of cost accompany all proposed legislation, and that committee procedures be revised to protect the rights of witnesses. The last proposal was seconded by another witness, Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) who suggested, in addition, the establishment of a Joint Committee on Organization of Congress.

Urges Salary Hike

On the same day, Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) proposed that the salaries of members of Congress be increased to $25,000 a year, and that they be given increased expense accounts, liberal retirement benefits and larger and better paid staffs. He complained also that Congress devotes about 5,000 man hours each year to running the government of the District of Columbia. The only remedy for that, said Benton, was to grant the District self-government. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) suggested Congress set up its own loyalty program for Congressional committee employees, with the FBI screening all applicants.

On June 8, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) urged the Committee to draw up a "code of fair play" to govern the conduct of Congressional hearings and investigations. He also said as many as possible should be televised, that electrical voting should be instituted and the District of Columbia should be granted self-rule.

Arthur N. Holcombe, a Harvard University professor and past president of the American Political Science Association, June 12 criticized the Congressional system of selecting committee chairmen on the basis of seniority. Congressmen obtain committee chairmanships "on the combination of longevity and a safe district" even though they may be out of sympathy with their party majority, "grotesquely unsuited for the chairmanship" or "suffering grievously from the infirmities of old age." He recommended that committee chairmen be selected by caucuses of the majority party.

Robert Heller, chairman of the National Committee for Strengthening Congress, proposed June 14 that the seniority system be abolished and that committee chairmen be selected by a committee on committees or by Senate and House majority leaders.

Professor Belle Zeller, of Brooklyn College, and Dr. Edgar Lane, of Princeton University, urged comprehensive changes in the Federal Registration of Lobbying Act and Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) proposed that candidates for federal offices be required to file complete accounts of campaign expenditures.

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) cast a negative note into the hearings June 14 when he testified that higher pay for Congressmen was not necessary because there was no dearth of candidates at the existing salary. On June 18, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) urged that the Senate be required to limit its debate, both as to time and subject matter. Former Rep. Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.) testified June 19 that terms of House members should be extended from two to four years.

Wants Debate on TV

Paul Sifton, of the United Automobile Workers-CIO urged June 20 that Congressional hearings and debates be broadcast and televised. Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) testified in favor of his bill (HR 2130) which would provide a remedy for persons slandered, libeled or defamed by members of Congress.

James Loeb Jr., representing Americans for Democratic Action, urged June 21 that all members of Congress be required to file sworn statements about their outside income. He also said he would support a pay increase for Congressmen. Another witness, Beardsley Ruml, New York businessman and tax expert, recommended that the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board be named to recommend changes in Congressional salaries and retirement allowances.

Rep. Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) suggested that freshmen Senators be elected for only two years on their first term so that voters might have an opportunity to make an early change if not satisfied. Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) proposed that roll call votes be required for passage of appropriations legislation. Elmer W. Henderson, of the American Council on Human Rights, asked that Congress establish committees on civil rights.

The question of raising the pay of Congressmen and Senators got more attention June 22 when Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) said Congressmen should raise their salaries to $25,000 a year, and eliminate the $2,500 tax-free expense account they get under existing pay schedules. Multer maintained this doubling of Congressional salaries was necessary to enable House and Senate members to keep up residences in both Washington and their home districts, as they almost invariably have to do.

On June 27, Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) also endorsed the proposed increase in Congressional pay, and added he would favor a provision for Congressional pensions based on length of service. The same day, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) proposed that major Senate committees be enlarged so that minority freshmen Senators would not have to serve only on minor committees. Both Bridges and Taft urged return to the "omnibus" appropriation procedure.

Election Probes

Summary

Three Congressional groups conducted investigations into reported irregularities in the 1950 House and Senate elections.

In the Senate, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Rules and Administration Committee conducted the probes. Subcommittee members were Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Chairman, A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) and Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine.).

The Senate Subcommittee conducted extensive hearings on the Ohio election contest between Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Joseph T. Ferguson, his defeated Democratic opponent, and the Maryland election between Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.).

This group also heard testimony on general federal election problems and conducted brief investigations into the Oklahoma and New York Senatorial elections.

In the House of Representatives, the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures made a study late in 1950 of the House elections, and made detailed recommendations for stiffer election laws Jan. 3. Committee members were Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Chairman, Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), the late Frank Fellows (R Maine), and John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), who was not re-elected to Congress for 1951.

The Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee conducted a series of investigations into contested House elections. All protests were rejected by the Subcommittee and by the full House.

Elections Subcommittee members were Omar Burleson (D Tex.), Chairman, Carl Albert (D Okla.), Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah), Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), and William K. Van Pelt (R Wis.).

SENATE STUDY

The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections held several hearings on proposals to strengthen federal election laws. Chairman Gillette said the group would seek new ways to curb mounting campaign expenditures and unfair campaign practices.

William M. Boyle, Jr., then chairman of the Democratic National Committee, testified Sept. 13 that "completely baseless and defamatory attacks on individuals" in political campaigns should be outlawed by Congress.

He said such techniques had "already begun to poison our political life."

He also recommended that responsibility for running elections be centralized, that election days be holidays, that uniform election and registration laws should be put into effect, and that 18-year-olds should be allowed to vote.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath told the Subcommittee Sept. 14 that effective publicity and tighter laws governing election expenditures would help curtail the use of defamatory literature in election campaigns.

Would Include Primaries

Saying that existing laws provided numerous loopholes, McGrath recommended the laws be changed to cover primary elections and nominating conventions and to include Presidential electors and candidates for President and Vice President.

McGrath also recommended the establishment of an independent commission to assure the effectiveness of the election laws and the strengthening of civil rights laws to provide minority groups their right to vote without interference.

Sen. Benton told the Subcommittee Sept. 14 that he believed the law should "eliminate all ceilings on campaign contributions from individuals and groups not on the public payroll." At the same time, he added, it should "insist upon the most rigorous reporting and publicizing of all contributions from whatever source and used for whatever purpose."

Benton proposed the appointment of a national citizens commission to study and report on political campaign behavior. He said, "I suggest that players should not simultaneously be umpires."

Saying that the Republican Party "deplores defamatory and scurrilous campaign tactics, whether in literature or on the stump," Guy G. Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told the Subcommittee Sept. 17 "it should recommend that a better example be set at the top political level."

Gabrielson said he believed that the expenditures of the major party organizations and their candidates were of "legitimate concern to the public."

BUTLER-TYDINGS CAMPAIGN

Background

The Nov. 7, 1950, elections sent John Marshall Butler (R Md.) to the Senate after he polled 43,111 more votes than the incumbent, Millard E. Tydings (D Md.). Butler received 326,291 votes, 53 per cent of the total cast. Tydings received 283,180 votes.

Butler reported that he spent $90,603 in his campaign. Tydings reported expenditures of $21,823. Butler was the first Republican elected to the Senate from Maryland since Sen. Phillips Lee Goldsborough was elected in 1929.

Butler had an uphill campaign. He failed to win a majority of the popular votes in the Sept. 18 primary, but won the GOP nomination from Gen. D. John Markey (ret.) on the basis of Maryland's "county unit" system.

Then he faced Tydings, a veteran of 24 years in the Senate. He said Tydings "hoodwinked" the public and used a "whitewash brush" to gloss over charges by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) that the State Department harbored Communists. Tydings was Chairman of a Senate Subcommittee which investigated the McCarthy allegations. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 444.)

Butler attacked President Truman as the "sleeping watchdog of national defense" and Tydings as "the errand boy for the Administration." Both were responsible for unpreparedness in Korea, he charged, because the President had "90 days' warning on Korea" and Tydings, as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, did not needle the Department of Defense to better train and equip men. McCarthy helped Butler in the campaign.

Butler favored "streamlining war production," the selection of "patriots" only to fill government jobs,

rigid government economy on non-defense expenditures, a "sound tax policy" and adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations.

Senate Veteran

Tydings, a 60-year-old veteran of World War I, had served continuously in the Senate since elected to it in 1926.

After the election, Tydings charged that Butler's supporters circulated "false and misleading" statements and a "composite" photograph which made it appear that Tydings was engaged in friendly conversation with Earl Browder, former head of the U. S. Communist party. The photograph was actually two separate pictures, pasted together, Tydings said.

Tydings did not contest Butler's election, however, and the latter was seated in the Senate "without prejudice" Jan. 3 after the Democrats turned down a proposal to protest his seating.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) brought up the question at the Senate Democratic conference Jan. 2. He suggested that Butler's fitness to sit might be questioned in view of reports that he had "condoned" the spread of doubtful literature during the campaign.

The Democrats, however, unanimously agreed to permit the seating of Butler "without prejudice" pending further investigation of Tydings' charges by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Subcommittee headed by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa).

Republicans agreed not to protest the Democratic motion, made by Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), before Butler took his oath of office on Jan. 3, on the ground that "it would not mean anything."

Argue Over Rules

The Democrats contended they would be able to challenge Butler's seating later by a simple majority vote. But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said Republicans were convinced it would take a two-thirds majority to oust Butler later, which the Democrats obviously would not be able to muster.

There was no hard-and-fast rule in either House on challenging a Member's right to a seat. The Constitution in Section 5 simply provides that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members."

Several Senators had been deprived of their seats by a simple majority vote of the Senate.

Hearings

Tydings was an early witness when the Senate Elections Subcommittee opened hearings. He charged Feb. 20 that Butler and his campaign associates spread "deliberate lies. . . scurrilous and untrue printed matter," and made "wholesale use of funds in an illegal manner" in the Maryland Senatorial campaign.

Tydings did not request the unseating of Butler but did ask the group to recommend criminal libel action if it found that his charges were true.

Tydings testified after Butler challenged the Subcommittee's right to hear the defeated Maryland Democrat. Butler protested the investigation was a "fishing expedition," and said he had not been given a bill of particulars as to the charges made against him.

Butler told the group he was certain that no evidence would be found of fraud, bribery, corruption, or "other sinister methods" which could be the grounds for unseating him. He said he had no personal knowledge of any violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in his campaign, or of any state law. Any technical or trivial violations resulted from "inexperience or inattention", he said.

His campaign expenditures did not exceed the legal limit, he said. By making "reckless and unjustified attacks" on him, Butler said, Tydings was attacking the "intelligence and honesty" of the Marylanders who voted for Butler.

Butler said the Subcommittee had two courses open to it. If it should determine that its preliminary investigation disclosed probable cause for his disqualification, he should be given a bill of particulars, and other rights inherent in a judicial proceeding. Otherwise, it should report to the Senate that there is not sufficient evidence to hold a hearing on the Maryland campaign.

The Subcommittee considered Butler's requests briefly in closed session. Then Chairman Monroney reopened the hearing after telling Butler that his requests would be granted. As Tydings began his testimony, Butler left the room, declining to hear Tydings "malign me."

Tydings Details Charges

In his 90-minute statement to the Subcommittee, Tydings detailed his charges against the Butler group.

He told of the distribution of copies of a tabloid called "From the Record," paid for, he said, by Butler campaign headquarters. It blamed Tydings for high casualties in the Korean campaign, said Tydings ordered William W. Remington — convicted of perjury for denying he was a Communist— kept on the government payroll, and presented a picture of Tydings apparently in friendly conversation with Earl Browder, former chief of the U. S. Communist Party.

Tydings charged the picture was a "composite" photograph printed in the Washington, D. C., Times-Herald plant, with the aid of Frank M. Smith, an editorial writer for the paper who became Butler's administrative assistant after the election.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual news commentator, made frequent anti-Tydings broadcasts, Tydings said. This was "a clever way to get around the law that corporations cannot contribute to political campaigns." Tydings asserted. He said that Col. Robert R. McCormick, owner and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, also was the owner of the Times-Herald and the Tribune corporation was a large stockholder in the Mutual Broadcasting Corporation.

Others instrumental in spreading "smears" against him in the campaign, Tydings said, were John M. Jonkel, Chicago public relations man who was Butler's campaign manager; Mrs. Ruth M. Miller, publisher of the Times-Herald and a niece of Col. McCormick; Sen. McCarthy and Roscoe Simmons, Chicago, who operated out of Butler's campaign headquarters.

"Ride" Charged

William H. Fedder, Baltimore printer, told the Monroney Subcommittee Feb. 27 that he was threatened with a "McCarthy investigation" Nov. 6, 1950, for failure to give back a letter he had received from Sen. Butler.

He said he was taken for an all-night ride by three men who attempted to get the letter from him. Fedder said it guaranteed payment of about $12,000 due him for printing and distributing campaign literature for the Butler campaign headquarters, including 500,000 copies of the tabloid, "From the Record."

Fedder said the three men who took him for his night ride were Donald A. Surine, an investigator for Sen. McCarthy, Ewell Moore, and George Nilles, not further identified.

Surine "told me that if I didn't give him the letter, they would fix me up and put me through a McCarthy investigation." Fedder said. "I told him that I couldn't give him the letter even if I wanted to — that the letter was in my attorney's office."

The witness said that he was finally forced by Surine to sign a statement indicating that all bills were paid, although, he said, at that time he actually had received only $8,000 on the $20,000 job which he had done for Butler.

Although Cornelius P. Mundy, treasurer of the Butler headquarters, refused to pay him, Fedder said, he finally received complete payment for his work from the Butler staff by Dec. 26, 1950.

He testified several thousand dollars in checks were credited to his account by Jonkel, Butler's campaign manager. Among them was a $1,000 check signed by Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine), chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee.

The Brewster check was included by Butler in his Feb. 27, 1951, report to the Senate of $27,100 in campaign contributions not previously listed. Butler furnished the new data on receipt of a letter from Jonkel, which detailed the 10 contributions.

Surine Enters Denial

Fedder's testimony was described as "fantastic fabrication" when Surine took the stand Feb. 28. Surine also derided Fedder's story of the "ride." Fedder was truthful only when he "admitted he had lied" and admitted returning stamps and a $500 check advanced to him by the Butler headquarters, asserted Surine in a statement issued in McCarthy's office.

Jonkel, testifying before the Subcommittee March 1, detailed a "short circuit" bookkeeping system used in the Butler campaign. This meant direct payments to creditors without first sending contributions to the campaign treasurer, he explained. Transactions were accounted for in letters to Mundy, Jonkel said.

Dispute on Floor

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho), speaking meanwhile on the floor of the Senate, urged a halt to "this whole silly business" of investigating the Maryland campaign. Welker called Tydings " the white wash king" and accused him of trying to smear Butler.

Welker said the Senate's action in seating Butler "without prejudice" was "disgraceful." The material distributed in the Maryland campaign was "mild" compared with that distributed in his own state and in Ohio, Florida, Utah and several other states, he asserted.

At the close of Welker's speech, Democratic Floor Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) praised the fairness of the "bipartisan, evenly divided" group hearing the case. Gillette attacked Welker's speech as "ill-advised."

Jonkel Resumes Account

Jonkel continued his testimony on March 2, 6 and 7. He described the office of Sen. McCarthy as a source of information in the campaign. Jonkel also testified that Miss Jean Kerr, legislative aide to McCarthy who was on leave of absence, as well as Surine and Rex Lee, another McCarthy investigator, took part in the Butler campaign.

Questioned further about the tangled financial affairs of the Butler campaign, Jonkel said he never had discussed with Mundy his "short circuit" bookkeeping system. As Jonkel described this procedure, receipts and expenditures were not cleared, as law required them to be, with the campaign treasurer. Jonkel said Mundy may have advised him his system was against Maryland law "but it left such little impression on me that I don't recall."

He said a number of checks, amounting to about $5,000, had been brought to his office by the McCarthy employees. They were among those exchanged and spent under the "short circuit" process, he said, and had been included in the $27,100 supplemental campaign statement filed with the Senate. Maryland law required a full statement within 20 days after the election.

Still another $1,600 in previously unreported contributions to Butler was brought to light by Jonkel March 6.

Jonkel also identified McCarthy as one of "about 15 persons" who suggested publication of the campaign newspaper, "From the Record." The witness said the material had been worked up by Miss Kerr, among others, and that it had been printed in the plant of the Washington Times-Herald, after Mrs. Miller, then editor of that paper, said she would print it as a "favor." Jonkel also testified that Mrs. Miller, whom he had met previously in Chicago, loaned him $1,500 during the campaign and made another $2,000 campaign contribution, though it was in the form of a check made out to him personally. He said "I presume I did report" the check to Mundy.

Quizzed about the details of the tabloid, Jonkel said, "We worked with the fact that a very big doubt existed in the minds of the people of Maryland," about whether Tydings had "whitewashed" the State Department during the probe of McCarthy charges that the agency harbored Communists.

Jonkel March 7 told the Subcommittee he "probably did" authorize payment for the distribution of the sheet, but he had no clear recollection of the transaction. Jonkel said the project "was not my baby," adding it was sponsored by "The Young Democrats for Butler Committee."

Floor Interest Renewed

Again, on the Senate floor, interest in the Monroney group's study prompted action. Some Republicans March 6 criticized the Subcommittee's investigation.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) touched off the GOP move in the Senate with a defense of the composite picture figuring in the hearings. The Iowan said it was "completely honestly" represented as a composite. He said the "hue and cry" reminded him of faked pictures circulated during the New Deal to get funds for Rexford Guy Tugwell's Resettlement Administration and votes for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

Owen Brewster (R Maine) quoted 1938 news accounts which reported that Roosevelt, who went into Maryland that year to try to unseat Tydings, referred to the Senator as one of the "composite" conservatives.

After the speechmaking, the Senate dropped the subject.

As hearings continued, Perry S. Patterson, attorney for the Washington Times-Herald, testified March 8 that at least 50 per cent of the material for the tabloid had been furnished by McCarthy. Patterson said he examined all the material before the paper was printed by the Times-Herald and did not consider it libelous.

XUM

Edward B. Freeman, president, and John Purnell, secretary, of the "Young Democrats for Butler," who sponsored the tabloid, were called and testified that their ages, respectively, were 46 and 34. Freeman said with a grin he guessed he wasn't so young. Purnell testified he did not see the tabloid material before it was circulated and was neither consulted about nor had anything to do with its distribution.

Mrs. Miller testified March 13 that McCarthy told her a tabloid was to be used in the campaign.

"The first time I heard of it was when Sen. McCarthy called me up and said a group wanted to put out such a paper," Mrs. Miller told the Subcommittee. Arrangements were made for the Times-Herald to do the production job, for which it was paid $1,440, she said.

Origin of Picture

Mrs. Miller said that she did not know how the composite photograph got into the tabloid.

Frank M. Smith, Times-Herald writer, testified the idea of using the composite picture was that of Garvin E. Tankersley, assistant managing editor of the Times-Herald. On March 13, Smith denied that the Tydings-Browder picture was a "fake," as Tydings earlier charged. "It was plainly marked composite," Smith said. "It was not a fake. It was not a fraud. It was not proposed to deceive anyone. . .The composite was designed to show. . .Browder talking and Tydings listening."

Tankersley testified that the picture of Browder which he selected was facing the wrong way, so that he had to have it reversed. He personally checked the proofs to make sure the picture was labeled a composite, he said. He wanted to get Tydings and Browder "as close together as possible," he stated.

Smith said that the material used in the tabloid came from the office of McCarthy, from the Butler headquarters, from columns written by David Lawrence, from the Congressional Record, and from files of the Chicago Tribune and Times-Herald.

Robert Thurston, chief accountant for the Times-Herald, testified March 13 how the charge of $1,440 for the tabloid was arrived at by the Times-Herald, which printed 500,000 copies.

Sponsored By Request

W. F. Peterson of Baltimore, who suggested the Young Democrats for Butler organization, said Jonkel, Butler's campaign manager, had asked the group to sponsor the tabloid, which it agreed to do. The organization did not supply any material for it, he said in testimony March 13.

Mrs. Miller also testified about her contributions in the campaign. She said she contributed $2,000 to Butler's primary campaign and $5,000 to his general election campaign. Her $5,000 contribution was in the form of a loan, but she did not expect it to be repaid, she explained.

(The Corrupt Practices Act provides that all individuals making expenditures in connection with political campaigns in two or more states, other than contributions to political committees and aggregating $50 or more within a calendar year, file reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. A check by Congressional Quarterly March 1 showed Mrs. Miller to be the only person who had filed such a report. In addition to her Maryland contributions, she contributed $100 to the successful campaign of Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), Mrs. Miller reported.)

Roscoe C. Simmons, Negro columnist, testified March 14 that he was in the employ of the Chicago Tribune when he made 56 campaign speeches for Butler. Three days after the election he went on the Times-Herald payroll, he said.

Simmons said he worked under the direction of Marse Callaway, a Negro Republican leader in Baltimore, who circulated about 1,000 copies of a campaign circular called "Back to Good Old Dixie." It listed a number of Tydings' votes against civil rights proposals and other material intended to attract Negro votes for the Republican candidates.

Callaway testified about the circular March 14. He said, "Tydings was not popular with colored people because he never did anything for us . . . All the gains we get we get under Republican reign." He attributed Tydings' defeat to "blunders" by former Gov. William Preston Lane and to the "unpopular" Maryland sales tax.

Ewell Moore, a former employee of Sen. McCarthy, demanded March 20 that the recorded testimony of the Senate Elections Subcommittee be turned over to the Justice Department for a study of statements for possible perjury. Both Moore and Surine, investigator for McCarthy, told the Subcommittee that William H. Fedder, a Baltimore printer, lied when he testified Feb. 27.

Charges Witness Lied

Surine testified that Fedder not only lied about being threatened and forced to take a "midnight" ride, but also tried to cheat the Butler headquarters about the amount of postal cards which he had addressed and mailed for Butler. Fedder testified he had overstated the number of cards finished to take the heat off him.

Following this testimony Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) said "it is evident someone has committed perjury." She asked that Fedder and Tydings be recalled to the stand.

Ray Kiermas, another McCarthy employee who helped out in the Butler campaign, testified March 20 that he had asked Fedder to speed the last-minute postcard project Nov. 4. He said he gave Fedder "a token payment" of about $500, and could not recall where he got the money.

Kiermas said he asked Surine to check on Fedder's work to be sure that the cards were mailed. The "midnight ride" which took place Nov. 6 was merely for the purpose of checking on Fedder's work, according to Surine and Moore.

Others who helped out on the postcard project were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Lee told the Subcommittee March 20 that she worked as a volunteer, and Lee, minority clerk of the House Appropriations Committee, said he worked as a "kind of messenger boy."

Commentator Testifies

Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator for Mutual, testified March 20 that Tydings' charges were "based on unsubstantiated hearsay, wounded ego, and an irresponsible disregard of the truth."

Lewis said his broadcasts on Tydings were not political speeches but were "strictly legitimate truth, factual reporting and commentary." Therefore, Tydings' argument that he should have "free time" to reply was "untenable," Lewis said. Lewis also charged that Tydings' campaign literature was "unprincipled and untruthful — clearly conceived in intellectual dishonesty."

Mrs. Catherine Van Dyke, office

manager in Butler's campaign headquarters, testified March 22 that she promptly turned over campaign contributions to Mundy, treasurer of the Butler campaign committee.

William J. Christopher said March 27 that he sold for junk or burned about 150,000 copies of the tabloid, "From the Record." Christopher testified he considered the tabloid an "insult to the people's intelligence." Then a Butler campaign volunteer, Christopher said he "thought it was to Mr. Butler's best interests that I destroy the tabloid."

J. E. Adkins, Jr., of Baltimore, counsel for Christopher, preceded his client to the witness stand. He testified that two men who identified themselves as investigators had approached Christopher to talk about the hearing. The unidentified men frightened Christopher, Adkins said.

Patrolman Francis Cordwell of Baltimore testified March 28 that Fedder had twice given him "sketchy" accounts of "being taken for a ride" but that he took "very little stock" in the story.

Fedder was recalled to testify Mar. 29. Sen. Smith asked him about charges that he had committed perjury and that former Sen. Tydings and Louis H. Fried, a committee investigator, had "induced you to do it."

"That is not true," Fedder said. "Tydings did not induce me to do anything." He also denied that Fried put words in his mouth when he appeared before the Subcommittee Feb. 27. Fedder again identified those who took him on the midnight ride as Surine, Moore and George J. Nilles.

Tydings Returns

Tydings testified in a closed meeting April 3, presenting "new evidence" to the Subcommittee which was not disclosed.

He filed a formal complaint April 5 with Leslie L. Biffle, Secretary of the Senate, charging that Sen. Butler violated Maryland and federal laws by spending excessive amounts in the election.

"Specifically," Tydings said in his written complaint, "sums of money were expended by Mr. Butler and others in his behalf far in excess of those reported as required by the laws of the State of Maryland and the laws of the United States."

Biffle turned Tydings' complaint over to Chairman Monroney of the Elections Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee April 10 heard Jean Kerr, research assistant to Sen. McCarthy, testify that the much-disputed tabloid "did not have sufficient pages to tell the truth about Tydings . . . I'm sure every part of the tabloid is true," she said.

Tydings appealed to the Subcommittee April 10 to bring in a "ringing report" denouncing the campaign of Sen. Butler.

Tydings said that although he was complaining about the conduct of the campaign, he was "not recommending any particular action" relative to the unseating of Butler.

The former Senator again asked the Subcommittee to look into the question of criminal libel. Although it could not institute such action, he said the group could recommend it.

Jonkel Fined

Jon M. Jonkel, pleaded guilty June 4 and was fined $5,000 and costs in Baltimore criminal court for violating Maryland election laws.

He pleaded guilty to these indictments:

Acting as Butler's political agent without having been formally designated as his campaign manager and without being a citizen or resident of the state of Maryland.

Failing to file a detailed report of campaign receipts and expenditures as required.

Failing to keep proper books and records of financial matters.

Each charge was doubled to cover both the primary and general election. Jonkel was indicted May 2.

Jonkel and his attorney, G. C. A. Anderson, maintained that the violations were merely "technical." As the campaign progressed, Anderson told the court, "no campaign manager was formally appointed and Jonkel by sheer force of circumstances found himself acting" as the manager.

Judge Joseph Sherbow held that the violations were "serious" and Jonkel's unfamiliarity with Maryland law was "no excuse."

Both Jonkel and Butler issued statements after Jonkel's court appearance in which they charged efforts had been made by anti-Butler forces to discredit the Butler campaign.

Butler stated: "I am satisfied Mr. Jonkel is the victim of an effort to make me appear in an unfavorable light. I know that he had no intention whatsoever of violating any law, and I have the fullest faith in his integrity and ability."

Final Report

Although hearings were ended early in April, the Subcommittee did not produce a final report until Aug 3. The group received criticism from members of both parties for the delay.

The Subcommittee report was signed by Gillette, who did not take an active part in the investigation, Monroney, as acting chairman, and by Hennings. Mrs. Smith and Hendrickson. There was no dissent.

The report said Butler had been responsible for "two campaigns in one." One campaign was a dignified speaking tour of the state by Butler. The other, the "back street" campaign, was carried on by Jon M. Jonkel, who, the report said, had been given "blanket authority" by Butler to conduct it.

The report said: "The Maryland campaign was not just another campaign. It brought into sharp focus certain campaign tactics and practices that can best be characterized as destructive of fundamental American principles."

The alleged irregularities criticized were: The "big doubt" technique which the Subcommittee said was used to "create and exploit doubt of the patriotism of former Senator Tydings;" the composite picture showing Tydings apparently in close conversation with ex - Communist Earl Browder; campaign literature containing "unfounded attacks" on Tydings; illegal hiring of an out - of-state campaign manager; illegal handling of campaign funds; excessive campaign spending; use of false endorsements; and outside influences in the campaign.

The report said Sen. McCarthy and his staff were a "leading and potent force" in the campaign.

In declining to recommend that any action be taken against Butler or McCarthy, the report said:

"No specific standards of improper campaign conducts or acts have been set up as guideposts. Only the pro-

XUM

visions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act exist, and these deal principally with the financial phase of campaigning. Since no standards exist, it would be grossly unfair now to formulate those standards 'after the fact' for retroactive application and unseat Sen. Butler on the bases of those 'after the fact' formulated standards."

Committee Recommendations

The Subcommittee made these recommendations:

Set up Senate rules formulating procedures for contesting elections and specify that use of defamatory literature in a Senatorial campaign constitutes grounds for ouster proceedings.

Set up Senate rules establishing responsibility on the part of a candidate for the facts of his campaign aides.

Ban misleading composite pictures, voice recordings, etc.

Require individuals contributing more than $100 to a campaign to report their own contributions.

Make any Senator, regardless of whether he is a candidate in the election himself, subject to expulsion if he engages in any improper campaigning.

Study the role of anonymous national groups in state elections and determine if it would be practical to identify the groups during a campaign.

Revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to make campaign spending limitations more realistic and more enforceable.

Urge political parties to establish fair campaigning standards.

Ask the Justice Department to study the Committee hearings and reports for appropriate action.

Full Committee Approves

The full Senate Rules and Privileges Committee approved the report Aug. 8 on a 9-3 vote. The report was supported by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman; Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Gillette, William Benton (D Conn.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Monroney, Hennings, Hendrickson and Mrs. Smith.

Opposing the report were Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and McCarthy. Committee member Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R Mass.) was not present during the vote.

McCarthy attacked the report as a "smear." He also filed his views on the investigation Aug. 20. The issue in the 1950 Maryland elections, McCarthy said was "one of Communists in government." And the issue, he maintained, was met squarely by the Butler campaign.

McCarthy said the 1950 Tydings investigation into his (McCarthy's) charges of Communists in the State Department was a "whitewash" and shielded "disloyal persons" from exposure.

McCarthy's views differed on several points with the majority - approved report. McCarthy maintained:

It was proper for "outsiders" to take part in the Maryland campaign, as the issue was important to the whole nation.

The Washington Times - Herald and radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr., were no more to be blamed for taking part in the campaign than the Washington Post or columnist Drew Pearson.

Maryland voters had a free choice and overwhelmingly rejected Tydings.

The special Butler campaign tabloid was truthful.

The composite picture of ex-Communist leader Earl Browder and Tydings accurately showed the spirit of their "collaboration."

McCarthy also criticized Hendrickson and Mrs. Smith for taking part in the investigation and signing the majority report. He said their prior signature of the 1950 "Statement of Conscience" committed them on an issue "practically identical to the issue" before the Rules Committee. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 452).

Senators Reply

Hendrickson replied on the Senate floor that the Declaration of Conscience had not been directed at McCarthy or at the charges before the Tydings Committee. "Probably I made some errors in approving some of the words and phrases in the report," Hendrickson said. "However, I cannot recall in my long public service, any act of a public nature which I performed with a clearer conscience."

"Opposition to communism," Mrs. Smith told the Senate, "is surely not the exclusive possession of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. Nor does differing with him on tactics automatically make one a Communist or a protector of communism."

She said the subject of her qualification for the Subcommittee should have been brought up before the investigation. She also questioned McCarthy's right, under his own standard, to file a minority report on the investigation.

Sen. Benton criticized McCarthy in a Senate speech Aug. 6. He said that in light of the report on the Butler election, McCarthy should resign from the Senate. Benton added that "a high percentage of the members of this body would resign forthwith if such a report were written about them."

Benton then introduced a resolution (S Res 187) directing the Rules Committee to make a further investigation into McCarthy's participation in the Butler campaign and into "his other acts since his election to the Senate." The Committee, under the resolution, then would decide whether explusion proceedings should be started against McCarthy.

The Benton Resolution started a long investigation of McCarthy by the Rules Committee. (See page 358.)

TAFT-FERGUSON

Background — In the November, 1950, Ohio Senatorial election, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) defeated his Democratic opponent, Joseph T. Ferguson, state auditor, by 430,000 votes.

Final count was 1,645,653 for Taft and 1,214,459 for Ferguson.

Ferguson claimed the support of most organized labor in Ohio. Labor opposed Taft for his co - authorship of the Taft-Hartley Labor - Management Act. Taft campaigned on an anti - "Fair Deal" platform; Ferguson spoke for the Fair Deal.

After the election, both sides accused the other of using unfair campaign tactics and spending excessively large sums of money. The election was not formally contested. Chairman Gillette of the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee said his group would look into the campaign.

A "preliminary" investigation was completed Oct. 27, according to Committee Counsel John T. Moore, and public hearings were scheduled for late in November.

Taft Leads Off

First witness was Taft, who took the stand Nov. 26. He summed up the campaign against him as "a sinister conspiracy designed to punish me for

my legislative activities in the United States Senate."

He criticized campaign tactics of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO-Political Action Committee, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the United Mine Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Democratic State organization and the "National Administration in Washington."

"Much of the activity," he said, "was directed right from the White House, and top Administration leaders were sent into Ohio to help defeat me."

He cited as unfair campaign literature a "Speaker's Handbook" prepared by the CIO-PAC "at great expense" and a comic book based on the Speaker's Handbook and containing material designed to arouse "class prejudice."

Taft said he didn't know exactly how much had been spent on his campaign, but after a discussion with Subcommittee members, he mentioned figures totaling about $600,000. Democratic spending, he estimated, was three times his own.

Chairman Gillette said the purpose of the hearings was to bring out facts which would help in the writing of possible "amendatory and remedial" election laws. He asked Taft for suggestions for better legislation.

Taft made the following recommendations:

Enforce existing laws.
Require that all election literature be filed with some public official before the election — but only for the record, not for censorship.
Explore possibilities of punishing direct misstatements of fact in a campaign.
Require reports on time spent by all persons working in the campaign.
Clarify existing campaign expenditures laws.

Ferguson Testifies

Ferguson testified Nov. 27. He disputed Taft's figures on spending, and placed his own campaign cost at $107,004. The figures, including some duplications, he said, broke down into $92,370 in personal expenditures and outlays by organizations set up to campaign for him; $32,858 by the CIO; $32,407 by the AFL; and $13,429 by other labor groups and committees.

Ferguson said Taft's campaign had cost about $5 million. He broke that estimate down into $1,204,355 spent by state-wide groups for Taft; $703,154 by county groups; $1.2 million for institutional advertising by companies and individuals and about $2 million for other activities, including literature distributed by medical associations and paid holidays given workers to attend Taft rallies.

He said he thought there was a "deal" between Taft and Democratic Governor Frank J. Lausche. "I think maybe the Republicans elected Lausche," he said, adding that Lausche carried many of the same precincts that Taft did.

Ferguson protested Taft's "political speeches" in Ohio schools. "I never asked to go into a school to make a political speech," he said. "There should be a law against it. The parents of the children are Democrats and Republicans and the children shouldn't be forced to listen to candidates."

Institutional advertising was used by companies to further Taft's campaign and "scare" voters away from Ferguson, the witness said. The ads did not mention candidates, Ferguson said, but were political ads supporting Taft.

Ferguson said Taft tried to tie Ferguson supporters to the Communists. Taft's charges that Gus Hall, a Communist, masterminded the campaign for Ferguson was "a deliberate lie and I think Mr. Taft knows it is a lie," Ferguson said.

Ferguson proposed a stiffer campaign expenditures law — one that would put a ceiling on all money a candidate could receive from all sources.

CIO Official Testifies

Jacob Clayman, secretary - treasurer of the Ohio CIO-PAC, told the Committee Nov. 27 that Ohio papers "gave a biased and completely loaded presentation" in favor of Taft. He said the Cincinnati Times-Star from Oct. 1 to Nov. 6, 1950, gave 1,058 inches to stories "friendly to Taft" and 36 3/4 inches to Ferguson.

Clayman recommended that Congress set up a permanent agency to police all federal elections and that election laws be amended to provide that "all individuals, organizations and committees report to the proper federal authorities . . . all expenditures, contemplated expenditures, commitments and contracts in excess of a reasonable sum."

Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, told the Subcommittee Nov. 29 that a Cleveland CIO local raised $250 for the PAC through a check-off of workers' pay. This, he said, was contrary to national CIO policy, although the check - off for such purposes was legal.

Paul Wexler, manager of the Weitz plant where the check-off was used, said there had been no objections to the contributions. Beryl Peppercorn, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), said that when he learned the check-off had been used, he ordered the money returned to workers who requested it.

Phil Hannah, secretary - treasurer of the AFL Ohio State Federation of Labor, said Taft had advanced "utterly groundless" charges of Communist leadership in the Ferguson campaign.

Turned Over $100,000

Ben E. Tate, treasurer of the Taft-for-Senate Campaign Committee, testified Nov. 30 he turned over about $100,000 during the campaign to subsidiary groups without keeping records. He said he gave the money to such groups as the Advertising Committee for Taft and the Physicians Committee for Taft, with the expectation they would make all necessary reports of expenditures.

Tate said his Committee had a rule that "all funds over which we had any control should be carefully accounted for." He said a file was kept of the names and amounts of all contributors. The labor groups opposing Taft did not keep such complete records, Tate said.

Willis D. Gradison, Taft's 1950 campaign manager, testified Nov. 30 that the Taft campaign had cost not more than $500,000 to $700,000. At least $2 million, he said, was spent for Ferguson.

Rev. F. R. Stoneburner, superintendent of the Lutheran Inner Mission League of Southwestern Ohio, Southeastern Indiana and Northern Kentucky, told the Subcommittee he was the author of a letter circulated during the campaign which pointed out that Ferguson was a Catholic.

R. C. Owens, United Mine Workers official, said Dec. 1 he accepted campaign contributions for Ferguson on behalf of the Labor's Non - partisan League.

John P. Moore, counsel for tht Subcommittee, said Owens recieved $35,000 in checks signed by persons associated with Otis and Company, a Cleveland investment firm. Several contributors, Moore said, reported that they had been reimbursed by Cyrus S. Eaton, Sr., majority stockholder in Otis and Company. Eaton and his son both reported $5,000 contributions under their own names.

Ray C. Bliss, chairman of the Republican State Central and Executive Committee of Ohio, told the Subcommittee it was impossible to determine precisely what percentage of state GOP spending went for the Taft campaign.

Bliss said the Taft expenditures were "moderate," considering there were 5,150,000 persons of voting age in Ohio and that one mailing of campaign literature to each voter would cost $500,000.

Harry W. August, excutive director of the Ohio Republican Finance Committee, also described the GOP election campaigns in 1950.

Subcommittee member A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said after the Dec. 1 testimony that no plans had been made for a report on the Ohio investigation. He said the study was a part of the Subcommittee's general investigation of campaign tactics.

MONRONEY

Jo O. Ferguson, unsuccessful GOP gubernatorial candidate in Oklahoma, asked the Senate Elections Subcommittee to investigate the campaign of Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.)

Ferguson charged that campaign editions of an Oklahoma newspaper were mailed at regular second - class rates, but should have gone as "transient" second-class mail. The paper endorsed Monroney's campaign. He said that more than 964,000 copies were mailed at a cost of $800 - $900, whereas the cost should have been $9,647.

A Senate Elections Subcommittee reported March 30 that there was no evidence to support a charge of irregularities in the campaign of Sen. Monroney.

Chairman Gillette said "no improper action whatsoever" on the part of Monroney was found or was charged before the Subcommittee.

Two Republican Subcommittee members, Mrs. Hendrickson and Mrs. Smith agreed with Gillette's statement. Monroney, also a member, took no part in the inquiry. Hennings was away from Washington.

No further action was taken.

HANLEY LETTER

The Senate Elections Subcommittee investigated circumstances surrounding the writing of the "Hanley letter" which became a major issue in the 1950 Senatorial campaign in New York.

The letter was written Sept. 5, 1950, by former Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley to former Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R N.Y.) Hanley had been a candidate for governor, but switched to the Senate race. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey became the GOP nominee for governor.

In the letter, Hanley said he had been assured a state job and an end to his financial troubles if he withdrew from the gubernatorial race in favor of Dewey. Hanley said he was in financial difficulties because of a bank stock debt that he inherited from his father, John R. Hanley, Muscatine, Iowa.

Hanley was defeated by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib. N.Y.), and then was appointed to a $16,000-a-year job as special counsel to the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs.

The American Labor Party lodged a complaint with the Gillette Subcommittee after the Hanley letter was made public Oct. 16, 1950, and the investigation followed. No formal hearings were held.

Finds No Creditor

The Subcommittee reported Jan. 3 that it was unable to find an Iowa creditor to whom Hanley reportedly paid a $150,000 debt.

The Subcommittee had a photographic copy of a cancelled note for $150,000 payable to C. C. Hagerman of Muscatine, Iowa, which Hanley purportedly signed.

The Gillette committee said the probate records of the clerk of the District Court of Muscatine County, Iowa, "do not show the ownership of stock of any kind by John R. Hanley, deceased." C. C. Hagerman of Muscatine, a schoolmate of the New Yorker, "evidenced complete surprise" when shown the copy of the cancelled note, and said he "had never known of the existence of such a note . . . and . . . he had never advanced any money to Joe R. Hanley."

Macy told the Gillette committee, the report said, that Frank Gannett, a newspaper publisher active in New York Republican politics, and the Bank of Manhattan had advanced $28,000 to Hanley to help him pay off his personal debts. Gannett said that he had loaned Hanley $19,000 for preconvention expenses.

The report was referred to the full Committee. No further action was taken.

HOUSE STUDY

The Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, a group set up specifically to study the 1950 House elections, filed a report Jan. 3. The Committee reported it favored repeal of a number of provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Political Activities Act.

"It is patently impossible for a candidate to conduct a Congressional or Senatorial campaign" within the present limitation, $5,000 for a candidate for the House and $25,000 for a candidate for the Senate, the Committee said.

"It is manifestly absurd to think that a national campaign can be conducted" under the $3 million annual limitation on the national political committees "where the electorate is composed of better than 60 million eligible voters spread over an area of 3 million square miles," it reported.

The ceilings on campaign contributions and expenditures, being "unrealistic . . . are an invitation to criminal violation," it said, and recommended outright repeal of the national committee ceiling and "elimination or substantial increase" on the ceiling on Congressional candidates.

Among the other recommendations made by the committee were:

The term "election" should be extended to include primaries. "It is clearly absurd to exclude primary elections and Party conventions" in publicizing and regulating federal political financing, it said.

The term "political committee" should include all organizations which seek to influence the nomination or election of candidates for federal office. This would presumably require

the "education" committees of labor unions, medical and management organizations, etc., to report political contributions and expenditures.

Political committees should be precluded from receiving contributions and making expenditures on behalf of candidates without written authorization of the candidate and public disclosure.

The prohibition against participation in elections by federal employees should be eliminated or modified.

Other recommendations touched on the abuse of franking privileges in campaigns, political contributions by individuals, authorization for the circulation of unsigned advertisements and circulations, and the question of seating successful candidates for Congress who willfully failed to comply with reporting requirements.

Ayres-Huber

Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) defeated former Rep. Walter B. Huber (D Ohio) in the 1950 Congressional race in the Ohio 14th District. Huber contested the election, saying his name had not been rotated on the ballots as provided for in state election laws. Ayres said the election had been legal and proper.

The House Administration Committee Aug. 9 ruled that Ayres had been properly elected. A minority report released Aug. 16 said Huber would have received a "substantial plurality" if the Ohio election laws had been complied with. The minority report was signed by Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.), Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) and Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.)

Without debate, the House Aug. 21 approved on voice vote a resolution (H Res 400) confirming the election of Ayres.

Curtis-Karst

Former Rep. Raymond W. Karst (D Mo.) challenged the victory over him by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) in Missouri's Twelfth Congressional district.

Karst later withdrew his protest and asked the House Administration Committee to dismiss the election contest. No testimony on the controversy had been taken.

The Committee recommended Aug. 9 that the contest be dismissed. The House Aug. 21 approved a resolution (H Res 399) dismissing the election contest against Curtis.

Davis-Lowe

The election of James C. Davis (D Ga.) in the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia was challenged by Wyman C. Lowe, who had sought the Democratic nomination in that district.

The House Administration Committee voted Aug. 9 to reject the contest bid on the grounds that Lowe had been in the primary election only and that the Committee's jurisdiction did not extend to the primary.

The House Aug. 21 approved on voice vote a resolution (H Res 398) dropping the charges of Lowe against Davis.

Brehm Conviction

Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio) was convicted in a Washington, D.C., Federal Court of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and given a suspended five to 15 months jail sentence and fined $5,000. He appealed the conviction to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Brehm, a five-term Congressman, Dec. 20 was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on seven counts of accepting a total of $1,380 in campaign contributions from women clerks in his office. He said he was innocent and welcomed a trial.

The indictment charged Brehm with accepting a total of $380 from Mrs. Clara Soliday in December, 1947, and February, 1948, "for the political purpose of assisting in the defendant's campaign for re-election," and a total of $1,000 on five dates in 1948 from Mrs. Emma S. Craven, who succeeded Mrs. Soliday in Brehm's office.

Brehm Jan. 22 asked a District Court at Washington to dismiss the indictment, declaring the language of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act "is vague, uncertain and indefinite."

Brehm's attorney filed the dismissal motion, stating that the Act "fails to establish an ascertainable standard of guilt, and the statutes accordingly are in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution." The Fifth is the "due process of law" amendment and the Sixth covers the right of the defendant to "be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation."

The motion also contended that the grand jury which indicted Brehm was not "drawn, selected and impaneled in accordance with law."

A federal judge Feb. 20 rejected the motion.

Trial Opens

The trial opened April 17. Principal government witnesses were Mrs. Soliday and Mrs. Craven.

Mrs. Soliday testified April 18 that Brehm required her to turn over to him part of each of her pay checks from 1945 to 1948. Her testimony was challenged by defense attorneys on the grounds that she could not say for what purpose Brehm used the money. The indictments alleged that the money was used in Brehm's campaigns.

Mrs. Craven told the court April 19 that she gave Brehm $210 a month out of her salary during most of 1948. She said the Congressman told her the money would go to the "Republican war chest" and that he would not use it himself.

The trial continued April 23 when Mrs. Craven testified Brehm had offered to return money she had given him.

Mrs. Craven said Brehm made his offer shortly before he was indicted on "kick-back" charges, and asked her to sign a statement that she had received the money in 1949. Her testimony closed the government's presentation.

Brehm Defended

Testimony in Brehm's defense began April 24. An Ohio businessman, Sherman Lebold, praised him as being "the only person I've known as a Member of Congress who had a chance to receive money and returned it." Brehm himself denied taking money from Mrs. Craven. He said he did permit her to keep money for the National Republican Party Treasury in his file cabinet, and later returned the money to her.

Brehm also denied he had directly received contributions from Mrs. Soliday. He said she "hid" cash in his office. Mrs. Brehm corroborated his statement.

Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Reps. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.), Charles Halleck (R Ind.) and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) took the stand

XUM

to praise Brehm's character. So did Father Charles Litzinger, a Dominican priest from Springfield, Ky. The defense then rested.

The government called three FBI officials April 26 to discuss Mrs. Brehm's testimony. Mrs. Brehm returned to the stand to clarify some details.

Judge Burnita S. Matthews, presiding in the District Court in Washington, refused to grant a directed verdict of acquittal.

Verdict: Guilty

Brehm was found guilty by the jury April 30 on five counts. He had been charged with taking five $200 payments from Mrs. Craven during five months of 1948 and with taking $240 from Mrs. Soliday on one occasion and $140 on another. The court, however, rejected the charge on a $240 kickback, saying it did not occur within the three-year statute of limitations. The jury acquitted him of a $140 kickback count.

Brehm May 4 asked for a new trial. His attorney charged that Judge Matthews had made errors in instructing the jury.

The motion was denied May 18.

The sentence was handed down June 11 — a $5,000 fine and a five to 15 months suspended sentence.

Judge Showed Mercy

Judge Matthews said she showed mercy toward Brehm because she believed he was unaware of the law forbidding his action when he violated it. But, she said, "such actions tend to demoralize public service and subject employees to intimidation." She said ignorance of the law is no excuse but ". . . the court may properly take into consideration whether the law was knowingly violated . . . in determining the kind and extent of the punishment to be imposed." Probation reports indicated that it was Brehm's first offense and that further violations were improbable, Judge Matthews held.

An appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals was filed by Brehm Oct. 24.

Brehm's conviction did not affect his House membership, as the House did not take action to oust him. His attorney, Leo A. Rover, said Brehm would not yield his seat at least until all appeals to higher courts were exhausted.

War Surplus Sales

A House subcommittee in 1951 investigated the sales of surplus war property and concluded that "loose practices" in surplus disposal were costing the government money when it had to buy back property previously sold.

The investigating group was the Inter - Governmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. It was headed by Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Hearings

In studying reports of irregularities in sales of surplus military equipment to Germany, the group heard Secretary of the Army Frank Pace testify March 15 that some $1 million worth of Army equipment was sold at 21 cents on the dollar in 1947-48 to a German state corporation, STEG.

Chairman Bonner said a "ringleader" of persons buying the surplus from STEG and selling back to the Army at much higher prices was George Dawson, a Briton. Bonner said Dawson made "over $100 million in this business."

Dawson, in a statement from Paris, denied the allegation. Meanwhile, lawmakers established that he had figured in the 1949 Senate investigation of "five percenters." (CQ Almanac, Vol. V. 1949, p. 593.). John Maragon, a principal in that probe, had been described as "representing George Dawson and Co."

Dawson said March 17, 1951, he knew Maragon but had had no business dealings with him.

Profits From Trucks

A tale of big profits in the purchase and resale of surplus Army trucks to the government itself — without the payment of excise taxes — was unfolded April 4 before the Bonner Subcommittee.

Morris Green, a Chicago truck dealer whose concern made a $425,000 net profit on resale of 872 surplus trucks bought in the Philippines, said he had not been advised by counsel nor had he realized himself that excise taxes had to be paid on the transactions.

Max E. Hoyt, head of the Sales Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, testified that the five per cent federal excise tax applied to all surplus resold in the United States, even to the government, unless an excise tax had been paid when the goods originally were sold to the government. W. L. Ellis, chief of investigators in the General Accounting Office, testified that no such tax had been paid in the war years up to June 1, 1944, since materials sold to the government in that period were exempted.

Green revealed that the $425,000 net profit was earned on an investment by the Green Brothers Enterprises of about $600,000 or $700,000. He and his brother, Julius, who together owned a half interest, drew $85,000 each in profits while Edward Udelson, a Cleveland truck dealer who held the other half interest, got a $170,000 return.

Biggest Customer: AEC

The biggest customer for the Green Brothers' surplus trucks, Green said, was the Atomic Energy Commission, which bought 348 at prices ranging from $3,400 to $3,900. He reported he paid the Schnitzer Brothers Steel Company of Portland, Ore., a commission of $125,000 for finding this customer, and paid other fees and commissions in connection with the transactions totaling $154,000.

In a leter to the Senate - House Committee on Atomic Energy April 5, Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, confirmed Green's statements to the House Subcommittee and said the AEC saved more than $1 million by buying trucks from the Chicago truck dealer in 1948.

Another witness, Morris Klein, a Pittsburgh truck dealer, testified he had tried to work on a 12 to 14 per cent profit margin in the sale of $1,600,000 worth of Army surplus acquired in Germany.

The Army's Detroit tank arsenal was his best customer for surplus materials, Klein told the Subcommitee, and officers there not only knew they were buying government surplus but encouraged such deals.

Klein also said he had bought out surplus holdings of the American Auto Parts Company of Kansas City for $150,000, but these holdings, still in Europe, had been requisitioned by the U.S. Government.

Next the Subcommittee heard from Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer who invited the Bonner group to investigate his Department's approval in 1948 of a domestic transaction involving surplus Army trucks left in the Philippines.

Defends Federal Workers

At the same time, Sawyer criticized Congressional investigations that make every government worker look like "a knave or a fool." He stoutly defended government employees, who, he declared, "with only rare exceptions . . . are honest and competent and have a sincere desire to render public service."

Russell A. Heddleston, former War Assets Administration official, told the Bonner Subcommittee April 18 that he saw nothing irregular in accepting payments from a Michigan aircraft parts dealer for surplus property sent to an Indiana public school.

Heddleston was in charge of disposal of aircraft material to educational institutions for the agency from 1945 to 1947. The property in question first was acquired through Heddleston's office in the name of the Bunker Hill, Ind., Public School. It actually went to a private Bunker Hill air school. Heddleston said there was no requirement that the recipient of the surplus material pay for it.

The Subcommittee's investigation was touched off by a General Accounting Office report which said the Bunker Hill aeronautics school acquired for $11,909 surplus property which cost the government between $4 million and $7 million.

Maragon Testifies

Maragon, Washington man - about-town convicted on perjury charges growing out of the 1949 Senate "five percenter" investigation, related to the Subcommittee April 19 the story of a brief and unprofitable partnership with Dawson. High points of his testimony included allegations that:

Dawson and an "ex-convict" lieutenant, John van Allen, made "extensive" use of "to - whom - it - may-concern" letters bearing the signature of Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) Maragon said a secretary in McKellar's office told him "she executed the letters, and somebody signed them."

Dawson, who Maragon said was under suspicion by "the Scotland Yard," paid a "female employee" of the U.S. Embassy in Paris $500 to execute a visa hiding a previous arrest in England. Maragon testified Dawson obtained the visa to come to the United States to negotiate for surplus in 1948.

Gen. Clyde Hysong, officer in charge of foreign surplus liquidation in Paris in 1948, performed no favors for Maragon despite a letter from Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, White House military aide.

Maragon said he had been a one-quarter partner with Dawson in the Transamerica Trading Company in 1948 but he said when the arrangement had cost him $2,700 out of his own pocket and given him no return he cut loose from Dawson and his Paris "racketeers."

Report

In a report June 27 on federal supply management in military and related activities, the Subcommittee concluded, "There is no justification for disposing of usable property at a fraction of its value, when great quantities of the same or similar items are being purchased in other government activities."

Citing evidence of such practices, the Subcommittee recommended "improved standards for screening as to what constitutes salvage, as well as more exact standards for determining replacement of military equipment."

Building "Sales" Hearings

As part of its continuing study of influence in government procurement, the Senate Investigations Subcommittee reported Aug. 2 to the Senate on activities of Samuel D. Mason, accused of obtaining money with promises to use his influence in Washington. Mason was indicted Aug. 14 on charges of perjury and larceny.

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), chairman of the Subcommitee which is a branch of the Expenditures Committee, told the Senate the report was issued as a warning to the public. The July 19-20 hearings on Mason produced "one of the most fantastic stories ever told," he said.

Hoey said "gullible victims" were fleeced of at least $350,000. He added that he had no evidence that the man ever succeeded in getting the contracts or surplus property bargain leases that he promised his victims.

Those testifying included a Boston construction contractor who said he paid out $22,765, a Philadelphia couple who testified they made four payments of $7,800 each, and a New York priest of the Greek Catholic Church who said he and his colleagues turned over between $150,000 and $200,000. They hoped to get leases so they could make money needed for a new church and school, and a camp for poor children, he said.

Answering the charges, Mason told the Committee he worked through a mysterious friend, Eungart, who was temporarily in Australia. He said Eungart took the money and made the influential contacts. Mason said he didn't know Eungart's address and wasn't sure of his first name. Committee invesigators were unable to find any trace of Eungart.

Hoey said Mason led his victims to believe the government was constructing mammoth buildings underground, and thus many surface buildings would become surplus.

Dual Compensation

HR 4419

The House by a 238-53 roll-call vote (see page 402) Sept. 24, 1951, passed a bill (HR 4419) to permit public schools in the District of Columbia to employ up to 15 retired members of the armed forces as teachers of military science and tactics, and to allow such instructors to receive salaries in addition to their retired pay. The Senate did not act on the bill.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia favorably reported the bill Sept. 21, saying legislation was necessary because experienced and qualified men had been unwilling to serve as high school instructors while the Dual Compensation Act of 1933 prevented their being paid for their services. Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) opposed the bill, saying the retired men would receive dual compensation. Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) proposed an amendment to the bill to prevent their receiving dual pay, but the House rejected the amendment.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) — Limit combined compensation from retirement pay and salary for retired members of armed services, to $6,000. Voice vote.

Miller — Limit to $45,000 the amount a school board may pay such employees. Voice.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) — Delete clause exempting such employees from dual compensation prohibitions. Voice.

XUM

Un-American Activities

Summary — Although the House Un - American Activities Committee conducted numerous investigations during 1951, the group concentrated on two major probes — Communist infiltration in Hollywood and the Red foothold in defense plant areas. Other probes concerned Communist activities in Hawaii, the Communist Party's National Farm Commission, and the Sorge spy ring. (For 1950 activities, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 432-4.)

A $200,000 grant to the Committee, for its 1951 investigations and general expenses, was voted by the House Feb. 2. Approval of the resolution (H Res 42) was by voice vote. It was sponsored by John S. Wood (D Ga.), Chairman of the Committee.

The work of the Un-American Activities Committee in some phases paralleled that of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (see page 375). Some of the same witnesses appeared before both groups in connection with an investigation of the Sorge spy ring which operated in Japan during World War II.

Hollywood Probe

An extensive investigation of possible Communist infiltration of Hollywood brought a parade of filmland figures — actors, writers, producers —before the Un - American Activities Committee during 1951. Although the group questioned dozens connected with the movie industry, only a few actually admitted former Communist party membership. Many of the witnesses refused to answer questions. Some flatly denied that they were ever Communists.

According to the testimony of admitted former Reds, the Communists infiltrated Hollywood for three main reasons: 1) To tap a lucrative source for party funds; 2) To lure "big names" into the front groups for prestige; 3) To bar anti-Communist films and disseminate pro-Communist propaganda through the control of films.

The House Committee launched its Hollywood probe March 21 and heard testimony from movie actors Larry Parks, Howard DiSilva and Gale Sondergaard. Parks said he belonged to the Communist party from 1941 to 1945 but DiSilva and Miss Sondergaard refused to answer on grounds that to do so might incriminate them.

Movie actor Sterling Hayden April 10 told of Communist membership from June to December of 1946 and called it "the stupidest and most ignorant thing I ever had done in my life." Hayden once was a Marine Corps captain, and won the Silver Star. He served in the Office of Strategic Services in World War II.

Screen writer Richard J. Collins April 12 said he once was a Communist Party member and named more than 20 other Hollywood figures as one-time party members in testimony before the Committee.

"Hollywood Ten"

Among those he named were Ring Lardner, Jr., Budd Schulberg, John Howard Lawson, V. J. Jerome, Lester Cole, Albert Maltz, and producer Robert Rossen. Lawson, Cole, Lardner and Maltz were members of the "Hollywood Ten" jailed in 1947 for contempt of the House Committee.

Collins said he was a Communist from 1938 until 1947.

Two other witnesses April 12 refused to say whether they had been Communists. They were Will Geer, stage and screen actor, and Robert Lees, film writer.

Victor Killian and Fred Grafe, actors, and Waldo Salt and Paul Jarrico, writers, appeared April 13, but declined to answer questions about possible Communist affiliations on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Another witness, Mrs. Meta Reis Rosenberg, screen story editor, told the Committee she had been a Communist in 1945.

Anne Revere, actress, and Sam Moore and Harold Buchman, writers, April 17 refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activities on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

The Committee was told that nine Hollywood figures had "deliberately evaded" Committee agents who had tried to subpena them. Named were Karen Morley, actress; Jack Berry, director; Michael Uris, Georgia Backus Alexander, Fred Rinaldo, Hugo Butler and Leonardo Bercovici, writers, and Lew Solomon and Edward Huebsch.

Garfield Testifies

Actor John Garfield appeared April 23 to deny any links with communism. Garfield said he was a liberal and had never given any aid or sympathy to "Red" or "pink" groups; although, he said, some "front" groups had used his name without authorization.

Character actor Marc Lawrence told the Committee April 24 that he had been a Communist in 1938. He said he attended a few meetings out of curiosity, got "headaches" from the speeches and then quit. Character actor Morris Carnovsky and writers' agent George Willner also testified April 24, but refused to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliation, pleading possible self - incrimination.

Director Edward Dmytryk, who had been jailed for refusing to answer questions about communism put to him by the Committee in 1947, appeared voluntarily to testify April 25. He said he had been a Communist in 1944 and 1945 and then went on to explain the workings of the Party in the movie trade.

He said the Party sought to infiltrate Hollywood in order to insert propaganda into films and to raise money. It did not succeed in putting the party line in films, he said, but did collect large sums of money.

Dmytryk said he quit the party after being shocked by "thought control" tactics by party leaders.

Four other members of the movie colony testified May 16 and 17 but only one — screen writer Leonardo Bercovici — answered any of the questions on Communist affiliation. Bercovici said May 16 he was not then a Communist, but declined on grounds of possible self - incrimination, to answer questions about past associations.

Witnesses who refused, on similar grounds, to talk about their present or past affiliations were Miss Bea Winters and Alvin Hammer, testifying May 16, and Lloyd Gough, who testified May 17. Miss Winters formerly was a studio secretary and Hammer and Gough, actors.

Probe Unions' Battle

The Committee may 17 also began re-airing of a bitter union labor dispute between the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees (AFL) and the Conference of Studio Unions in 1946-47. It heard details of the union struggle in Hollywood from Roy Brewer, an officer of IATSE.

Brewer testified May 17 and 18. The Communists still have strong underground influence in Hollywood, Brewer said, but "the back of their power" has been broken. Brewer recounted events of the successful AFL fight to thwart what he called a Communist-led plan to win control of studio labor.

Jose Ferrer, 1950 motion picture Academy Award winner, blamed carelessness and ignorance for his inclusion on the sponsor lists of organizations considered to be subversive. He denied he was a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. Ferrer testified May 22 and was recalled May 25.

Schulberg, author of "What Makes Sammy Run" and "The Disenchanted", told the Committee May 23 that he became a Communist during the late 1930's but quit the party in 1939 when it tried to dictate what he should write. Another reason for breaking with it, he said, was its "quick switch to virtual alliance with Hitler."

'Monstrous Error'

Director Frank Wright Tuttle told the Committee May 24 that he was in the Communist Party from 1937 to 1947. He characterized the experience as "a monstrous error in judgment" and said it has cost him his job.

More than a month later, Robert Rossen, producer of "All the King's Men," told the Committee June 25 that he was not then a Party member, but he refused to say if he had been a member as recently as the previous day.

Actor J. Edward Bromberg, testifying June 26, refused to say whether he was or had been a Communist and refused to say whether he would fight for the United States in a war against Communist countries. Both men invoked their rights against self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions.

Probers "On Location"

A subcommittee of the Un-American Activities Committee carried the investigation to Hollywood September 17.

Leo Townsend, a screen writer who said he was a Communist party member from 1943-48, testified Sept. 18 that he didn't know of "any American Communist moving picture or of any with Communist propaganda." He said "the industry has been very careful about this."

At the peak of its influence in 1944, Townsend said, the Communist Party had about 50 members in the Screen Writers Guild, which had an active membership at that time of more than 150.

Another screen writer, Martin Berkeley, Sept. 19 gave the Subcommittee the names of more than 100 persons in Hollywood or Broadway theatre circles whom he identified as party members. His list included Victor Shapiro, a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee, whom he said had "succeeded in living a double life." Prominent theatrical people named by Berkeley included Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker and Alan Campbell.

Berkeley said the party's main aim in Hollywood was to obtain money and big names in support of its causes.

He named John Howard Lawson, a writer, as the "grand poobah of the Communist Party in Hollywood at that time, and from that day to this."

Witnesses who refused to answer questions concerning their Communist Party affiliations, included Henry Blankfort, screen writer and associate producer; Howard Chamberlin, character actor; and Michael Gordon, director of the movie, "Cyrano de Bergerac." The latter declined to say whether he was a Communist Party member, but said he would defend the United States against Russia.

"Stopped Believing"

One who talked was Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, writer of Western movies. She said Sept. 21 that she joined the Young Communist League in 1937 at the urging of Schulberg. The witness testified she quit in 1947, after she "stopped believing in the infinite good will and the will for peace of the Soviet Union."

Mrs. Wilson named several film figures as once active in party affairs. She said the Communists took over many Hollywood political organizations as tools.

George Beck, screen writer, told the Committee Sept. 25 he joined the Communist party in 1943 and withdrew in 1946 or 1947. Beck was one of those named by Mrs. Wilson.

Danny Dare, New York TV producer, appeared before the Committee in Washington Sept. 27 at his own request. He said he wanted to deny statements before the Committee by Martin Berkeley, that Dare had been a Communist.

The Subcommittee closed the Hollywood hearings Sept. 25.

Defense Areas

Another investigation undertaken by the Un-American Activities Committee in 1951 concerned Communist infiltration in defense plant areas. The group concentrated on the Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass., areas.

The probe was begun June 19 and initial witnesses, from the Baltimore area, refused to state whether they were Communists. They were Walter McManamon, former president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council - (CIO) and an organizer for the CIO - ousted Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and Herbert Kransdorf, linked by the Committee with the National Maritime Union.

Amid talk of citing the two for contempt, the Committee heard more witnesses June 20. They were Irving Dvorin, New York City port agent for the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union (CIO); Milton Unterman, a New York high school teacher and former aircraft inspector in Baltimore; and Mike Howard, a steel worker at the Sparrows Point, Md., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

These witnesses also refused to say if they were Communists. They declared the Committee's questions were designed to embarrass their unions. The procedure was repeated June 21 when the witnesses were Phil Gran and Joseph Henderson, of the Sparrows Point plant.

The Committee June 26 heard six witnesses from the Baltimore - Washington area who refused to answer some questions and cited their rights against self-incrimination.

The Committee June 28 decided to seek citation against two of the six for contempt of Congress. They were Oscar Roberts and Robert W. Lee. Roberts, Russian-born, wouldn't give his original name, and Lee wouldn't say if he had been employed by the government other than when he was in service.

The other witnesses June 26 were Levy Williamson, John Goodell, Louis Pearlmen and Peter Forrest. Appearing June 27 were Aaron Ostrofsky, Samuel Schmerler and Irving Kandel, all of Baltimore, who refused to answer questions about Communist affiliation.

XUM

Charges "Union-Busting"

Sam Fox of Baltimore, assistant business agent of Local 43, Marine Shipbuilding Workers Union, organizer for the United Furniture Workers (CIO), and former Progressive Party candidate for the U.S. Senate, refused June 28 to talk about his union. Fox charged the Committee with union-busting.

Max Weinstock, a business agent of Local 75, United Furniture Workers, also refused to answer. Walter Spiegel, operator of a Baltimore gift shop, told the Committee visitors to his home in the 1930's included a man who "looked very similar" to Whittaker Chambers. Spiegel said he never was a Communist Party member.

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a former undercover agent for the FBI, testified July 11 that Communists have sought in recent years to infiltrate basic industries and labor groups in Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. Markward, a Virginia housewife, said she was recruited by the FBI in 1943 to be an undercover agent. She soon thereafter became a member, and later an official, of the Communist organization in Washington, and was expelled from the party in February, 1951.

She said Baltimore's steel industry was a prime target for the party, and that it was successful in getting party members into that industry. Other targets for party infiltration in the Washington - Baltimore area were the Baltimore waterfront and the Washington building trades, and labor groups in both communities, she testified.

Ober Law's Impact

After the passage of the State's Ober law in 1949 making membership in the party a felony in Maryland, the Communists "lessened their activity" in that state, Mrs. Markward testified.

She listed persons whom she knew as Communist members during the time she was reporting their activities to the FBI.

Meanwhile, Ruth Bleier, a physician, Harold Buckman, a lawyer, Louis Julius Shub, a music teacher, and Harold Round, a furniture finisher, all of Baltimore, refused to answer questions about their relations with several organizations which the Committee had been investigating, on the grounds that their answers might tend to incriminate them. Dr. Bleier and Buckman appeared before the Committee July 10; Shub and Round July 12.

Maurice Braverman of Baltimore, attorney for Round, also refused to answer questions of the Committee July 12.

Herbert A. Philbrick, a former undercover agent for the FBI, told the House Un-American Activities Committee July 23 that Communists undertook a postwar program to infiltrate industrial plants in the Boston area.

He named about 50 persons he had known as active in Communist activities. Four were called before the Committee but refused to answer most questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Two appeared July 24: Harry E. Winner, of Malden, Mass., and Dirk J. Struik, a mathematics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The other two, former defense plant workers, appeared Oct. 10-11: Donald C. Bollen, of Lynn, Mass., and Donald Tormey, of Beverly, Mass.

Hawaii Report

Testimony alleging links between the Communist party and the Hawaiian local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was released by the Committee July 31. The statements were those of Jack H. Kawano, who told the group in a closed session July 6 that he had been a local official in both the Union and the Communist party. He said union policy was influenced by Communists and named 47 persons he said were party members.

The Committee began investigating Communist activities in Hawaii in 1950.

Farm Commission

The Communist Party's National Farm Commission came under the scrutiny of the Committee Feb. 28 when the group queried the Commission's secretary, Lement Harris.

Harris, however, declined to answer key questions on grounds that he might incriminate himself. Harris said he had visited Russia twice to work on farms there and study agriculture. He said he had been active in Farm Holiday Associations in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota during the depression. The associations of farmers prevented attempts to foreclose mortgages. He also said he had been associated with the Farmers Union. He refused to answer any questions about whether Communists financed farmers' groups.

Harris testified again March 9 but he refused to answer questions about possible Communist activities.

Sorge Trial

Delving into the 1943 Richard Sorge spy trial in Japan, the House group questioned the suspended director of the State Department's Office of Chinese Affairs, O. Edmund Clubb, and Maj. Gen. C. A. Willoughby, Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur's chief intelligence officer.

Clubb was suspended from his State Department job June 27, pending a decision by the Departmental loyalty board. He told the Committee Aug. 20 that he had encountered Whittaker Chambers on a visit he made to the offices of New Masses, a Communist publication. In his diary, Clubb had referred to the publication as a "horrible rag."

The Committee produced two letters Aug. 23 linking Clubb with millionaire Frederick Vanderbilt Field. Clubb said he didn't question that the letters were genuine, but repeated earlier testimony that he met Field, longtime official of the IPR, only a very few times and in brief, casual contacts.

Willoughby told the House Committee Aug. 22 that, although the Richard Sorge spy ring operated primarily to Japan and China, "its methods showed a recognizable pattern that is working in the United States today."

On Aug. 23 Willoughby listed these seven Americans as active in the setup:

Albert Edward Stewart, Margaret Undjus and Judea Codkind, who he said, joined Russia's Far Eastern Bureau in 1930; Harold Isaacs, head of the Shanghai branch of the Noulens Defense Committee; Max and Grace Granich, publishers in 1936 and 1937 of The Voice of China newspaper; and John M. Murray, Shanghai correspondent for the Pacific News Agency.

Willoughby said the Noulens group was so successful at propaganda that it enlisted the support of such "sentimental Americans" as Sinclair Lewis, Floyd Bell, Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

The Committee also questioned Japan's top investigating officer, Mitsusada Yoshikawa, Aug. 9. Yoshikawa, who was chief of the special investigating bureau of the Japanese Attorney General's office, said the Russians learned in 1941 of the Japanese plan to attack U. S. possessions through Sorge's spy ring.

Atomic Probes

Few investigations of atomic spying were held during 1951. The group questioned Dr. David Hawkins, a philosophy professor at the University of California, Jan. 27. Hawkins told the Committee that he was employed on an atomic project shortly after he left the Communist party in 1943. He was codifier of security regulations at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic project, he said.

Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, the "Scientist X" who figured in the Committee's atomic spying probe in 1949, was cleared of contempt of court charges May 17. They arose from a grand jury review of his case after the House Committee recommended that he be indicted for perjury. A U.S. District Judge ruled that Weinberg had a right to refuse to answer grand jury questions on grounds of possible self incrimination. (For story of Weinberg investigation, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 597.)

REPORTS

In addition to releasing testimony of witnesses appearing before the Committee, the House group also issued several other publications during 1951.

A "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," listing 624 organizations and 204 publications, was released March 7. The guide was a consolidation of organizations cited as Communist or Communist-front since the Committee was established in 1945.

In an April 5 report the Committee denounced the Communist "Peace Offensive" as "the most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist conspiracy."

The 166-page Committee study of the campaign said it "has been designated a major effort of every Communist Party on the face of the globe." Fourteen international groups and 27 organizations in the United States were named as participants in the campaign.

The Committee called the peace campaign part of the Communist psychological warfare with aims to "secure moral sanction for its own aggressive designs, sap American morale and secure converts to treason", and to "develop a feeling of false security" among Americans.

Hundreds of prominent American musicians, actors, writers, physicists and artists were listed by the Committee as sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace which met in New York City in 1949. The House Committee said this conference was an early development of the peace offensive.

In another report released Jan. 29, the group said that the Honolulu weekly, the Hawaii Record, was "a front for the Communist Party despite the fact that the paper does not make this admission." The paper, it added, depended on support from "deluded liberals."

Internal Security Investigations

Summary — The new Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee early in February launched an investigation into various phases of national security, placing particular emphasis on the Institute of Pacific Relations and its possible subversive influence on U.S. policies in the Far East. The subcommittee, headed by Pat McCarran (D Nev.), also dealt with subversive infiltration in the telegraph industry and labor groups, Communist personnel in the government, and subversive aliens.

The IPR, an organization devoted to the study of Far Eastern affairs, had been accused of being a Communist tool instrumental in shaping U.S. Far East policies that were detrimental to this country.

The list of witnesses at the extensive IPR hearings ran the gamut from the high government officials to admitted ex-Communist spies. Among well - known figures to testify were Henry A. Wallace, former U.S. vice president; Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor and later president of the University of Pennsylvania; Whittaker Chambers, admitted ex-Communist courier and accuser of convicted perjurer Alger Hiss; and Louis Budenz, admitted ex - Communist. Many other names were linked to the testimony.

Files Seized

Initial action of the Subcommittee was a "raid" on a New England barn that yielded thousands of papers relating to correspondence of the Institute.

After spending weeks making a detailed examination of the seized files, the Subcommittee began hearings that lasted well into October. On Nov. 1 McCarran announced that the IPR investigation still was far from completed. He said that any person whose "personal or professional opinion or action has been the subject of testimony shall have a chance to reply, under oath and on the record."

Other Subcommittee functions, which had been concurrent with the IPR probe, also were extended.

The Subcommiltee's work was authorized by a resolution approved in the 81st Congress. Work of the new group got underway in 1951 when the Senate granted $85,000 for the investigation. Later, on Sept. 27, the Senate added another $113,000 and extended the group's life until June 30, 1952.

One aspect of the McCarran group's investigation also was covered by the House Un-American Activities Commitee, when both groups heard witnesses on the wartime Sorge spy ring. (See page 374.)

Hearings

Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University Professor, was among the first IPR probe witnesses. He appeared July 13 and after the closed session, told the press that the Institute "never has been Communist-dominated and never has been a Communist front." Mrs. Lattimore also testified.

Lattimore appeared as an IPR trustee and former editor of the IPR magazine, "Pacific Affairs." He figured in charges of Communist influence in the State Department made in 1950 by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pg. 445.)

Edward C. Carter of New York, trustee of the IPR and its former secretary general, told the Subcommittee July 25 that he had tried to help Frederick Vanderbilt Field, often linked with Communist activities, get a commission in an intelligence post because he felt Field had "assets" that would have been useful to the United States.

XUM

Later, he became aware that Field was "aiding Communist causes," he testified, but added that he was "never able actually to prove he (Field) was a Communist member." Carter called Field a "sugar daddy" for the IPR who had "made up the deficit in the IPR's American section for a number of years."

Field, serving a contempt of court sentence for refusing to tell a New York grand jury who supplied bail for four fugitive Communists, July 26 refused to answer similar questions put to him by the Subcommittee. His refusal was based on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Field was released from jail to appear before the group.

He said he first became associated with the IPR in 1928, had served for many years in a number of official capacities in the group, and was still a dues-paying member.

He also testified that he resigned as a foreign agent for the Bank of China in January, 1951, because of the "changed international situation."

Russian General

A former Russian general, once active in Soviet intelligence work, told the Subcommittee July 31 that Lattimore and Joseph Barnes had been referred to as "our men" by the Soviet intelligence chief.

The witness, Alexander Gregory Barmine, chief of the Russian desk on the State Department's Voice of America program, said the reference was made in 1933 by Gen. Jan Birzin. Lattimore and Barnes were then officials in the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Barmine said that five years after Birzin's statement, he heard another reference to Lattimore and Barnes. In Paris, Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky told Barmine that Lattimore and Barnes were "still our men." Barmine and Krivitsky were fellow refugees from a Soviet purge.

(Lattimore Aug. 1 issued a statement calling Barmine's testimony "one of the flimsiest yarns I ever heard."

(Barnes, once foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and at the time of the hearings an editor for Simon & Schuster, denied Barmine's testimony and said he had never been a Communist.)

Discussing the IPR, Barmine told the Senators the Institute was considered by the Russians as "an ideal cover for work to gather military intelligence."

Krivitsky in 1938 described the operation as "very successful, flourishing," Barmine said.

Tell of IPR Connections

The Subcommittee Aug. 7 heard two University of Washington faculty members, Dr. Karl A. Wittfogel and Prof. George Edward Taylor, describe connections with the IPR.

A former German Communist who said he broke with communism in 1939, Wittfogel testified that several IPR personnel either were Communists or had Communist connections.

Describing many contacts with Lattimore during the last 15 years, Wittfogel avoided a flat answer as to whether Lattimore was a Communist.

(Lattimore called Wittifogel's testimony "confused and self - contradictory.")

Prof. Taylor, a trustee of the IPR since 1945, said the research group "has done a very great deal in the Far Eastern field" and that he hoped "it will survive and be useful again." He said the danger of Communist infiltration was everywhere.

Spy Ring Report

An Army intelligence chief told the Subcommittee Aug. 9 that he was overruled in 1949 when he attempted to release a report on a Russian spy ring.

Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, Far Eastern intelligence chief under Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, said the report concerned a pre-World War II spy ring in Japan headed by Richard Sorge, once a press attache in the German Embassy in Tokyo.

Questioned by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), the general said he saw nothing dangerous to U. S. security in publication of the report in 1949, or later. He said "the best American legal talent in Tokyo" approved the report as proper evidence.

Willoughby said his legal team found evidence that two writers, Gunther Stein and the late Agnes Smedley, were "knowingly connected with the Sorge spy ring," and that both "are Communists." The Subcommittee's counsel, Robert Morris, introduced IPR documents seized by the Subcommittee in February, 1951, as evidence of connections between the IPR and Stein and Miss Smedley. They included a cable from Stein in 1942 accepting a temporary offer as an IPR correspondent, and some IPR correspondence in 1939 and 1942 which mentioned Miss Smedley.

The former intelligence chief said Miss Smedley conducted a "smear campaign" against the spy report in 1949, and that it had been suppressed by the Secretary of War's office, then under Kenneth Royall, as a result.

As the Subcommittee intensified its probe of the IPR it heard Whittaker Chambers, confessed former courier for Russian spies who first named Alger Hiss as a Soviet agent, and Elizabeth Bentley, admitted ex - Communist spy who also figured in the Hiss trial.

Miss Bentley testified Aug. 14 that Jacob Golos, whom she said was her spy boss, told her the IPR was "red as a rose" and that she "shouldn't touch it with a 10-foot pole. It was far too bungling and far too dangerous" for good undercover work.

Miss Bentley also said that former Treasury Undersecretary Harry Dexter White was used by Communists to sell Treasury Secretary Henry J. Morgenthau on a plan to deindustrialize Germany after the war. She named White and Lauchlin Currie, a White House administrative assistant under President Roosevelt, as two officials valuable to espionage workers. She said she did not know that either was a card - carrying Communist. Currie, she said, was an adviser to IPR.

Others she named included Field and Michael Greenberg, an assistant to Currie, whom Miss Bentley said provided information to the spy ring. Greenberg was once editor of an IPR bulletin.

Others testifying were Edward C. Carter, who had addressed the Subcommitee previously, and William M. Canning, Cincinnati, a self - described ex-Communist.

Chambers Testimony

Chambers testified Aug. 16 that J. Peters, Hungarian - born Communist leader who fled the U.S. several years ago, once told him Barnes and Field were members of the Red underground.

Chambers, who identified himself as a writer and stock farmer near Westminster, Md., also named the following as once having Communist sympathy and connections:

Laurence Duggan, State Department employee who plunged to death from a New York office building.

Noel Field, who apparently fled to Communist nations.

Former Undersecretary of the Treasury White.

The Committee said it had identified Duggan and White as having an "extensive association" with IPR.

Chairman McCarran said that he allowed all of Chamber's testimony before the Subcommittee Aug. 16 to go into the record, because hearsay evidence could be used, since "a conspiracy has been shown."

Sorge Ring

Two other key witnesses heard by the Subcommittee were Mitsusada Yoshikawa, Japanese investigator, and Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker.

Yoshikawa told the Senate Subcommittee Aug. 21 that the leader of the Soviet spy ring in Japan prior to World War II, Richard Sorge, had named Agnes Smedley as one of the U.S. members of the group. Miss Smedley's name was linked to the IPR in earlier testimony. The Japanese special investigator also said that Kaukaza Saionju, who was secretary of the Japanese Council of the IPR, gave many "state secrets" to the spy ring.

Budenz testified Aug. 22 that the IPR was a "captive organization completely under the control of the Communist Party." He added that the Far Eastern research group was known as "the little red school house" at the time he was a Communist leader.

Reiterating charges he made against Lattimore before the Tydings Subcommittee in 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI., 1950, p. 444), Budenz said he knew Lattimore both as a Communist and as a member of a red cell in the IPR.

(Lattimore replied in a statement that "Budenz seems to have told a new lie about me . . . he now says he heard my name mentioned in 1937 as a member of a Communist cell." Denying that he was even in the country at that time, Lattimore added: "I have already testified under oath that I am not and never have been a Communist, and I am prepared to do so again.")

Others Budenz described as having connections with the IPR and who he said also were Communists included Israel Epstein, writer on China; Maxwell S. Stewart, whom Budenz described as an editor of The Nation magazine and of IPR pamphlets; and the late Gen. Evans F. Carlson, of the Marine Corps.

Budenz said Aug. 23 that Communists had attempted to influence U.S. policy in the Far East, "with successes on a number of occasions". He claimed that a 1942 article in the Daily Worker was written "through arrangement" with the then White House Aide Lauchlin Currie. (Currie, at the time of the hearings an Economic Adviser to the Columbian government, repeatedly denied any Communist connections.)

Policy Was Revised

Eugene H. Dooman told the Subcommitee Sept. 14 that after Dean Acheson became an Undersecretary in the State Department in 1945, policy directives to American occupation authorities in Japan were revised to bring about the destruction of the Japanese capitalist class. He said the revision was in line with Communist objectives. Dooman, who had a long career in the State Department beginning in 1912, retired in August, 1945.

At the time he was head of the Far East Subcommittee of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee which was concerned primarily with formulating postwar occupation policies for Germany.

Joseph Z. Kornfeder, Detroit, testified Sept. 20 that he had been a Communist for many years. In 1932, he said, Earl Browder, former American Communist leader, had told him that the IPR contained "important contacts" for the party. Browder, according to Kornfeder, said the party would try to make the IPR a Communist front organization.

Kenneth W. Colegrove, Northwestern University professor and former IPR member, told the Subcommittee Sept. 25 that Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large, and Lattimore had paralleled the Communist line at times in the past.

Colegrove said that at a State Department conference in 1949 Lattimore had led a "pro - Communist" faction in a discussion of Far East policy. Harold E. Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania and former Governor of Minnesota, Colegrove said, headed the "pro-American" group. Jessup, according to Colegrove, took no side at the conference although he was "following the Communist line" in speeches in the UN in December, 1948, and January, 1949.

Criticizes White Paper

The witness also criticized the State Department White Paper on China as a "lie" and a one-sided report.

A former secretary of the American Council of the IPR, Raymond Dennett, testified Sept. 26. He said that Mrs. Lattimore had "ghost written" a pamphlet for Henry Wallace in 1944 which was published by the IPR.

Dennett also commented on a series of pamphlets, sponsored by the IPR and distributed in schools and in the Armed Forces. Dennett said a pamphlet on Russia was not objective, that in it "facts are interpreted most favorably to the Soviet."

Dennett said he would not be willing to "brand" any IPR members as Communists, but added that he had suspicions about Frederick Vanderbilt Field.

On Sept. 28, the Subcommittee heard Dr. William M. McGovern, a Northwestern University professor, testify that the publicized recommendations made by former Vice President Wallace after a 1944 mission to China were "definitely not anti-Communist." He said Wallace's recommendation for the replacement of Gen. Joseph Stilwell with Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer came at a time when Wedemeyer's views on communism were not known and when many people "thought he might go along with the Communists."

Stassen testified Oct. 1 that until the outbreak of the Korean war the State Department's Far Eastern policies were along the line advocated by Lattimore.

1949 Discussions

He listed Lattimore and Lawrence K. Rosinger, a member of the IPR, as leaders of a group present at a 1949 round table discussion which the State Department arranged to get the views of outsiders on Far Eastern policies.

Stassen, himself one of the "outsiders" called to the conference, said the Lattimore - Rosinger group advocated recognition of Communist China, cessation the aid to Nationalist China then being furnished by the

U.S., and abandonment of Formosa to the Communists.

Stassen also quoted Ambassador-at-Large Jessup, another conference participant, as telling him at the time that he felt the "greater logic" was on the side of the argument advanced by Lattimore and his followers. For himself, Stassen said he was opposed from the beginning to what he called the "Lattimore policy."

At the time of the conference, Stassen said, there was no indication of how the State Department felt about their proposals. But he added that in succeeding weeks there was "much evidence" that the U.S. was proceeding "to implement the Lattimore program."

He later learned from the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), the Minnesotan testified, that Secretary of State Acheson and Jessup had recommended that all military supplies in shipment to China be "dramatically stopped as a move to world peace." He said Vandenberg told him the recommendation was made at a White House conference, that Vandenberg had "vigorously opposed" the idea and told President Truman he could muster a majority in the Senate to block it. Vandenberg told him that Mr. Truman then abandoned the idea.

The State Department promptly responded to the Stassen testimony of Oct. 1 with the announcement that after an "exhaustive search" of the Department records it had failed to find any evidence of the 1949 White House conference Stassen referred to. It added that Stassen's memory was "playing him tricks."

Department's Version

But on Oct. 3 the Department reversed itself and acknowledged there was such a White House conference, but it said many of Stassen's details were "erroneous." Jessup, for one, it said, was not there. The conference was held in February, 1949, and attended by Congressional leaders who objected to a proposal by Maj. Gen. David S. Barr, senior U.S. representative in China, that United States arms aid to the Chinese Nationalists be halted temporarily. It said the proposal was later turned down by the President.

Lattimore, meantime, asked for a release of the transcript of the conference. He said it would show he had not "unqualifiedly" advocated recognition of Red China but that other "reasonable, loyal and sensible people" at the conference, including businessmen, had.

Budenz testified Oct. 5 that Wallace had followed the Communist Party line in 1944 "whether he knew it or not." He said that Wallace's cabled reports to the late President Roosevelt criticizing Chiang Kaishek coincided with the party line.

The Subcommittee heard testimony Oct. 10 from William L. Holland, secretary general of IPR, who said that the IPR "specifically denies the untrue and insulting allegation that its policies have been secretly determined by the Communist Party or any other political group."

In New York City Oct. 10, Gerard Swope, ex-president of the General Electric Company, and chairman of the American branch of IPR, said the Internal Security Subcommittee was unfairly condemning the research group "on the unsubstantiated allegations of discredited ex-Communists."

Wallace Appears

Former Vice President Wallace Oct. 17 told the Subcommittee that ex-Communist Budenz was guilty of "grave slander and unmitigated gall" in saying he (Wallace) had made Communist-line recommendations after a 1944 mission to China.

Budenz had testified he heard in party circles that John Carter Vincent, a State Department career diplomat, and Lattimore, then an official of the Office of War Information, were Communists and would "guide" Wallace's report along Communist lines. Wallace said his recommendations, if promptly followed, would have been "most harmful to the Communist cause in China."

Joseph Alsop, newspaper columnist, told the Subcommittee Oct. 18 that Budenz "was guilty of three untruths" when he had testified about Wallace's China mission. The untruths, he said, were the statements that the Wallace mission carried out Communist objectives; that Vincent guided Wallace along these lines, and that Vincent was a Communist.

Wallace's recommendation that Gen. Stilwell be replaced by Gen. Wedemeyer, Alsop said, was the exact contrary of the Communist line at the time. Stilwell, according to Alsop, had been a great help to the Chinese Communists.

Chairman McCarran, ill in Reno, issued a statement from his Washington office warning against "premature judgment" in the investigation. "Any person whose personal or professional opinion or action has been the subject of testimony shall have a chance to reply, under oath and on the record," he said, adding that "we should withhold judgment."

Report on Unions

Turning to another phase of his Subcommittee's study of internal security, McCarran introduced a bill (S 1975) Aug. 9 which would prevent Communists or members of "front" organizations from becoming officers or representatives of labor groups. Introduction of the bill followed the release of McCarran's progress report on "Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry" Aug. 5.

The report charged that American Communication Association members, expelled from the CIO for following the Communist line, still had access to secret defense and diplomatic messages.

Call Diplomat Spy

Turning to subversive aliens, Senators on the Internal Security Subcommittee said Nov. 8 an alleged Communist spy was allowed to harvest a crop of U. S. military secrets for more than two years while acting as a Czechoslovakian diplomat in Washington.

Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) of the Subcommittee charged that Col. Otto Biheler, military and air attache at the Czech Embassy, was a "key figure in the Communist espionage apparatus." The legislator added that the State Department failed to expel Col. Biheler even after information as to his activities was provided by intelligence agencies.

According to the Subcommittee report, Col. Biheler came to the U.S. in 1948 and was called back to Czechoslovakia in February, 1951. O'Conor said Biheler's visa would let him return to the United States until February, 1952.

Sharp criticism was hurled at the State and Justice Departments by McCarran in a statement issued with O'Conor's report.

The State Department Nov. 11 denied charges of the two Senators. It said it was never asked by any government agency to expel Biheler. It admitted, however, that questionable reports about Biheler had been received from outside this country.

Decentralization

S 2251

A bill (S 2251) to shift at least 50,000 federal jobs outside a 150 - mile radius of the White House was passed by the Senate Oct. 19, but did not receive House action in 1951. The compulsory decentralization program would be worked out by the President and the General Services Administrator, and the move completed over a three-year period.

President Truman first proposed decentralization in 1950, and again in his budget message Jan. 15, 1951. An over-all program of decentralization and dispersal was recommended by the Budget Bureau in a report dated March 7.

Provisions — The decentralization bill (S 2251) passed by the Senate would:

Direct the General Services Administrator to transfer permanently, over a three-year period, not less than 50,000 positions located within 20 miles of the White House, to sites more than 150 miles from it.

Permit the General Services Administrator, without obtaining permission, to transfer from within the 20-mile radius to locations within the 150-mile radius, groups of less than 50 permanent positions within one executive agency; but in the case of groups having more than 50 positions, require the prior approval of the Senate and House Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Demolish temporary buildings within the 20-mile area as vacated.

SENATE

A proposal for decentralization of 25,000 non-vital federal jobs was included in a "dispersal" bill (S 218) shelved by a 45-39 roll-call vote of the Senate April 23. Before it was shelved the Senate had accepted by voice vote an amendment by Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) to make the decentralization provision mandatory. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) offered another amendment to suspend the dispersal feature and concentrate upon decentralization, but his amendment did not come to a vote because a motion to recommit the bill, offered by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) took precedence.

The next day, April 24, the decentralization section of the shelved bill was introduced as a separate bill (S 1375) by Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), who had argued that the primary purpose of the dispersal bill was to make space for more employees in Washington. Dworshak's bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works, which handled S 218.

On June 8 Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Dworshak, and Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.), introduced a bill (S 1623) to transfer not less than 50,000 federal employees from Washington to locations around the country. This bill was ordered to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which held a hearing July 24. Jess Larson, General Services Administrator, testified in favor of the move.

The Committee on Oct. 11 favorably reported its own bill (S 2251) as a substitute (for S 1623). In presenting the Committee report, Chairman McClellan said it aimed at ultimate permanent decentralization of federal personnel.

The Senate passed S 2251 on call of calendar, without objection, Oct. 19.

House

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments Oct. 20, but since the first session ended that day no action was taken. Subcommittee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Cal.) predicted on Oct. 22 that the group would approve a decentralization bill early in 1952.

Dispersal

S 218, HR 1728

Summary — The Senate voted April 23, 1951, to shelve a much-disputed bill (S 218) designed to move 20,000 federal employees from the District of Columbia to nearby Maryland and Virginia, and 25,000 to a greater distance, to ensure continuity of vital government activities in event of atomic attack upon Washington. The vote was 45 to 39. (See page 399.)

Technically, the bill was not dead, since the vote came on a motion by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) to recommit the measure to the Public Works Committee for "further study."

Dirksen and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) rallied much of the opposition (proponents of recommital), which consisted of 35 Republicans and nine Democrats. Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and Francis Case (R S.D.) led the bill's supporters, 34 Democrats and five Republicans.

The House Public Works Committee conducted hearings on a companion bill (HR 1728) introduced Jan. 19 by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), but did not report it.

Background — In August, 1950, President Truman asked Congress for an appropriation of $139.8 million to start dispersal of government agencies to minimize damage to operations of the government in case of an attack. The Appropriations Committees voted against providing the funds, and attempts in 1950 to authorize dispersal were unsuccessful. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 430)

In his 1951 budget message Jan. 15 the President asked $164 million for dispersal. A bill Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) introduced Jan. 8 (S 218) would have authorized $190 million for the purpose.

Provisions — As approved by the Senate Public Works Committee, the bill would:

Disperse to four appointed sites about 20 miles distant from the District of Columbia of 20,000 federal employees and authorize construction of four permanent office buildings on those sites.

Provide for demolition of temporary frame structures in Washington used to house 31,000 employees.

Authorize decentralization of 25,000 non-vital federal jobs to places far distant from Washington.

Establish a joint Congressional committee on dispersal, demolition and decentralization to study and review the programs.

Authorize $107 million for the sites and buildings for the 20,000 employees to be relocated near Washington.

SENATE

Committee

Civilian Defense Administrator Millard F. Caldwell testified before the Senate Public Works Committee Jan. 19 in support of the proposal to dis-

perse key federal agencies to reduce their "target attractiveness" in event of air attack.

W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, also favoring the bill, said some of the workers could be moved into new buildings constructed under the program "within this calendar year."

Officials of the Atomic Energy Commission, Bureau of the Budget and the Defense Department testified in closed session.

The Committee reported the bill in an amended form on April 11. The Committee vote favoring it was 9-1, with Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) the lone dissenter.

Floor Action

The bill (S 218) came up for Senate consideration April 18. Then Sen. Holland said the measure was necessary because "There is no need to argue the undoubted fact that Russia would not hestitate to drop atomic bombs on Washington."

He added that an A-bomb could "by almost one blow render the nation helpless." Holland said the Public Works Committee had been assured in secret session that Russia had sufficient atomic bombs for such an attack and had the planes to deliver the bombs.

John J. Williams (R Del.) attacked the bill on grounds of economy. He said it would be cheaper and more effective "to close up some of these government agencies and let the people go home and stay."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he felt the dispersal program was "just an excuse to build four more government buildings." He contended it would be better to spend the money on highways so people could "get in and out of the city in case of attack."

Again on April 23, much of the opposition was in the name of economy. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), however, advocated an alternate capital as the only safeguard against government disruption by atomic attack and said such plans should be laid at once.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) maintained the only way to relieve the government congestion in Washington was to stop the influx of federal workers which he said reached a rate of about 5,000 a month.

Sees "Dubious Value"

Dirksen argued the bill would give "very dubious value" for the $107 million it authorized. He said the buildings could not be constructed for at least a year and that the Public Works Committee ought to look into the problems some more.

On another tack, Byrd told the Senate he was sure the program eventually would cost at least $500 million and would "not in any way protect the people of Washington from being bombed." He complained that "just as soon as you take these people out of Washington, they are going to put a lot more here."

Martin said office sites 20 miles outside Washington would not be far enough away to achieve the desired purpose.

Holland insisted atomic experts believed the 20-mile dispersal would provide adequate protection from any bomb now known or likely to be made. He said defeat of the bill would leave 31,000 employees in flimsy working quarters which he called "fire traps" and "death traps" in event bombs fell.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) said "those who are urging us to make all-out war in China seem to be unaware of the fact that they (the Russians) can attack us right here in Washington." Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said subversive lists of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were located in downtown Washington and might be destroyed in an atomic attack, when they were needed most.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said that if "those who talk about economy" were going to "take the position we're not in emergency (they) should talk about cutting off the $41 billion we're appropriating for the defense of America."

Sen. Cain offered an amendment to make mandatory the provision for decentralization of 25,000 federal positions. It was accepted by voice vote. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) offered an amendment designed to postpone the dispersal aspects of the bill and concentrate upon decentralization and demolition. His motion did not come to a vote, however, because Sen. Dirksen, at this point, moved to recommit the bill. This motion took precedence over the Johnson amendment.

The motion to recommit was accepted by a roll-call vote of 45-39, and the dispersal measure went back to committee.

Though the setback did not necessarily mean the bill's end, Holland said there might be no further effort unless a more serious crisis developed. "It is clear we must wait until the Republicans find out such a thing as an atomic bomb exists," he said.

The Senate took no further action on dispersal, but on Oct. 19 passed a bil (S 2251) for decentralization of 50,000 federal jobs (see page 379.)

HOUSE

The House companion bill (HR 1728) was introduced Jan. 19 by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N. Y.). At hearings before the Public Works Committee, Roger W. Jones, Bureau of the Budget, on Feb. 5 explained the Bureau's plan to move several agencies with 40,000 employes into six or eight new buildings in Maryland and Virginia within a radius of 20 miles from the Capitol. This, he said, would make Washington a less likely atom-bomb target in case of war.

Ramsay D. Potts, National Security Resources Board and Maj. Gen. W. R. Schmidt, Defense Department, also backed the bill. John Nolen, National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, appeared Feb. 6 to ask the Committee to amend the bill to provide funds for planners in communities which would be affected by dispersal. He said the communities do not have money available to plan for sanitary service to the dispersal areas.

After concluding hearings, the Committee took no action on the bill during 1951.

D.C. Crime Bill

HR 4141

A bill (HR 4141) strengthening D. C. crime laws was passed by the House June 5 but received no further action during the first session.

The House District Committee recommended the measure May 31. Opponents of the measure in the House were successful in delaying action on the bill June 4 through a series of parliamentary delaying tactics but it was passed by voice vote June 5.

Provisions — The measure would:

Provide mandatory minimum sentences of one year for assault with intent to rape, robbery, housebreaking at night, second offenses and assaulting an officer.

Increase sentences and fines on other crimes.

Put after-hours clubs under the supervision of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and deny them licenses to operate later than other clubs where alcoholic beverages were served.

HOUSE

In its report, the House District Committee said the "ever-increasing rate of crime" in D. C. necessitated strengthening the crime laws.

When the bill was sent to the House floor, Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), Chairman of the House District Crime subcommittee, first sought to bring the crime bill up June 4 but opponents, led by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) and Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), successfully stalled action with a series of parliamentary delaying tactics, including two roll-call votes, three quorum calls and a reading of the 41 page bill by the House clerk.

The first roll - call vote was on a motion by Rep. Hays (Ohio) to adjourn. It was defeated, 9-224. The second was on a challenge to the formal motion of Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) to bring the bill to the floor for final action. The motion to consider the bill was accepted, 231-3. (For voting, see page 402.)

When the measure was debated June 5, Eberharter objected to the mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes. He offered an amendment to delete them but it was rejected on a 12-91 standing vote.

Rep. Robert L. Ramsay (D W.Va.) offered an amendment to increase the sentences but it also was rejected. Another Eberharter amendment which would prohibit public inspection of certain police records, also was rejected by voice vote.

The House accepted an amendment by Rep. Hays (Ohio) to deny the Commissioners the right to grant licenses to clubs to operate later than class C licensed clubs. The amendment, accepted by voice vote, was aimed at closing the so-called "after hours clubs" at the same time legitimate clubs closed.

Passage of the bill June 5 came on voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) — Deny Commissioners the right to grant licenses to clubs to operate later than class C licensed clubs. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.)— Delete mandatory minimum sentences. Standing vote, 12-91.

Robert L. Ramsay (D W.Va.)—Increase mandatory minimum sentences. Voice vote.

Eberharter — Bar public inspection of certain police records. Voice.

D.C. "Home Rule"

S 655

Legislation on self-government for the District of Columbia saw no floor action in 1951, but hearings were held before a Senate group.

A Senate District of Columbia Subcommittee opened hearings on S 655, a bill sponsored by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), on Feb. 21. The measure would have provided an elected and reorganized city government for the District, with a council of 11 members, nine elected and two appointed by the President, to replace the appointed commissioners. It also would have permitted both chambers of Congress and the President to veto acts of the council within specified time limits.

Hearings were concluded March 5. On April 3 the Subcommittee approved S 656.

The full District of Columbia Committee on April 25 voted 6-6 against reporting S 656, and then rejected 5-7 a motion to take up S 1237, another home rule bill.

On Aug. 1, the Senate Committee, by a vote of 5-3, approved another home - rule bill, S 1976, sponsored by Francis Case (R S.D.), and on the same motion agreed to hold further hearings. This plan would have given the District an elected city council, a mayor appointed by the President and a non-voting delegate to Congress.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) tried unsuccessfully Oct. 20 to make S 1976 the first order of business in the Senate in January, 1952. The motion prompted Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to announce he would "begin speaking immediately" if McFarland pressed his motion. McFarland did not, and the first session ended soon after.

Background — In 1949 the Senate passed a "home rule" bill but no House action occurred in either 1949 or 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 576, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 429.)

D. C. Hospital Aid

HR 2094—P.L. 221

The House completed Congressional action Oct. 19, 1951, on a bill (HR 2094) permiting the use of about $13 million — the unspent portion of $35 million previously authorized during the 79th Congress for a hospital center — to be used to aid private, non-profit and parochial hospitals in the District of Columbia.

The Senate approved the bill by roll-call vote 37-25 (see page 399) on Oct. 16 with an amendment offered by Francis Case (R S.D.) requiring the District of Columbia to pay 25 per cent of the total cost of federal-aid hospital improvements. The House agreed to the Case amendment.

The President signed the bill Oct. 25, and it became P. L. 221.

D. C. Daylight Savings Time

HR 2612—P.L. 24

The House on April 10 passed and sent to the Senate the bill (HR 2612) authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to put the capital on daylight savings time for the summer. Clocks were to be set forward April 29. The "fast time" would continue through Sept. 30.

Passage was by a 278-116 roll-call vote. (See page 402.) An hour of debate preceded the ballot. As in previous years, House Members representing urban areas favored the move to put Washington on daylight savings time, and rural Representatives opposed it.

The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on April 24, clearing the measure to the White House where President Truman signed it into public law on April 25.

D. C. Pay Raise

HR 5329—P.L. 207

Policemen, firemen and teachers of the District of Columbia and of the Panama Canal Zone received wage increases of 10 per cent, retroactive to July 1, 1951, under legislation HR 5329 enacted Oct. 25. The increase ranged from $300 minimum to $800 maximum.

Proposed raises for these employees had been included in the general federal pay raise measure (S 622) as it was passed by the Senate, but were taken out when Senators agreed to bring the House-passed D.C. pay bill out of the Senate District of Columbia Committee for Senate action. (For story on general federal pay raise, see page 326.)

The House bill (HR 5329) was reported from the House District Committee Sept. 21 and was passed by the House Sept. 24. The Senate District Committee reported the bill Oct. 18 and the Senate Oct. 19 passed it with amendments. The House agreed to the Senate amendments Oct. 20. On Oct. 25 President Truman signed HR 5329, and it became Public Law 207.

D. C. Rent Control

H J Res 173 — P. L. 10

Rent controls voted for the District of Columbia by the 81st Congress in 1950 were due to expire March 31, 1951. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 429) To continue them, the House passed a 90-day extension measure (H J Res 173) on March 12. The Senate followed suit March 20. Both actions were by voice votes. The President signed the stop-gap bill on March 23.

S 1590 — P. L. 63

As the expiration date for P.L. 10 neared, the Senate approved a bill (S 1590) on June 21 to extend rent controls a full year, to July 1, 1952. The Senate's bill provided for a 20 per cent increase in rents, but excluded hotels, rooming houses and boarding houses from controls. It did, however, carry criminal penalties for violations of rent control ceilings.

The House passed a similar bill June 25 by a 171-120 roll-call vote. (See p. 402.) But the House measure was for nine months only. Accordingly, a conference committee met to reconcile differences in the two bills. The committee decided June 28 to favor the Senate measure.

The conference report, extending controls one year and allowing a 20 per cent increase over 1941 rent ceilings, was approved by the Senate by voice vote June 29. It went through the House on a 242-126 roll call. President Truman signed the measure into public law on June 30.

Federal-Local Relations

S 1146

A bill (S 1146) to create a Temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations was passed by the Senate July 23. A motion to reconsider the passage was left pending at the end of the 1951 session.

Designed to implement 1949 recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for streamlining federal-local operations, the bill was drafted by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report and introduced by Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.). (For government reorganization background, see CQ Almanacs, Vol. V, 1949, p. 555, and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 362.)

The bill would provide a bipartisan commission of 12 members, with four each appointed by the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Half the members would be from private life. Objective of the commission would be to find the best allocation of functions and powers among the federal, state and local levels of government.

On the basis of joint hearings held during the 81st Congress, the Senate Committee on Executive Department Expenditures reported S 1146 July 12, recommending minor amendments.

The Senate took up the bill on call of the calendar July 23. It was passed without objection, under the regular unanimous consent procedure, and sent to the House.

However, a motion by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr., (D La.) to recall the bill was agreed to. Ellender then put forward a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill, saying he feared the proposed commission would be too costly. At the end of the session, this motion was still pending.

Legislative Budget

Two similar fiscal proposals, both aimed at implementing the so-far inoperative "legislative budget" provisions of the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act (this provision sets up the four appropriations and taxing committees as a joint group to recmend maximum total appropriations by February 15 each year in the light of what the country can afford to spend), were reported during the first session of the 82nd Congress by separate Senate committees. No floor action was taken on either during 1951.

S 913 by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) would replace the legislative budget committee with a Joint Committee on the Budget, to consist of five members each from the two appropriation committees, plus four members from each of the two expenditures committees.

Hearings on this proposal were held May 15 and 17 before the committee on expenditures in the executive departments. An amended version of the bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on July 25.

The bill came up on the consent calendar of Aug. 9, 1951, but was passed over upon objection of Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. He wanted the bill sent to his group. When it came up again Aug. 27, the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) moved to send the bill to the Rules Committee and the motion carried. Later that day, Sen. McClellan moved for reconsideration of the Wherry motion, but McClellan's motion was not acted on. However, on Oct. 11, 1951, the bill was restored to the Senate calendar on motion of Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.)

S Con Res 5 by Sen. Wherry would provide for a legislative budget committee with the functions and composition envisaged by the Legislative Reorganization Act, except that it limited the Joint Commitee membership to 20—five each from the four money committees of Congress. It also required cost estimates in committee reports on all new proposals to authorize appropriations. On Oct. 8, 1951, Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) on behalf of Sen. Wherry, submitted a majority report from the Rules Committee favoring this bill. Sen. Hayden submitted a minority report, attacking the Wherry measure. No action was taken by the Senate.

Reapportionment

Although the Administration urged changes in the redistricting laws and proposals for such changes were introduced, bills to carry out these plans were not acted on during the first session of the 82nd Congress.

Background — Every ten years, House seats must be allotted on the basis of new census figures. The 1950 Census Bureau's final population figures for each state revealed that Eastern and Southern states did not keep up with the growth of the rest of the nation. The West — California in particular — led in expansion.

After Congress approves the Census Bureau computations it notifies the governor of each state the number of Representatives his state will be allowed. It is then up to each state to redistrict if a seat is gained or lost. If a state gains a seat, the new Representative may be elected "at large," that is, be voted on by the entire state. In this case the existing districts remain unchanged.

Early in the session, on Jan. 9, President Truman gave Congress the official state population figures as compiled by the Census Bureau during the nation-wide 1950 census. In a general message on reapportionment which accompanied the figures, the President asked for changes in the existing law which would tighten Congressional control of state redistricting. Specifically he asked for a ban on gerrymandering, an end to "at-large" seats in states having more than one Representative and a sharp reduction on the huge differences in size between districts in each state.

HOUSE

On behalf of the Administration, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) introduced Feb. 14 HR 2648 providing for redistricting of congressional districts so they would be compact and contiguous and population would not vary more than 15 per cent between districts within a state. It would eliminate all at large seats and make redistricting mandatory every ten years to meet population changes. If, in 1952 or thereafter, a House member were elected from a district not conforming to the requirements of the bill, he would be denied his House seat.

Hearings

The House Judiciary Committee opened hearings on the measure April 3. Lead-off witness Rep. Franck R. Havenner (D Calif.) charged that the Republican-controlled California legislature threatened to redistrict him out of office. Testifying April 4, Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) objected to the California reapportionment plan on the ground that the "small districts are all Republican and the large districts are all Democratic." This plan would make it cheaper and easier for the Republicans to campaign in the small districts and give the Democrats a large volume of work to handle, he said.

Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R) of New Mexico told the House Judiciary Committee April 24 he did not think his state would benefit by electing "our Representatives from special districts."

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, suggested April 30 that Congressional redistricting might be delayed until the next census to allow "the states a full nine years to clean house." He favored Cellar's bill but suggested that the effective date of the bill—January, 1953—be extended because many state legislatures already had adjourned, making it impossible for the states to comply with the law in time for the 1952 elections.

Another reapportionment proposal was advanced when Rep. Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) introduced legislation (H J Res 261) May 17 which proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing for apportionment of Congressional representation among the states on the basis of the number of U.S. citizens rather than total population within each state. Census figures showed Oklahoma had a low percentage of aliens.

The House Judiciary Committee took no action during 1951 on the reapportionment proposals.

However, in states whose Representation was changed as a result of the 1950 census, redistricting action was completed or under consideration as the year ended.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

CONGRESS

HR 3020. Public Law 18. Authorize printing of annual reports of Girl Scouts of U.S.A. as separate House documents. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Administration reported March 14. Passed House March 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 12. Passed Senate April 12. Approved April 16.

HR 3939. Public Law 42. Amend act of June 23, 1949, relating to telephone and telegraph service for Members of House of Representatives, so that beginning in fiscal 1952, instead of a flat $500 allowance, each Member shall be allowed 150 minutes per month of official long-distance calls, and 1000 words a month of official telegrams, with allowances not used during any one month to be cumulative to the end of fiscal year. DEANE (D N.C.). House Administration reported May 10. Passed House May 10. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 23. Passed Senate May 23. Approved May 29.

S J Res 71. Public Law 81. Provide increase in basic compensation of employees of House and Senate Press, Periodical and Radio Galleries. ELLENDER (D La.), JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Administration reported July 12. Passed House July 12. Approved July 20.

HR 1038. Public Law 206. Provide for policing of the buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus. CANNON (D Mo.). House Administration reported July 12. Passed House July 12. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendment Oct. 15. Approved Oct. 24.

H J Res 351. Public Law 244. Provide that second regular session of 82nd Congress shall begin noon, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1952. McCORMACK (D Mass.). Passed House Oct. 20. Passed Senate Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

H Con Res 151. Provide that when House adjourns on Thursday, Aug 23, it stand in adjournment until Wednesday, Sept. 12. PRIEST (D Tenn.). Passed House by unanimous consent Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 21.

H Con Res 152. Nullify adoption of resolution providing for House recess from Aug. 23 to Sept. 12. RANKIN (D Miss.). House rejected Aug. 23.

S Res 6. Authorize Judiciary Committee to employ additional personnel from Feb. 1, 1951, to Jan. 31, 1952, and provide $97,000 therefor. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 7. Extend to Dec. 31, 1952, authority of Judiciary Committee to make a study of internal security of U.S., and authorize $150,000 therefor. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment extending authority to Jan. 31, 1952, and authorizing $75,000 therefor, Jan. 25. Senate adopted as amended Jan. 29.

S Res 19. Provide $3,000 for temporary employment of additional personnel by Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 28. Amend Senate Rules to provide that certain Senate members of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be selected by said members to serve as ex officio members of Committee on Appropriations for consideration of funds for development and utilization of atomic energy. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1.

S Res 32. Extend to June 30, 1951, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate relationship of U.S. with Indians and Indian Tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 51. Extend to Feb. 1, 1952, authority of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments to employ temporary additional personnel and authorize $100,000 therefor. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment to include present unexpended balance of $16,000 (making new authorization of $84,000) Jan. 25. Senate adopted as amended Jan. 29.

S Res 53. Provide $50,000 for investigation by Post Office and Civil Service Committee of personnel needs and practices of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 19. Senate adopted Feb. 19.

S Res 54. Authorize Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments until Jan. 31, 1952, to employ temporary personnel and authorize $19,000 therefor. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1.

S Res 60. Provide additional $50,000 for Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce and extend time for filing final report to March 31, 1951. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1. (See story, p. 341.)

S Res 65. Provide for apprehension of certain persons desired as witnesses before Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 108. Continue to May 1, 1951, Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, and provide additional $15,000 therefor. HUNT (D Wyo.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), O'CONOR (D Md.), TOBEY (R N.H.), WILEY (R Wis.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and adopted March 29.

S Res 129. Continue Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, to Sept. 1, 1951, and authorize an additional $100,000 therefor. WILEY (R Wis.), TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate considered by unanimous consent and adopted April 24.

S Res 136. Authorize District of Columbia Committee to investigate crime in D.C., and provide $50,000 therefor. NEELY (D W.Va.), CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 23. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment reducing funds to $25,000, and providing for report not later than Jan. 31, 1952. Senate adopted, as amended, Sept. 13.

S Res 143. Extend to Jan. 31, 1952, time for Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ additional personnel. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 27. Senate adopted Sept. 27.

S Res 152. Continue to Jan. 31, 1952, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate relations between U.S. and Indians and Indian Tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs

reported June 12. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 156. Provide additional $15,000 for expenses of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, for employment of additional personnel from July 1, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported June 12. Referred to Rules and Administration; reported June 14. Senate adopted June 14.

S Res 157. Authorize printing of 2,000 additional copies of report on President's Economic Report. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 198. Provide additional $195,000 for Subcommittee on Internal Security of Judiciary Committee for 15 months beginning Nov. 1, 1951. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 27. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported with amendment Oct. 1. Senate adopted with amendment Oct. 1, providing $117,000 to June 30, 1952.

S Res 205. Authorize printing as a Senate document the Interstate Commerce Act, together with supplementary acts and related sections of various other acts. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 13.

S Res 206. Extend to March 31, 1952 authority provided in S Res 53 for investigation by Post Office and Civil Service Committee of personnel needs and practices of federal government, and provide additional $225,000 for expenses of investigation. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 13. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment reducing funds to $145,000, Oct. 11. Senate adopted with amendment Oct. 12.

S Res 209. Increase by $10,000 limit of expenditures of Rules and Administration Committee for campaign expenditures investigation. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 13.

H Con Res 98. Provide for printing of 65,000 additional copies of publication "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications." WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported May 10. House adopted May 10. Senate adopted May 14.

H Con Res 99. Provide for printing of 500,000 additional copies of publication series "100 Things You Should Know About Communism." WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported May 10. House adopted May 10. Senate adopted May 14.

H Res 7. Provide that House Rules of 81st Congress be adopted for House for 82nd Congress. SABATH (D Ill.). Substitute (COX D Ga.) deleting Rules Committee 21-day discharge provision adopted by House, 245-178, Jan. 3. No further action required. (See story, p. 336.)

H Res 42. Authorize $200,000 for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported Feb. 8. House adopted Feb. 8.

H Res 54. Provide $75,000 for Committee on Judiciary for investigations authorized by H Res 14. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Administration reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

H Res 60. Establish size of membership of standing committees of House of Representatives for 82nd Congress. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted Jan. 12. No further action required.

H Res 67. Establish size of membership of Post Office and Civil Service Committee for 82nd Congress. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted Jan. 15. No further action required.

H Res 80. Authorize Committee on Public Lands to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Rules reported Jan. 31. House adopted, amended to refer to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Feb. 2.

H Res 85. Provide $50,000 for expenses of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for investigations authorized by H Res 80. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 95. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Rules reported Feb. 5. Recalled, and reported with amendment making authority retroactive to Jan. 3, 1951, March 1. House adopted March 6.

H Res 100. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to change name of Committee on Public Lands to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Rules reported Jan. 31. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 111. Provide for transfer of membership, and transfer of books, papers, records, etc., from Committee on Public Lands to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 123. Provide $40,000 for Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for investigations authorized by H Res 51. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Administration reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

H Res 124. Provide $210,000 for expenses of investigations by Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 158. Authorize Committee on Public Works to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Rules reported May 15. House adopted May 21.

H Res 165. Provide $2,000 for necessary miscellaneous expenses of Committee on District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House Administration reported May 10. House adopted May 10.

H Res 174. Authorize photostating of certain papers pertaining to Territories of Oregon and Washington for use of University of Washington. MITCHELL (D Wash.). House Administration reported May 10. House adopted May 10.

H Res 184. Extend to April 21, 1951 time for taking testimony in election contest of Macy vs. Greenwood. BURLESON (D Tex.). House Administration reported April 12. House adopted April 12.

H Res 218. Authorize Committee on House Administration to increase telephone and telegraph allowances for Members of House of Representatives from $500 to $750 for fiscal year 1951. DEANE (D N.C.). House Administration reported May 10. House adopted May 10.

H Res 224. Authorize basic annual salary increase of $200 for two employees in office of the majority leader. McCORMACK (D Mass.). Considered by unanimous consent and agreed to in House May 9.

H Res 227. Provide that effective May 10, Committee on the Judiciary shall be composed of 30 instead of 29 members. McCORMACK (D Mass.). Considered by unanimous consent and adopted by House May 14.

H Res 237. Authorize $20,000 for expenses of investigation and studies of Committee on Public Works. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Administration reported May 28. House adopted May 28.

H Res 398. Dismiss election contest of Wyman C. Lowe against James C. Davis, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia. BURLESON (D Tex.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. House adopted Aug. 21.

H Res 399. Dismiss election contest of Raymond W. Karst against Thomas B. Curtis, Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri. BURLESON (D Tex.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. House adopted Aug. 21.

H Res 400. Declare William H. Ayres the duly elected Representative for Fourteenth Congressional District of Ohio. BURLESON (D Tex.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. House adopted Aug. 21.

H Res 403. Authorize expenditure of $100,000 for expenses of House Un-American Activities Committee. WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported Sept. 27. House adopted Sept. 27.

H Res 436. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations on matters under its jurisdiction, in or outside of U.S., to include an investigation to determine whether housing loans and guarantees have been granted on defective housing. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Rules reported Oct. 4. House adopted, 284-15, Oct. 8.

H Res 437. Provide $50,000 for expenses of studies and investigations of Committee on Banking and Currency authorized by H Res 436. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Administration reported Oct. 17. Passed House Oct. 17.

EXECUTIVE

S 379. Public Law 20. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Dept. of Labor for amounts disallowed by General Accounting Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House Judiciary reported April 12. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Approved April 24.

S 718. Public Law 74. Authorize lease and purchase by U.S. of the YMCA building and premises in Phoenix, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Expenditures reported May 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Expenditures reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 11.

S 1042. Public Law 75. Amend P.L. 880, 80th Congress, to extend termination date for Motor Carrier Claims Commission from Sept. 20, 1951, to June 30, 1953. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Passed House in lieu of HR 3208 on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 11.

HR 3208. Similar to S 1042. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 15. House passed S 1042 in lieu July 2.

S 1246. Public Law 112. Authorize Postmaster General to determine form and time for submission, under oath, of postmasters' accounts of receipts and expenditures. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of Calendar June 21. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 6. Approved Aug. 14.

HR 3049. Public Law 115. Authorize sale of Chicago Appraisers' Stores Building to city of Chicago. YATES (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Senate Expenditures reported July 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

S 353. Public Law 125. Amend U.S. Code to provide that Official Register of U.S. shall be published by Dec. 31 of each year. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 5. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House Administration reported Aug. 20. Passed House Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 27.

S 1335. Public Law 199. Readjust size and weight limitations on parcel post and other fourth-class mail. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate Sept. 6. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 24. Passed House, amended, Oct. 8. House adopted conference report Oct. 17. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 24. (See story, p. 316.)

S 622. Public Law 201. Provide pay increases for government employees ranging from $192 to $800 per annum. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), NEELY (D W.Va.), LANGER (R N.D.), ECTON (R Mont.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20. Passed Senate Sept. 17. Passed House, amended to embody text of HR 339, Sept. 20. House adopted conference report 318-26, Oct. 19. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 24. (See story, p. 326.)

HR 339. Similar to S 622. RHODES (D Pa.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 23. House passed S 622 in lieu, after amending to embody text of HR 339, Sept. 20.

S 355. Public Law 204. Amend act reclassifying salaries of postmasters, officers and employees of postal service so as to reduce number of grades and provide pay increases. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and 3 other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 14. Passed House, amended to embody text of HR 244 and HR 4255, Sept. 20. House adopted conference report, 339-7, Oct. 19. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 24. (See story, p. 328.)

HR 244. Similar to S 355. (Pay increases for annual and hourly postal employees and fourth-class postmasters). MILLER (D Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 23. House passed S 355 in lieu Sept. 20.

HR 4255. Similar to S 355. (Pay increase and reclassification for postmasters and supervisors). MORRISON (D La.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 23. Passed House Sept. 20. Later embodied in S 355 which House passed in lieu Sept. 20.

S 1967. Public Law 209. Amend or repeal certain obsolete laws to clarify existing statutes relating to federal records management and control. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House Expenditures reported Oct. 5. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16.

S 1046. Public Law 233. Increase certain postal rates. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate Sept. 7. Passed House, amended to embody text of HR 2982, Sept. 19. House adopted conference report Oct. 19. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 30. (See story, p. 318.)

HR 2982. Similar to S 1046. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 11. House passed S 1046 in lieu, after amending by substituting text of HR 2982 Sept. 19.

S 1320. Public Law 246. Provide rank and pay for Chief Dental Officer of U.S. Public Health Service equivalent to that of Chief Dental Officer of the Army. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate Oct. 19. Passed House Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 31.

S 1952. Public Law 247. Amend or repeal certain laws respecting acquisition and disposal of government property. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House Expenditures reported Oct. 8. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 31.

S 218. Authorize program for construction of federal buildings outside of, but in vicinity of and accessible to District of Columbia. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported April 11. Senate recommitted, 45-39, April 23. (See story, p. 379.)

HR 1545. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 by adding Title III, to expire April 1, 1953, giving President authority to make temporary reorganizations (except abolition or creation of executive departments, or changes in combatant functions assigned by National Security Act of 1947) unless such plans are disapproved by a constitutional majority of either house within 18 days. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.). House Expenditures reported March 5. Failed to pass House, 167-227, March 13. (See story, p. 000. Similar bill, S 101, passed Senate and is listed under Unfinished Business.)

S 832. Provide a graduated system of leave for federal officers and employees, based on length of service. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. Senate passed HR 3605 in lieu, amended to contain text of S 832, July 17.

HR 3605. Grant annual and sick leave to certain temporary employees in postal service. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate, amended to contain text of S 832 providing graduated system of leave for federal officers and employees, July 17. Later embodied in S 1046, Public Law 233. (See story, p. 323.)

HR 5490. Provide for increases in compensation of certain employees in Canal Zone. O'TOOLE (D N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 11. Senate incorporated substance of this bill in HR 5329, providing for increases in compensation of certain District of Columbia employees. House agreed to Senate action Oct. 20, and the bill providing for increases for Canal Zone as well as D.C. employees was approved Oct. 25, becoming Public Law 207.

S Res 76. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951 relating to RFC. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Expenditures reported April 10. Senate rejected, 41-33 (49 affirmative votes required), April 13. (See story, p. 339.)

H Res 142. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951 for reorganization of RFC. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Expenditures reported adversely March 5. Failed to pass House, 200-197, (218 "yeas" required) March 14.

CRIMES, COURTS & PRISONS

HR 3291. Public Law 31. Amend Bankruptcy Act relative to tenure of service of referees in bankruptcy. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Senate Judiciary reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. Approved May 16.

HR 3292. Public Law 32. Amend Bankruptcy Act relative to place of first meeting of creditors of a bankrupt. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Senate Judiciary reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. Approved May 16.

HR 2924. Public Law 62. Amend U.S. Code relating to conditional release of federal prisoners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 11. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Judiciary reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved June 29.

HR 2396. Public Law 65. Extend to 10 years statute of limitations applicable to violation of passport laws and laws relating to falsification of evidence of citizenship. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 26. Passed House March 5. Senate Judiciary reported June 4. Passed Senate June 21 on call of calendar. Approved June 30.

HR 1746. Public Law 71. Amend National Bankruptcy Act to give courts discretion regarding publication of notices to creditors. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3.

HR 2395. Public Law 79. Amend U.S. Code to provide basic authority for activities of U.S. Secret Service relating to coins and counterfeiting, protection of the President and Vice President, etc. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments July 5. Approved July 16.

HR 3455. Public Law 98. Amend section 4202, title 18, of U.S. Code relating to parole of federal prisoners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 30. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 31.

HR 4106. Public Law 129. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to permit as evidence microfilm reproductions of business records. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Judiciary reported May 31. Passed House by unanimous consent June 4. Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 23. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 28.

S 15. Public Law 141. Amend sec. 215 of title 18, U.S. Code, to make it an offense for private employment agencies to solicit or accept fees for referring persons for employment by the U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Jan. 29. House Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 13.

S 24. Public Law 154. Amend act providing facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23.

Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House Public Works reported Aug. 20. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17. Approved Sept. 26.

HR 1087. Public Law 197. Empower courts to mitigate forfeitures of vehicles, etc., in cases involving use of vehicles in introducing liquor into the Indian country. POULSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 24.

HR 4945. Public Law 223. Authorize use of appropriations for refund of forfeited bail in certain cases. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 16. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 27.

HR 3899. Public Law 248. Amend certain titles of U.S. Code. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 19. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 31.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

(See story, p. 353.)

S Res 43. Citing Joseph Doto, alias Joe Adonis, for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted, after rejecting, 12-59, McCARRAN (D Nev.) motion to refer to Judiciary Committee, Jan. 23.

The following contempt resolutions were also reported by the Crime Committee Jan. 22, and were adopted en bloc by the Senate Jan. 23:

- S Res 44. Citing Anthony J. Accardo
- S Res 45. Citing James Lynch
- S Res 46. Citing Arthur Longano
- S Res 47. Citing Salvatore Moretti
- S Res 48. Citing Walter M. Pechart
- S Res 49. Citing Pat Manno, alias Patrick J. Manning
- S Res 50. Citing Jack Dragna

S Res 66. Citing Joseph Aiuppa, alias Anton Palunas, alias Joey O'Brien for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 67. Citing Joseph De Carlo, alias "The Wolf", alias Di Carlo for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 68. Citing James Licavoli, alias Jack White, for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 69. Citing Peter C. Tremont for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 70. Citing David N. Kessel for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 8. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 78. Citing Carlos Marcello for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 79. Citing Pete Licavoli for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 80. Citing Russell Trilck for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 81. Citing John J. Fogarty for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 82. Citing Phil Kastel for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 83. Citing Anthony Marcello for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 84. Citing Mike Rubino for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 85. Citing Joseph A. Porretto for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee on Crime reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 21.

S Res 109 through S Res 120. The following contempt citations resolutions were reported by KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) from Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime on March 30, and were adopted by the Senate the same day:

- S Res 109, citing Jacob Guzik for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 110, citing Frank Costello for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 111, citing Frank Erickson for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 112, citing Joseph Doto for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 113, citing Stanley Cohen for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 114, citing John Doyle for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 115, citing George S. Bowers for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 116, citing William G. O'Brien for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 117, citing Ralph J. O'Hara for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 118, citing John Croft for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 119, citing Morris Kleinman for contempt of Senate.
- S Res 120, citing Louis Rothkopf for contempt of Senate.

On a motion to reconsider, the Senate confirmed its action on the last two resolutions, 38-13, Aug. 10.

S Res 159. Citing George S. May for contempt of the Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported June 25. Senate adopted June 25.

S Res 160. Citing Rocco Fischetti for contempt of the Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported June 25. Senate adopted June 25.

S Res 161. Citing Murray L. Humphreys for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported June 25. Senate adopted June 25.

S Res 180. Citing Martin Accardo for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported July 24. Senate adopted July 24.

S Res 181. Citing Julius Fink for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported July 24. Senate adopted July 24.

S Res 182. Citing Abraham Minker for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported July 24. Senate adopted July 24.

S Res 183. Citing Isadore Minker for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported July 24. Senate adopted July 24.

S Res 184. Citing Alex Fudeman for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported July 24. Senate adopted July 24.

S Res 211. Citing Herman Orman for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported Sept. 18. Senate adopted Oct. 1.

S Res 212. Citing Joseph Patrick Size for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported Sept. 18. Senate adopted Oct. 1.

S Res 213. Citing Joseph C. Baldassari for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported Sept. 18. Senate adopted Oct. 1.

S Res 214. Citing Joseph Scalleat for contempt of Senate. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime reported Sept. 18. Senate adopted Oct. 1.

INTERNAL SECURITY

HR 2339. Public Law 14. Provide that exclusion of aliens for membership in fascist organizations shall not apply in case of involuntary membership, or membership before age of 16 years. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 12. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Passed Senate, amended to allow terms to be applied to former members of Communist organizations, in lieu of S 728, March 14. House agreed to Senate amendment March 20. Approved March 28.

S 728. Similar to HR 2339. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 19. Senate passed HR 2339 in lieu March 14.

S 537. Public Law 200. Provide for greater security and defense of the U.S. against attack by authorizing President to control and use various types of electromagnetic equipment which emit radiations capable of use by an enemy as navigational aids. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 19. Passed House, amended, Oct. 4, on consent calendar. Senate concurred in House amendments Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 24.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 108. Public Law 44. Amend section 28 of Enabling Act for State of Arizona relating to terms of leases of state-owned lands. McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 21. Senate agreed to House amendments May 23. Approved June 2.

S 1025. Public Law 52. Extend authority of Coast Guard to establish, maintain and operate aids to navigation to include Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Approved June 22.

HR 3033. Public Law 59. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease certain land in state of Montana to city of Poplar and county of Roosevelt, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28. Passed House by unanimous consent June 4. Passed Senate June 21 on call of calendar. Approved June 28.

HR 3018. Public Law 103. Authorize conveyance to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., all right, title and interest of U.S. in certain lands in Klamath County. STOCKMAN (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate in lieu of S 540 on call of calendar July 23. Approved Aug. 2.

S 540. Similar to HR 3018. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5. Senate passed HR 3018 in lieu on call of calendar July 23.

HR 3782. Public Law 118. Authorize a per-capita payment to members of Menominee Tribe of Indians. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 10. Approved Aug. 20.

HR 3795. Public Law 120. Provide for use of tribal funds of Ute Tribe of Uintah and Ouray Reservation. GRANGER (D Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 6. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 8. Approved Aug. 21.

S 1214. Public Law 127. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land in State of Florida to St. Augustine Port, Waterway and Beach District. HOLLAND (F Ala.), SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Expenditures reported July 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 3510 Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 28.

HR 3510. Similar to S 1214. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Expenditures reported Aug. 6. House passed S 1214 in lieu Aug. 20.

S 1183. Public Law 160. Permit Secretary of Commerce to lease real estate under certain conditions in Alaska for airport purposes. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 20. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar Sept. 17. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 10.

HR 3585. Public Law 163. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer to Dept. of Navy certain property located at Decatur, Ill. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported Aug. 6. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 10.

HR 2684. Public Law 185. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title of certain lands in Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 20.

S 467. Public Law 190. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within State of Minnesota. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 11. Passed Senate May 4. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 5. Passed

House on consent calendar Oct. 15. Approved Oct. 23.

S 466. Public Law 205. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property in St. Louis, Mo., to the Dept. of the Army. RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request). Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House Expenditures reported Oct. 5. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 24.

S 1912. Public Law 208. Provide for conveyance of certain land to city of New Orleans, La. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate Oct. 17. Passed House in lieu of HR 4979 Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 25.

HR 4979. Similar to S 1912. BOGGS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 16. House passed S 1912 in lieu Oct. 18.

HR 5230. Public Law 211. Authorize conveyance to State of North Carolina of Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.). House Expenditures reported Oct. 5. Passed House Oct. 11. Senate Expenditures reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 25.

HR 3937. Public Law 212. Authorize Secretary of Interior to administer, operate and maintain properties acquired for Independence National Historic Park until such time as park is established. SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 26.

HR 4027. Public Law 228. Provide for an agricultural program in Virgin Islands. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 13. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 29.

HR 4808. Public Law 229. Provide for granting an easement for a public road through Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct.19. Approved Oct. 29.

HR 4928. Public Law 236. Provide that interest of U.S. in certain real property shall be conveyed to city of Newport, Kentucky. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 16. Passed House under unanimous consent Oct. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 19. Passed Senate Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 4203. Public Law 241. Ratify Act 7 of Session Laws of Hawaii, 1951, extending time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under an earlier law. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 30.

S Res 147. Authorize General Accounting Office to make a study and investigation to ascertain the amounts of funds of the several Indian tribes. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. Senate adopted July 23.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H J Res 173. Public Law 10. Amend and extend to June 30, 1951, provisions of District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported March 8. Passed House March 12. Senate District of Columbia reported March 15. Passed Senate March 20. Approved March 23.

HR 1498. Public Law 13. Provide compensation for duty voluntarily performed on their days off by officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, and White House police force. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 8. Passed House March 12. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 489, March 14. House agreed to Senate amendment March 15. Approved March 27.

S 489. Similar to HR 1498. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate March 12. Senate reconsidered March 14, passed HR 1498, with amendment, in lieu of S 489.

HR 2612. Public Law 24. Authorize Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in District for summer of 1951. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported April 3. Passed House, 278-115, April 10. Passed Senate in lieu of S 944 April 24. Approved April 25. (See story, p. 381.)

S 944. Similar to HR 2612. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Senate passed HR 2612 in lieu April 24.

S 803. Public Law 27. Authorize sale of maps showing postal and rural delivery routes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25. Passed House on consent calendar May 1. Approved May 8.

HR 3297. Public Law 37. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police Dept., or of the Fire Dept. of D.C. as Director of District Office of Civil Defense. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House District of Columbia reported April 3. Passed House April 9. Senate District of Columbia reported with amendment May 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar, with amendment, May 4. House agreed to Senate amendment May 14. Approved May 21.

S 1590. Public Law 63. Extend and revise D.C. Emergency Rent Act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate June 21. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 4431 June 25. House adopted conference report, 242-126, June 29. Senate adopted conference report June 29. Approved June 30. (See story, p. 382.)

HR 4431. Similar to S 1590. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported June 21. Passed House, 171-120, June 25. Proceedings subsequently vacated, and S 1590 passed in lieu June 25.

S 260. Public Law 83. Require that cancer and all malignant neoplastic diseases be reported to Director of Public Health of D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 27.

S 259. Public Law 84. Fix responsibilities of Disbursing Officer and of Auditor of D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 261. Public Law 85. Amend D.C. revenue act with respect to tax on ambulances and vehicles used for funeral purposes. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 488. Public Law 86. Increase fees of jurors in condemnation proceedings instituted by District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 490. Public Law 87. Amend "Act to Regulate the Practice of Podiatry in the District of Columbia;" by increasing license fee. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 494. Public Law 88. Provide for appointment of a Deputy and an Assistant Disbursing Officer in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 573. Public Law 89. Amend act regulating barbers in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate April 11 on call of calendar. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 30.

S 262. Public Law 95. Amend act authorizing Commissioners of D.C. to settle claims and suits. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved July 31.

S 263. Public Law 99. Amend act providing for apprehension and detention of insane persons in D.C. and providing for their temporary commitment to Government Hospital for the Insane. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved Aug. 1.

S 673. Public Law 100. Permit exchange of land belonging to D.C. for land belonging to owners of abutting property. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved Aug. 1.

S 492. Public Law 105. Provide that children be committed to Board of Public Welfare of D.C. rather than National Training School for Girls. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed House July 23. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 3957. Public Law 148. Transfer supervision of D.C. building associations from Comptroller of the Currency to Home Loan Bank Board. KENNEDY (D Mass.). House District of Columbia reported May 8. Passed House May 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 15.

S 1349. Public Law 159. Establish a Dept. of Food Services in public schools of D.C. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24. Approved Oct. 8.

S 1450. Public Law 184. Provide for exchange of certain lands in Georgetown, D.C., owned by U.S., for certain privately owned lands. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Public Works reported Sept. 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House District of Columbia reported Oct. 10. Passed House Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 20.

S 945. Public Law 192. Amend D.C. Teachers Salary Act of 1947. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House, amended, Sept. 24. Senate concurred in House amendments Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 24.

S 264. Public Law 195. Grant D.C. policemen and firemen additional compensation for working on holidays. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Passed House in lieu of HR 4859 Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 24.

HR 4859. Similar to S 264. SUTTON (D Tenn.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24. House passed S 264 in lieu Oct. 17.

S 11. Public Law 196. Provide for appointment of committees to conserve assets of persons in D.C. of advanced age, mental weakness or physical incapacity. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House District of Columbia reported June 20. Passed House, amended, June 25. House adopted conference report, Sept. 27. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 24.

HR 5329. Public Law 207. Increase salaries of Metropolitan Police, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police, members of D.C. Fire Dept., and employees of D.C. Board of Education. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24. Senate District of Columbia reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate, amended to extend increases to similar employees of Canal Zone, Oct. 19. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 25. (See story, p. 382.)

HR 2094. Public Law 221. Authorize Federal Works Administrator to make grants to nonprofit agencies operating hospital facilities in D.C., for planning, expansion, construction, etc., of hospitals. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House District of Columbia reported June 15. Passed House July 31. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate, amended to require D.C. to repay 50 per cent of grant, Oct. 16. House concurred in Senate amendment Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 25. (See story, p. 381.)

S 657. Public Law 226. Amend and clarify D.C. Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House, amended, Sept. 24. Senate concurred in House amendments Oct. 16. Approved Oct. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS

HR 2262. Public Law 4. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights, Mass., to be held in South Boston,

Mass., March 17, 1951. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. Passed House Feb. 26. Senate Armed Services reported March 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. Approved March 14.

HR 335. Public Law 5. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 6. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Passed Senate in lieu of S 448 on call of calendar March 12. Approved March 19.

S 448. Similar to HR 335. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Senate passed HR 335 in lieu March 12.

S J Res 51. Public Law 61. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. DUFF (R Pa.), MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 28. Passed Senate June 8. Passed House June 27. Approved June 29.

HR 1899. Public Law 93. Amend charter of National Society of the DAR relative to property holdings. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Judiciary reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Judiciary reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 30.

HR 3142. Public Law 116. Authorize Attorney General to settle and pay claims by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 24. Passed House on consent calendar June 4. Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 3442. Public Law 117. Protect use of emblems and badges, descriptive or designating work, and words or phrases heretofore adopted by Girl Scouts of U.S.A. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported May 10. Passed House May 15. Senate Judiciary reported July 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

S 248. Public Law 126. Designate 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year. HOLLAND (D Fla.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 26. Passed Senate March 5. House Judiciary reported Aug. 15. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Approved Aug. 28.

HR 3176. Public Law 151. Amend act authorizing coinage of Booker T. Washington 50-cent pieces to provide that remainder of coins to be issued shall be commemorative of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 1. Passed House under unanimous consent Aug. 2. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 21.

S 509. Public Law 182. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to provide 15 per cent of funds for enforcement. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 5. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15. Approved Oct. 20.

H J Res 284. Public Law 224. Memorialize 100th anniversary of death of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home". BOLTON (R Ohio). House Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Passed Senate Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 27.

Unfinished Business

CONGRESS

S 630. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to attorney employed by Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate July 19.

S 913. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for a Joint Committee on the Budget. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported July 25. Referred to Rules and Administration Aug. 27.

S 1146. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 34 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Motion to reconsider entered and bill recalled July 24.

S 1177. Create a Commission on Congressional Salaries. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15.

S 1570. Amend immunity provision relating to testimony before either house of Congress or their committees, to remove the plea of self-incrimination. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 27.

S 1898. Establish a policy for creation or chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S J Res 70. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to an employee of Committee on Rules and Administration. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 4. Passed Senate May 4. House Judiciary reported May 24. House rejected, 120-164, June 18. (See story, p. 352.)

S J Res 107. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), and 8 other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 9.

S Con Res 1. Direct that every report of a committee of conference shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the effect of the action agreed upon by the committee. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11.

S Res 5. Provide for 30-day continuation on Senate payroll of clerical assistants of a Senator in case of his resignation. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 14. Senate adopted April 11.

H J Res 171. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by Select Committee to Investigate Alleged Abuses in GI Bill of Rights. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17.

H J Res 240. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to personnel employed by Ways and Means Committee in connection with investigation authorized by H Res 78. KING (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported May 10.

H J Res 326. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to certain attorneys employed by House Judiciary Committee. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

H Res 364. Create a select committee to investigate foundations and other comparable organizations. COX (D Ga.). House Rules reported Aug. 15.

H Res 386. Amend Rules of House to authorize committees to establish a qorum of less than a majority for purposes of taking sworn testimony, provided that a quorum shall consist of no less than one member of the majority and one member of the minority. MEADER (R Mich.). House Rules reported Aug. 17. Considered in House and amended, then by unanimous consent referred back to Rules Committee Sept. 14.

EXECUTIVE

S 17. Provide general rules of practice and procedure before federal agencies. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 101. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 by adding Title III, to expire June 30, 1952, giving President authority to make temporary reorganizations (except abolition or creation of executive departments, or changes in Corps of Engineers) unless such plans are disapproved by constitutional majority of either house within 12 days. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), HOEY (D N.C.), O'CONOR (D Md.), ROBERTSON (D Va.), MONRONEY (D Okla.), IVES (R N.Y.), MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate, amended to increase disapproval period to 18 days, Feb. 5.

S 354. Provide a comprehensive and equitable system of pay for overtime work and holiday work of federal employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 28.

S 618. Prohibit parking of vehicles upon any property owned by U.S. for postal purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 1.

S 621. Provide that compensation rates of employees under Classification Act of 1923 shall not be lessened because of the act of 1949 unless duties and responsibilities of position are reduced. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Senate recommitted on call of calendar July 23.

S 751. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 20.

S 759. Extend to screen-vehicle contractors benefits given star route contractors with respect to renewal and adjustment of postal route contracts. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 855. Provide for free transmission of official mail of members of certain United Nations commands. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 1074. Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to transportation of mail by ocean vessels. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 23. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar Sept. 17.

S 1135. Provide a recruitment procedure for competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 1147. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 11 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 11 with request to refer to Committee on Judiciary.

S 1166. Create a bipartisan commission to study administration of overseas activities of government and make recommendations to Congress no later than one year after its first meeting. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported July 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Motion to reconsider entered and bill recalled July 24.

S 1271. Permit employees of Canal Zone government and Panama Canal Co. to appeal decisions under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 1390. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a committee of Congress. NIXON (R Calif.), BRICKER (R Ohio), McCARTHY (R Wis.), TAFT (R Ohio), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), WHERRY (R Neb.), McCARRAN (D Nev.), Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 1411. Authorize Postmaster General to issue duplicate checks without requiring bond, when Post Office Dept. checks are lost while in custody of U.S., or lost without fault of owner or holder. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 1709. For relief of certain disbursing officers of Army of the United States. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 1770. Amend Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 to limit exemptions under the Act, and repeal certain existing exemptions. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11.

S 1786. Authorize relief of certain Foreign Service officers and employees for loss of personal property by reason of war conditions and catastrophes of nature. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S 1899. Strengthen power of Interstate Commerce Commission by making clear the authority to refuse or to revoke certificates or permits for interstate transportation in cases of terrorism, extortion, racketeering. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 4 other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 1932. Authorize establishment of facilities necessary for detention of aliens in administration and enforcement of immigration laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 2077. Provide for certain investigations by Civil Service Commission instead of Federal Bureau of Investigation. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15.

S 2078. Authorize re-establishment of postal stations and branch post offices at military, naval, and Coast Guard camps, posts, or stations and at defense or other

strategic installations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 2137. Authorize Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements for lease by U.S. of real property for periods of not less than eight years and not more than 25 years and providing for acquisition of title by U.S. at or before expiration of lease terms. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 18.

S 2169. Provide for acquisition of Gila Pueblo, Globe County, Ariz., for archeological laboratory and storage purposes. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 19.

S 2251. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize decentralization of certain government personnel. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. (See story, p. 379.)

HR 2394. Amend act of April 29, 1941, relating to Coast Guard contracts to authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15. Passed House on consent calendar April 2.

HR 2829. Exempt members and certain employees of President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights from operation of certain conflict-of-interest statutes. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 15. House considered and passed by unanimous consent March 19. (See story, p. 352.)

HR 2929. Regulate parking at post-office buildings. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25. Passed House on consent calendar May 1.

HR 2976. Amend section 452, Revised Statutes, to remove prohibition against acquisition of public lands through regular procedures for temporary employees of Bureau of Land Management, whose employment does not exceed six months in any calendar year. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16.

HR 3209. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide increase in per diem and subsistence allowance of commissioners handling condemnation proceedings. JONES (D Ala.). House Public Works reported Aug. 2.

HR 3401. Make a cost-of-living increase in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 13. Passed House on consent calendar May 1.

HR 3830. Authorize construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station for Dept. of Commerce. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13. House suspended rules and passed Aug. 6.

HR 4551. Provide for acquisition of a site for a post-office building in Newnan, Ga. CAMP (D Ga.). House Public Works reported Oct. 19. Passed House Oct. 19.

HR 5505. Modernize the administrative and procedural provisions of customs laws and simplify customs operations. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 1. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15.

CRIME, COURTS, AND PRISONS

S 16. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of federal judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 27.

S 27. Prohibit transportation of obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Jan. 29.

S 32. Amend sec. 456, title 28, U.S. Code, to increase to $15 a day subsistence allowance to justices and judges traveling to attend court or transact official business, and authorize reimbursement for such travel by private automobile at rate of 7 cents a mile. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17.

S 34. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, relating to mailing of obscene matter. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Jan. 29.

S 35. Provide for appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to civil-service laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Senate agreed unanimously to refer to Post Office and Civil Service Committee, at request of its chairman, March 12. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported adversely May 8.

S 216. Amend U.S. Code to confer classified civil-service status upon secretaries and law clerks to justices and judges of Supreme Court and other U.S. courts after 4 years' service, for purposes of other federal employment within one year after separation. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 5. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12.

S 1203. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate Oct. 9. (See story, p. 334.)

S 1365. Authorize use of funds derived from prison commissary profits to assist federal prisoners in their rehabilitation. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 1563. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information on horse or dog racing, and betting information on other sporting events, by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. O'CONOR (D Md.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), TOBEY (R N.H.), WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8.

S 1564. Make unlawful transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event if such information is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. O'CONOR (D Md.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), TOBEY (R N.H.), WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8.

S 1624. Prohibit importing, transporting, and mailing of gambling materials, the broadcasting of gambling information, the transmission of bets or wagers by means of interstate communications, and transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 4 other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8.

S 1958. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S 2116. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information by

communications facilities in interstate commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8.

S 2160. Authorize Attorney General to admit persons committed by state courts to federal penal and correctional institutions when facilities are available. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 2198. Amend sec. 1708 of title 18, U.S. Code, to make theft or receipt of stolen mail a felony. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S J Res 82. Amend Rules of Civil Procedure to provide for trial before a jury, if demanded by either party, to determine just compensation in property condemnation proceedings. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate July 11. House Judiciary reported July 20. Passed House, amended, July 25.

HR 36. Increase to $15 a day the subsistence allowance to justices and judges while attending court or transacting official business at places other than official stations, and authorize reimbursement for travel by private automobile. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Judiciary reported April 17.

HR 948. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach and at Fort Myers, in southern district of Florida. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 2119. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to empower U.S. Attorney General to designate temporary successors to resigned or removed U.S. marshals. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 14. Passed House on consent calendar April 2. Senate Judiciary reported May 28.

HR 2948. Amend U.S. Code with respect to fraud by radio. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar June 4.

HR 2954. Amend U.S. Code relating to conditional release of federal prisoners, to reduce parole period by 180 days. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 11.

HR 4109. Amend laws relating to printing and distribution of Statutes-at-Large and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20.

HR 5048. Relating to statute of limitations in case of criminal prosecutions of offenses arising under internal revenue laws. SIMPSON (R Pa.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed House Oct. 19.

HR 5428. Prohibit justices and judges of U.S. from testifying as to character or reputation of any person in federal courts. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

S J Res 3. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution with regard to equal rights for men and women. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported May 23.

S J Res 52. Amend Constitution to abolish electoral college and provide that electoral votes of each state shall be divided on basis of popular vote within the state for President and Vice President. LODGE (R Mass.) and 5 other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported July 30.

H J Res 19. Amend Constitution with respect to election of President and Vice President. GOSSETT (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 17.

INTERNAL SECURITY

S 968. Grant consent of Congress to compact between New York and New Jersey relating to mutual military aid in an emergency. IVES (R N.Y.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 1260. Authorize acquisition of property for establishment of a federal civil defense technical training school. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20.

S 1292. Increase criminal penalty for gathering and delivering certain defense information to aid foreign governments in peacetime, so that same penalty may be imposed as in time of war. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

HR 4687. Provide for withholding of certain patents which might be detrimental to the national security. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 24. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 20.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 49. Provide for admission of Hawaii into the Union. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), and 20 other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 8.

S 50. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and 18 other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 8.

S 690. Permit city of Canton, S.D., to lease land conveyed to it for park, recreation, or airport use, so long as income therefrom is used for such purposes. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11.

S 950. Amend act authorizing segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes to extend to May 19, 1957, time in which payments are to be made to members of such tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 1244. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of federal contributions. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Armed Services reported Aug. 7.

HR 458. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands on Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1026. Authorize Secretary of Interior to purchase or procure additional land for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in State of Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1043. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian

hospitals. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

HR 1221. Authorize acquisition by U.S. of remaining non-fderal lands within Big Bend National Park. REGAN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1538. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 1548. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for use of Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 1549. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for use of Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 1632. Extend period of time of leases on restricted Indian lands. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1638. Facilitate management of the national park system. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 26. Passed House Sept. 26. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 1733. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park, in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18.

HR 1739. Authorize annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for care and treatment of Hansen's disease in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1788. Authorize certain Indian tribes to make contracts with approval of Secretary of the Interior. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 1949. Retrocede to State of Illinois jurisdiction over 154.2 acres of land used in connection with Chain of Rocks Canal, Madison County, Ill. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15.

HR 2131. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development and utilization of water resources in Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10.

HR 2190. Provide for conveyance to town of Dedham, Maine, of strip of land situated in the town and used as a road right-of-way. FELLOWS (R Maine.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 2387. Restore to tribal ownership approximately 818,000 acres of land on Colville Indian Reservation, state of Washington. HORAN (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

HR 2478. Release all rights and interests reserved to U.S. in lands conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. STEED (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 2889. Require recordation of script, lieu selection, and similar rights. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 3041. Authorize addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21.

HR 3042. Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument and transfer jurisdiction and control of lands therein to Secy. of Army. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 3095. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe. STOCKMAN (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

HR 3100. Repeal act of Aug. 7, 1939 which opened reserved school lands in Territory of Alaska to location under mining laws of U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18.

HR 3368. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey Bear Lake Fish Cultural Section to Fish and Game Commission of State of Utah. GRANGER (D Utah). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 3540. Provide for boundary adjustments of Badlands National Monument, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

HR 3847. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue to School District No. 28, Ronan, Mont., a patent in fee to certain Indian land. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 11. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 3883. Repeal certain obsolete laws concerning displsal of timber and stone on the public domain. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16.

HR 3954. Authorize Mount Olivet Cemetery Assn. of Salt Lake City, Utah, to convey to Salt Lake City a portion of lands heretofore granted to such association by U.S. BOSONE (D Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10. Passed House Oct. 15.

HR 4197. Restore to previous status under control of Territory of Hawaii certain lands required for use of Board of Water Supply for City and County of Honolulu. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 4408. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relative to sale of 3-acre tracts of public land. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10.

HR 4409. Enable Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public or private lands. FARRINGTON (R Hwaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 4686. Authorize transfer of tract of land in Robinson Remount

Station, Neb., to city of Crawford, Neb. MILLER (R Neb.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 17.

HR 4749. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to police jury of Caddo Parish, La. BROOKS (D La.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 17. Passed House Oct. 20.

HR 4797. Ratify and confirm Act 291 of Session Laws of Hawaii to include Maui County Waterworks Board under definition of "municipality" for issuance of revenue bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 11.

HR 4798. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to permit women to serve as jurors. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17.

HR 4799. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relative to permitting cash sales of homestead lots to qualified homesteaders. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10.

HR 5369. Authorize exchange of certain lands within and in vicinity of Federal Communications Commission's primary monitoring station, Portland, Ore. NORBLAD (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10.

HR 5680. Amend P.L. 322, 81st Congress, to extend time of permits covering lands located on Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 15.

H J Res 210. Provide a one-year extension, to Aug. 13, 1952, of time within which claims of Indian tribes may be filed against U.S. with the Indian Claims Commission. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 41. Prohibit sale in District of Columbia of rockfish weighing more than 15 pounds. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 106. Regulate practice of optometry in the District of Columbia. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 17.

S Res 136. Authorize Senate D.C. Committee to investigate crime and related problems, including law enforcement, in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 23.

S 491. Amend Boiler Inspection Act of D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 532. Authorize cancellation or settlement of claims of D.C. against estates of recipients of old-age assistance. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 664. Amend act providing for creation of corporations in D.C. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11.

S 672. Amend act to regulate employment of minors in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11.

S 1004. Provide for redemption of D.C. tax stamps. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 1136. Place responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in the Administrator of General Services. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), and 16 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 11 with request to refer to Committee on District of Columbia.

S 1184. Amend Youth Corrections Act (P.L. 865, 81st Congress) to extend its provisions to D.C. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 1.

S 1283. Remove limitation on numerical strength of White House police force. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 1342. Amend acts relating to garage keeper's and liverymen's liens and enforcement thereof in D.C. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 1345. Amend statute relating to fees payable to clerk of U.S. District Court for D.C. by eliminating charge of one per cent for receiving, keeping and disbursing money in pursuance of statute or court order. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23.

S 1368. Amend act relating to small claims and conciliation branch of municipal court of D.C. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported Oct. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 1475. Amend act authorizing aviation education in senior high schools of D.C. to include flight experience. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12.

S 1533. Designate a Floyd B. Olson Memorial Triangle in D.C. and authorize erection of a memorial plaque. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27.

S 1976. Provide home rule for D.C. CASE (R S.D.) and 21 other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 10. (See story, p. 381.)

HR 3860. Amend D.C. Teachers' Retirement Act. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24.

HR 4141. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in D.C. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 31. Passed House June 5. (See story, p. 380.)

HR 4419. Authorize D.C. Board of Education to employ up to 15 retired members of armed services as teachers of military science and tactics. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House, 238-53, Sept. 24. (See story, p. 371.)

HR 4703. Provide that D.C. school officers and employees shall have annual leave equal to that granted teachers of Board of Education of D.C. BEALL (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24.

HR 4726. Permit D.C. liquor dealers to continue in business when zoning of neighborhood is changed to residential. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21.

HR 5235. Authorize and direct Commissioners of D.C. to make studies and investigations concerning location and construction of a bridge over Potomac River in vicinity of Shepherds Landing. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24.

HR 5256. Provide for securing attendance of witnesses from outside D.C. in criminal proceedings.

SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24.

HR 5511. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to permit certain improvements to be made to two gasoline stations located in vicinity of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, northwest. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 17.

H J Res 176. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to use portion of terminal leave funds for administrative expenses of Office of Administrator of Rent Control in District of Columbia. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported March 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 336. Provide for annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12.

S 516. Amend act incorporating American Legion so as to redefine corporate powers and right to use of the name. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12.

S 1230. Authorize federal government to accept conditional gifts to further the defense effort. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported May 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17.

S 1650. Release to Savannah, Ga., a tract of land formerly used for military purposes. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate Oct. 19.

S 2039. Prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the U.S. except under special circumstances. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S 2165. Prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S J Res 13. Change name of Garrison Reservoir above Garrison Dam to Lake Thompson. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

S J Res 19. Designate lake to be formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River as Lake Umatilla. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9.

HR 512. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for District of Massachusetts to hear, determine and render judgment on claims arising out of certain blasting operations on the Merrimack River. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 6. Passed House on consent calendar April 17. Senate Judiciary reported May 28. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21.

HR 3589. Amend copyright laws to extend to authors the recording and performing rights in nondramatic literary works. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15.

HR 4467. Incorporate Conference of State Societies, Washington, D.C. BOGGS (R Del.). House District of Columbia reported Oct. 11. Passed House Oct. 17.

H J Res 254. Establish Boston National Historic Sites Commission, to be composed of seven members serving without compensation, to aid in formulation of a program for preservation of historic areas and structures in Boston and vicinity. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21.

H J Res 285. Provide for observance of 150th anniversary of U.S. Military Academy. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 1. Passed House Oct. 18. (See story, p. 332.)

H J Res 308. Authorize President to proclaim Jan. 13 of each year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day. McMULLEN (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 15. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16.

H J Res 314. Designate Sept. 17 of each year as Citizenship Day. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16.

(For bills introduced, see page 545 ff.)

Senate Votes: Committee Assignments; Contempt Citations; Reorganization; Dispersals; D.C. Hospitals; Judgeships

1. **Committee Assignments** (See story p. 335.) Question of sustaining decision of Chair upholding McFarland (D Ariz.) point of order against Wherry (R Neb.) motion to increase Appropriations Committee from 21 to 23 Members. (Effect of sustaining decision of Chair was to block Wherry motion). Ruling of Chair sustained, 44-38, Jan. 15.
2. **Contempt Citation** (S Res 43). Cite Joseph Doto for contempt of the Senate in refusing to answer a series of questions before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. (See story, p. 353.) McCarran (D Nev.) motion to refer resolution to Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back within one week. Rejected, 12-59, Jan. 23.
3. **Contempt Citations** (S Res 119 and S Res 120). Cite Morris Kleinman and Louis Rothkopf for contempt of the Senate in refusing to answer questions before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. (See story, p. 353.) Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 38-13, Aug. 10.
4. **RFC Reorganization: Resolution of Disapproval** (S Res 76). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for change in Reconstruction Finance Corporation (See story, p. 339.) (Constitutional majority of 49 required. By rejecting the resolution of disapproval, the Senate in effect approved the reorganization plan). Rejected, 41-33, April 13.
5. **Government Agency Dispersal** (S 218). Authorize program of construction of federal buildings outside of, but accessible to the District of Columbia. (See story, p. 379.) Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 45-39, April 23.
6. **District of Columbia Hospitals** (HR 2094). Authorize grants for hospitals in the District of Columbia, provided that 50 per cent of the grant will be repaid to the federal government by the District. (See story, p. 381.) Johnston (D S.C.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 29-34, Oct. 16.
7. **District of Columbia Hospitals** (HR 2094). Passage of bill. Passed, 37-25, Oct. 16.
8. **Federal Judgeships** (S 1203). Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. (See story, p. 334.) McKellar (D Tenn.) amendment to provide for temporary district judge for middle district of Tennessee, instead of a roving judge. Agreed to, 60-19, Oct. 9.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	44	12	38	41	45	29	37	60
NAYS	38	59	13	33	39	34	25	19

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	44	8	17	3	10	14	24	26
NAYS	0	24	9	30	34	23	12	16

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	0	4	21	38	35	15	13	34
NAYS	38	35	4	3	5	11	13	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	√	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	?	?	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Nixon (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	?	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	?	X	N	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	N	?	X	X	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	?	?	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	√
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Jenner (R)	N	?	?	√	√	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	?	√	X	N	?	?	N
Hickenlooper (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	-	-	Y	X	N	?	?	Y
Clements (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y	N	√
Long (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?	?
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	?	Y	√	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	Y	X	Y	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Moody (D)	-	-	?	-	-	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	X	Y	X	N	N	Y	?
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
Kem (R)	X	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	Y	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	?	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Tobey (R)	X	N	?	?	X	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	√	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	√	N	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	√
Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	-	X	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
Martin (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore (D)	Y	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	√	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	√	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	√	X	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
Flanders (R)	N	X	?	√	√	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	√	X	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Magnuson (D)	√	Y	√	X	?	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y	N	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	√	N
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	X	?	?	N	N	Y	?

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Speaker Election; House Rules; Reorganizations; Adjournment Motion

1. Election of Speaker, Rayburn (D Tex.) vs. Martin (R Mass.). (See story, p. 335.) Rayburn elected, 231-192, Jan. 3.
2. Adoption of Rules of 81st Congress as Rules of 82nd (H Res 7). (See story, p. 336.) Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question. (A device to close debate and bring the reesolution to a vote. Rejection of this motion left the resolution open to amendment). Rejected, 179-247, Jan. 3.
3. Adoption of Rules of 81st Congress as Rules of 82nd (H Res 7). Cox (D Ga.) substitute restoring power of Rules Committee by striking out provision permitting committee chairmen to call up bills for debate even though rejected by Rules Committee. Agreed to, 243-180, Jan. 3.
4. Emergency Reorganization Act of 1951 (HR 1545). Authorize President to make temporary reorganizations of government agencies, subject to disapproval of either house within 18 days. (See story, p. 337.) Passage of bill. Rejected, 169-227, March 13.
5. RFC Reorganization: Resolution of Disapproval (H Res 142). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for change in Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (See story, p. 339.) Adoption of resolution. (Constitutional majority of 218 "yeas" required. By rejecting the resolution, the House in effect approved the reorganization plan). Rejected, 200-198, March 14.
6. Motion to Adjourn. McCormack (D Mass.). (There was no business before the House, but a number of Members had scheduled anti-Administration speeches, and the motion was made to forestall these speeches. See story, p. 335.) Rejected, 75-161, June 15.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	231	179	243	169	200	75
NAYS	192	247	180	227	198	161

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	231	141	91	163	18	72
NAYS	0	89	137	46	197	46

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	0	37	152	5	182	3
NAYS	192	158	42	181	0	114

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Battle (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Boykin (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Elliott (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
1 Murdock (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	R	Y	N	X	N	?
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Hays (D)	R	Y	N	Y	X	?
2 Mills (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 Havenner (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Hunter (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	R	Y	X	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
22 Phillips (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
21 Sheppard (D)	R	Y	N	Y	X	?
10 Werdel (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County						
18 Doyle (D)	R	Y	N	✓	X	?
12 Hillings (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
16 Jackson (R)	M	N	Y	X	✓	N
17 King (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Yorty (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rogers (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
3 McGuire (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Morano (R)	M	N	N	N	Y	?
5 Patterson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Seely-Brown (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
DELAWARE						
AL Boggs (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
1 McMullen (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
GEORGIA						
10 Brown (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Cox (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	R	N	Y	N	?	Y
3 Forrester (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Lanham (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Vinson (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	?
9 Wood (D)	R	N	Y	X	✓	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Wood (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen (R)	M	N	Y	X	Y	?
17 Arends (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	M	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
23 Jenison (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
25 Price (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Reed (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
20 Simpson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
22 Springer (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County						
3 Busbey (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
13 Church (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dawson (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Gordon (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
10 Hoffman (R)	M	N	Y	X	✓	?
12 Jonas (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McVey (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 O'Brien (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	R	Y	N	✓	X	?
11 Sheehan (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Vail (R)	M	N	?	N	Y	?
9 Yates (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA						
4 Adair (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Beamer (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Bray (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brownson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Crumpacker (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Halleck (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Harden (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Harvey (R)	M	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Martin (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Cole (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 George (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Hope (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Rees (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
8 Bates (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Golden (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Perkins (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Spence (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Watts (D)	R*	Y*	Y*	Y*	N*	?
2 Whitaker (D)	R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
8 Allen (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Boggs (D)	R	N	Y	✓	X	N
4 Brooks (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
1 Hebert (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Larcade (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	R	N	Y	✓	N	?
5 Passman (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Willis (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
3 Fellows (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Nelson (R)	M	N	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
6 Beall (R)	M	N	Y	N	✓	?
2 Devereux (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	R	Y	N	N	X	?
3 Garmatz (D)	R	Y	N	N	N	?
1 Miller (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Sasscer (D)	R	Y	N	N	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	R	Y	N	✓	N	?
2 Furcolo (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Herter (R)	M	N	Y	?	✓	?
1 Heselton (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
7 Lane (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
14 Martin (R)	**	N	Y	N	Y	?
12 McCormack (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Rogers (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
13 Wigglesworth (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Blackney (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Meader (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
11 Potter (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
3 Shafer (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
9 Thompson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Woodruff (R)	M	N	Y	X	✓	N
Detroit—Wayne County						
15 Dingell (D)	R	Y	N	✓	X	?
17 Dondero (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
16 Lesinski (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
1 Machrowicz (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
13 O'Brien (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Blatnik (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	M	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Marshall (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCarthy (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N

**Answered "Present".

*Vote cast by Underwood.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Colmer (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
6 Armstrong (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Bolling (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 Curtis (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Irving (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
10 Jones (D)	R	N	Y	?	X	N
13 Karsten (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	R	Y	N	✓	N	?
7 Short (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
11 Bakewell (R)	R*	Y*	N*	-	-	N
3 Welch (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	-	-	-	Y	N	?
NEBRASKA						
2 Buffett (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Miller (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Merrow (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
6 Case (R)	M	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Eaton (R)	M	?	Y	X	✓	?
2 Hand (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
14 Hart (D)	R	Y	N	✓	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	R	Y	N	Y	X	N
12 Kean (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
13 Sieminski (D)	R	Y	N	?	N	Y
9 Towe (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Widnall (R)	M	N	N	N	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	M	Y	N	N	✓	?
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey (D)	R	N	Y	?	X	?
AL Fernandez (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW YORK						
44 Butler (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
32 Byrne (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
39 Cole (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	-	-	-	Y	Y	?
27 Gwinn (R)	M	N	Y	X	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
40 Keating (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
42 Miller (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
41 Ostertag (R)	M	N	Y	?	?	?
43 Radwan (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
45 Reed (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	M	N	N	Y	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	M	N	Y	N	✓	?
38 Taber (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
33 Taylor (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
30 Wharton (R)	M	N	?	N	Y	N
35 Williams (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
8 Anfuso (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
25 Buckley (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
15 Celler (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 Clemente (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
17 Coudert (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Delaney (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
24 Dollinger (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
18 Donovan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	Y	?
23 Fine (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
11 Heffernan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
7 Heller (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
21 Javits (R)	M	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Keogh (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
19 Klein (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Latham (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
14 Multer (D)	R	Y	N	✓	N	?
16 Murphy (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
13 O'Toole (D)	R	Y	N	?	N	?
22 Powell (D)	R	Y	N	✓	X	?
5 Quinn (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 Rooney (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	R	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Bonner (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	R	N	Y	Y	X	?
4 Cooley (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Kerr (D)	R	?	?	?	X	?
12 Redden (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Aandahl (R)	M	N	Y	?	?	?
AL Burdick (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
OHIO						
14 Ayres (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Betts (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Bolton (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
16 Bow (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
11 Brehm (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	-	-	-	Y	N	N
1 Elston (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
20 Feighan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Hess (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Jenkins (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 McCulloch (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 McGregor (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	R	Y	N	Y	?	N
9 Reams (I)	**	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 Vorys (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
13 Weichel (R)	M	N	Y	X	?	?
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Belcher (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Jarman (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Morris (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	-	-	-	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan, F. (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	-
15 Bush (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
30 Corbett (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	?
9 Dague (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
29 Denny (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
32 Eberharter (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
31 Fulton (R)	M	Y	N	N	✓	?
19 Gavin (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	-	-	-	X	✓	?
25 Graham (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 James (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
28 Kearns (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
27 Kelley (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
21 Lind (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Mumma (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 O'Neill (D)	R	Y	N	?	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Vaughn (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
20 Walter (D)	R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 Chudoff (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Granahan (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Green (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	M	N	Y	X	✓	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	R	Y	N	Y	X	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Dorn (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 McMillan (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Riley (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Lovre (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker (R)	M	N	Y	N	?	N
9 Cooper (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Evins (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	R	Y	N	?	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Priest (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Reece (R)	M	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Sutton (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	R	Y	N	N	N	N
17 Burleson (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Combs (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
13 Gossett (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
20 Kilday (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
14 Lyle (D)	R	N	Y	?	N	?
19 Mahon (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
7 Pickett (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Poage (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Rayburn (D)	**	-	-	-	-	-
15 Regan (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Rogers (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Teague (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Thomas (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Thompson (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Wilson (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
1 Granger (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
VERMONT						
AL Prouty (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	R	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Burton (D)	R	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Fugate (D)	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Hardy (D)	R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Robeson (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Smith (D)	R	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Stanley (D)	R	N	Y	?	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	-	-	-	N	Y	?
2 Jackson (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Mack (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	R	Y	X	✓	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Kee, John (D)	R	Y	N	?	X	-
1 Ramsay (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Staggers (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Davis (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	M	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Kersten (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Murray (R)	M	Y	N	N	✓	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Van Pelt (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	M	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	R	Y	N	Y	N	?
WYOMING						
AL Harrison (R)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N

**Reams (I-Ohio) and Rayburn (D Tex.) answered "Present."

*Vote cast by Sullivan.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

X11M

House Votes: District of Columbia Business

1. District of Columbia Daylight Saving Time (HR 2612). Authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District of Columbia from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September, 1951. (See story, p. 381.) Passage of bill. Passed, 278-116, April 10.
2. Motion to adjourn. Hays (D Ohio). (Parliamentary move to delay consideration of District of Columbia law enforcement bill, HR 4141. See story, p. 380.) Rejected, 9-224, June 4.
3. District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act (HR 4141). Establish penalties for violation of certain laws in the District of Columbia. McMillan (D S.C.) motion to consider the bill. Agreed to, 231-3, June 4.
4. District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act (HR 4431). Extend rent control in the District of Columbia to March 31, 1952. (See story, p. 382.) Passage of bill. Passed, 171-120, June 25.
5. District of Columbia Rent Control Act (S 1590). Conference report, extending rent control in D.C. one year to June 30, 1952. Agreed to, 242-126, June 29.
6. District of Columbia Military Science Teachers (HR 4419). Authorize the D.C. Board of Education to employ up to 15 retired members of the armed services (without affecting retired status) as teachers of military science and tactics. (See story, p. 371.) Passage of bill. Passed, 238-53, Sept. 24.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	278	9	231	171	242	238
NAYS	116	224	3	120	126	53

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	143	9	123	129	173	140
NAYS	62	116	3	26	20	2

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	135	0	108	41	68	97
NAYS	53	107	0	94	106	51

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA							2 Cox (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Golden (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	?	?	✓	Y	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	?
1 Boykin (D)	?	N	?	Y	Y	?	7 Lanham (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	?	6 Watts (D)	-	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Jones (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Wood (D)	X	N	Y	N	?	?	**LOUISIANA**						
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	**IDAHO**							8 Allen (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
ARIZONA							1 Wood (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	4 Brooks (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	?
1 Murdock (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	**ILLINOIS**							1 Hebert (D)	?	N	?	Y	Y	?
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	16 Allen (R)	N	?	?	X	N	Y	7 Larcade (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS							17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	6 Morrison (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	**MAINE**						
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	3 Fellows (R)	N	?	?	N	N	-
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	15 Mason (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Nelson (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	**MARYLAND**						
CALIFORNIA							20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 Beall (R)	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Devereux (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	18 Velde (R)	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	24 Vursell (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	?	?	✓	Y	?
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	**Chicago—Cook County**							1 Miller (R)	?	?	?	X	N	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	5 Sasscer (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N	**MASSACHUSETTS**						
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
6 Miller (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	N	?	?	N	?	?	12 Jonas (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	10 Herter (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Shelley (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	4 McVey (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	7 Sabath (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
Los Angeles County							11 Sheehan (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Vail (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	**INDIANA**							3 Philbin (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	4 Adair (R)	Y	N	?	?	N	N	5 Rogers (R)	Y	?	?	✓	Y	?
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	5 Beamer (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	**MICHIGAN**						
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	N	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO							2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	Y	X	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	2 Meader (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N
2 Hill (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Potter (R)	✓	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	3 Shafer (R)	N	?	?	X	N	N
CONNECTICUT							**IOWA**							9 Thompson (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	6 Dolliver (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	X	N	Y	X	?	?
5 Patterson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	**Detroit—Wayne County**						
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	8 Hoeven (R)	N	?	?	N	N	N	15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Jensen (R)	N	N	?	N	N	N	17 Dondero (R)	Y	?	?	N	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	4 LeCompte (R)	N	?	?	X	?	N	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE							1 Martin (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	?	2 Talle (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	?	✓	Y	?
FLORIDA							**KANSAS**							14 Rabaut (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
2 Bennett (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	**MINNESOTA**						
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	3 George (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	7 Andersen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	?	1 Andresen (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	N
1 McMullen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	9 Hagen (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	?	?	N	N	N	5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
GEORGIA							**KENTUCKY**							6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Bates (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
7 Williams (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
6 Armstrong (R)	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
4 Irving (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
2 Moulder (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
7 Short (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Buffett (R)	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
1 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	?	?	N	N	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	?	?	√	Y	?
6 Case (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
14 Hart (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
12 Kean (R)	Y	?	?	√	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	?	?	X	N	-
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	?	?	√	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW YORK						
44 Butler (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
39 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	N	Y	√	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
43 Radwan (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
45 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	N	?	N	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
30 Wharton (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
New York City						
8 Anfuso (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
17 Coudert (R)	Y	?	?	√	?	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
23 Fine (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
7 Heller (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
10 Kelly (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
9 Keogh (D)	√	?	?	√	Y	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
22 Powell (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
8 Deane (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Aandahl (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?
AL Burdick (R)	N	?	?	?	?	Y
OHIO						
14 Ayres (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
8 Betts (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	?	X	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	Y	X	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
2 Hess (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
10 Jenkins (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
17 McGregor (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	N	?	?	?	N	?
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Jarman (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Steed (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Norblad (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	?*	-	-	-	-	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	?	X	?	-
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
18 Mumma (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	?	?	N	?
23 Sittler (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	-
20 Walter (D)	√	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
5 Green (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Forand (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry (R)	N	?	?	N	N	N
1 Lovre (R)	N	?	?	N	N	N
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
3 Frazier (D)	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
13 Ikard (D)	Y*	?*	Y*	?*	?*	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
14 Lyle (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	?	?	?	N	?
11 Poage (D)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	?	?	N	?	Y
18 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	?	?	√	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	?
6 Burton (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
9 Fugate (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	?	?	√	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	?
8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	?	?	N	N	?
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?*	-	-	-	-	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Staggers (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?
7 Murray (R)	X	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Harrison (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N

*Vote cast by Gossett. *Vote cast by John Kee. *Vote cast by Frank Buchanan.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Conflict-of-Interest Statute; Investigations; West Point Celebration; Federal Pay Raises

1. Suspension of Conflict-of-Interest Statute (S J Res 70). Provide that conflict-of-interest statute shall not apply to attorney employed by Senate Rules and Administration Committee for investigation of Ohio election. (Statute forbids employee of any agency of the government, for two years after he leaves government employ, to represent a claimant against the government in any subject matter with which he was concerned during his government employment. See story, p. 352.) Passage of bill. Rejected, 120-164, June 18.
2. Investigations by Banking and Currency Committee (H Res 436). Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations on matters coming within its jurisdiction, in or outside the U.S., and to include an investigation to determine whether housing loans and guarantees have been granted on defective housing. (See story, p. 335.) Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 284-15, Oct. 8.
3. West Point Sesquicentennial (H J Res 285). Authorize participation by the U.S. in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of establishment of the U.S. Military Academy. (See story, p. 332.) Rule (H Res 463) providing for consideration. Agreed to, 179-149, Oct. 18.
4. Postal Employees Pay Raise (S 355). Provide minimum $400 pay raises for classified postal employees, 20 per cent increases for fourth-class postmasters, reclassification and 8.8 per cent increase for other postmasters, and 20-cent-an-hour increase for hourly employees. (See story, p. 328.) Conference report. Agreed to, 339-7, Oct. 19.
5. Classified Federal Employees Pay Raise (S 622). Provide 10 per cent increases for federal employees, with minimum increase of $300 and maximum of $800. (See story, p. 326.) Conference report. Agreed to, 318-26, Oct. 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	120	284	179	339	318
NAYS	164	15	149	7	26
DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	119	154	131	180	175
NAYS	22	3	40	4	6
REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	0	129	48	159	142
NAYS	142	12	108	3	20

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
9 Battle (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen (R)	X	Y	?	?	?
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?
11 Bramblett (R)	N	?	?	?	?
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 Havenner (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Johnson (R)	?	Y	?	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	√	?	?	?	?
22 Phillips (R)	N	?	?	?	?
1 Scudder (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	N	?	?	?	?
Los Angeles County					
18 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	?	?	?	?
17 King (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	N	?	?
14 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 McGuire (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	?	Y	X	?	?
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	X	?	?
3 Sikes (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA					
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	√	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	?	√	?	?
8 Wheeler (D)	X	N	N	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	X	?	?	?	?
IDAHO					
2 Budge (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
15 Mason (R)	X	Y	N	Y	N
25 Price (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	N	N	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County					
3 Busbey (R)	N	?	?	?	?
13 Church (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
8 Gordon (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	X	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey (R)	X	Y	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
11 Sheehan (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
2 Vail (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck (R)	X	Y	N	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	X	N	N	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
8 Bates (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Spence (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
8 Allen (D)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	√	Y	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	√	?	Y	?	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Willis (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
3 Fellows (R)	X	-	-	-	-
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	?	N	Y	N
MARYLAND					
6 Beall (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	√	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	X	?	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	?	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	N	?	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	N	N	N
2 Meader (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N
9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	X	Y	N	Y	?
Detroit—Wayne County					
15 Dingell (D)	√	?	?	Y	Y
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	N	?	?
16 Lesinski (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?
5 Judd (R)	?	?	?	?	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
6 Armstrong (R)	N	?	?	?	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	?	?	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	√	?	N	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
7 Short (R)	X	Y	?	?	?
11 Bakewell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Buffett (R)	X	?	N	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	N	?	N	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	-	Y	-	-	-
NEVADA					
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Cotton (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	X	?	N	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	√	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
9 Towe (R)	-	Y	-	-	-
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey (D)	?	?	?	?	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	√	?	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	?	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	X	?	?	?	?
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	N	?	N	?	N
42 Miller (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	X	Y	N	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	X	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	X	?	N	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso (D)	√	?	N	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	√	Y	?	Y	Y
15 Celler (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	√	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	X	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	√	?	Y	?	?
11 Heffernan (D)	√	?	?	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	√	?	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	√	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	√	?	?	?	?
19 Klein (D)	√	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	X	?	?	?	?
26 McGrath (D)	Y	?	√	?	?
14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	√	?	?	?	?
13 O'Toole (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	√	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	√	?	?	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	√	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Aandahl (R)	?	Y	?	?	?
AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
14 Ayres (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	X	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	√	-	-	-	-
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	?	?	?	?
5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	N	?	?	?	?
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
OREGON					
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	?	?	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bush (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	N	?	?	?	?
29 Denny (R)	N	?	?	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	X	-	-	-	-
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	√	Y	?	?	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Sittler (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	N	-	-	-	-
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	√	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	√	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	√	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	?	N	Y	?
5 Richards (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard (D)	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	?	?	?	?
14 Lyle (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
18 Rogers (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
UTAH					
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
VERMONT					
AL Prouty (R)	N	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt (D)	X	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes (R)	N	?	X	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	?	?
9 Hull (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Kersten (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Smith (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
WYOMING					
AL Harrison (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Gossett.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Postal Rates; Postal Pay Raise

1. Postal Rate Increase (S 1046). Increase postal rates on all classes of mail. (See story, p. 318.) Johnson (D Colo.) amendment to strike out higher air mail rates. Rejected, 18-49, Sept. 6.
2. Postal Rate Increase (S 1046). Langer (R N.D.) motion to reconsider vote on amendment deleting section which would have restored twice-a-day mail delivery. Rejected, 17-46, Sept. 7.
3. Postal Rate Increase (S 1046). Long (D La.) amendment to exempt from proposed increase postal cards for individual use, and for use by religious, charitable, or service organizations. Rejected, 10-56, Sept. 7.
4. Postal Rate Increase (S 1046). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to increase second-class postal rates 20 per cent each year for three years, instead of 10 per cent each year for three years. Rejected, 28-32, Sept. 7.
5. Postal Rate Increase (S 1046). Long (D La.) amendment to increase second-class postal rates 20 per cent each year for three years, except for newspapers, which would be increased 10 per cent each year for three years. Agreed to, 36-24, Sept. 7.
6. Postal Pay Raise (S 355). Provide 17 per cent pay increase on salaries up to $5,000. (See story, p. 328.) Carlson (R Kan.) amendment setting $400 floor and $800 ceiling on pay increases except for a 20 per cent increase for fourth-class postmasters, and 20-cent-an-hour increase for hourly employees. Agreed to, 71-0, Sept. 14.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	18	17	10	28	36	71
NAYS	49	46	56	32	24	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	10	6	7	23	29	37
NAYS	30	33	32	13	7	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	8	11	3	5	7	34
NAYS	19	13	24	19	17	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	?	?	?	?	?	√
ARIZONA						
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	√	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright (D)	N	?	?	?*	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Benton (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
FLORIDA						
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	√
IDAHO						
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	√
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	√
IOWA						
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	N	N	√
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
Long (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
MAINE						
Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Butler (R)	N	X	X	X	X	Y
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Lodge (R)	?	√	√	X	X	Y
Saltonstall (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
MICHIGAN						
Ferguson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Moody (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	√
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
MONTANA						
Ecton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Murray (D)	Y	X	?	?	?	√
NEBRASKA						
Butler (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
NEVADA						
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY						
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	X	√	X	X	X	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	√
NEW YORK						
Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Bricker (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
Taft (R)	N	N	N	?*	?	√
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
OREGON						
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff (R)	N	?	N	?	?	√
Martin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case (R)	?	N	N	N	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	√	√	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Connally (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Bennett (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	X	?	?	?	?	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd (D)	?	N	N	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	?	?	√
WASHINGTON						
Cain (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	√
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	√
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?
WYOMING						
Hunt (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	√

*Fulbright (D Ark.) and Taft (R Ohio) were excused from voting because of their interest in small newspapers which would be affected by the amendments.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

TAXES
and
ECONOMIC POLICY

Major Actions

Defense Production (Controls)
Tax Revision
RFC "Influence" Probe

XUM

Definitions Of Tax Terms

Here are definitions of some terms used in tax legislation.

Taxable income — The portion of personal income from any source which is subject to tax. A person whose income does not exceed his exemptions would have no taxable income.

Exemptions — The law provides a personal income exemption of $600 for each taxpayer, and $600 for each of his dependents. Taxpayers over age 65 get an additional exemption of $600.

Income brackets — Classifications, according to amount of income, for purposes of determining the tax rate and figuring the total tax. The rates increase as the income increases.

Normal tax — The basic tax of three per cent on personal income. Under present law even the lowest bracket also is subject to surtax. For most purposes the combined rate is used to figure the tax, but the "normal tax" provision is retained in the law because interest on certain government bonds is subject only to surtax, and has to be figured separately.

Surtax — Tax which grows progressively steeper as income goes up.

Marginal rate and effective rate— The marginal rate is the percentage rate for each bracket; the effective rate is the actual percentage of total income, or an average of the rates on each bracket.

Ceiling — The maximum tax which can be levied.

Split-income provision — A provision which allows a husband and wife to file a joint return and compute the tax as if each one had half of the total income, resulting in a much lower tax for upper bracket income groups.

Head-of-household provision — A provision which gives the head of a household some of the benefits which he could get if the split-income provision were available to him.

Capital gains and losses — Gains or losses from the sale or exchange of income-producing property or investments. Long - term capital gains or losses accrue from property held for more than six months, and half of the gain or loss is added or subtracted from income. Short - term capital gains or losses accrue from property held for six months or less, and the total amount is added or subtracted.

Corporate income — The income received by a corporation.

Excess-profits — Profits which exceed a certain percentage of the average income of a corporation over a specified period.

Depreciation — A method of recovering the investment in income-producing property.

Cost depletion — Similar to depreciation. This system is used to recover cost of developing mineral resources. The amount of depletion charged against each ton of ore is determined by the estimated quantity of ore obtainable.

Percentage depletion — A fixed percentage of the value of the mineral resource, which may be deducted from receipts. The operator may use either cost depletion or percentage depletion in any one year, depending on which is to his advantage, but he may not use both in the same year. Those who receive royalty payments use percentage depletion because they have ordinarily made no investment in development.

Royalty — Fee paid to the owner of property on which there is a mine, oil or gas well, or natural deposit; also a fee paid the owner of a patent, copyright, secret formula, trademark, etc.

Amortization — Similar to depreciation. To encourage the building of plants for defense purposes, owners are allowed to charge off all or a major part of the investment over a five-year period.

Collapsible corporation — One set up for a single, short-term enterprise (such as production of a motion picture, construction of an apartment building, etc.) and then abolished. This permits sale of assets on abolition to be treated as a capital gain instead of ordinary income.

Controlled corporation — A corporation owned by one or more other corporations, or owned directly or indirectly by one to five individuals. An owner can "dispose" of assets, but still retain effective control of them, by selling them to his own controlled corporation.

Taxes—Revenue Act Of 1951

HR 4473 — P.L. 183

Summary — In an attempt to place the defense program on a more nearly pay-as-we-go basis, Congress in 1951 approved a bill (HR 4473) to increase taxes by $5.691 billion annually. The measure was enacted after the President had asked for a $16 billion increase, a request later reduced to $10 billion.

Of the total to be raised, about $2.28 was to come from increased taxation on individual incomes, about $2.207 billion from increased corporation taxes and about $1.204 from new and increased excise taxes.

The President's recommendations were studied by the tax writing House Ways and Means Committee for more than four months. The Committee pared the figures and recommended a $7.199 billion increase June 18 breaking it down into $2.847 billion personal income taxes, $2.855 in corporate taxes, $1.252 in excise taxes and $245 million in other changes.

The bill was debated in the House under a "closed rule" which barred amendments. The Committee recommendations were accepted by the House June 22 on a 233-160 roll-call vote. (For voting, see Page 540.)

The Senate Finance Committee worked on the bill almost three months, recommending a $5.506 billion measure Sept. 18. The Senate Committee measure asked increases of $2.367 billion from individuals, $2.060 from corporations, $1.275 billion from excise taxes, $150 million from new levies on tax-exempt organizations and a reduction of $244 million from miscellaneous changes.

The Senate amended it in many details, but made no large changes in revenue yield. The Senate measure was approved Sept. 28 on roll-call vote, 57-19. (For voting, see page 535.)

A joint House-Senate conference worked out a compromise to raise about $5.75 in new taxes. This bill was rejected in the House by a surprisingly strong coalition of Republicans and Administration Democrats. The vote, Oct. 16, was 157-204, on roll-call.

The bill was sent back for a second conference group. A series of minor changes were made, reducing the revenue yield; and the House accepted it Oct. 19, 185-160, on roll-call vote. The Senate approved the final measure Oct. 18 on voice vote. The President signed it, "reluctantly," Oct. 20 and it became Public Law 183.

PROVISIONS

The Revenue Act of 1951 increased personal income and corporate taxes and increased and extended excise taxes. The estimated revenue yield of the Act was $5.691 billion. It was designed to increase personal income taxes by $2.28 billion, corporation taxes $2.207 billion and excise taxes by $1.204 billion. General provisions were:

Income Taxes

Corporations (General): Increase normal tax to 30 per cent. Set ceiling of 18 per cent on amount that can be taken in excess-profits taxes. Make taxes effective April 1, 1951, and set termination date at March 31, 1954. Reduce average earnings credit for excess-profits tax from 85 to 83 per cent of the earnings in the three best years of four year period 1946-49. Effective July 1, 1951.

Individuals: Increase by 11 per cent tax on first $2,000 of income after deductions and personal exemptions. On income over $2,000, an increase of 11.75 per cent on present tax liabilities or nine per cent after present taxes — whichever is less. Maximum effective rate limitation, 88 per cent. Effective Nov. 1, 1951.

Heads of households: Provide for head of household one-half of benefits received from income-splitting and exclude from definition of head of household those supporting only descendants of step children.

Capital gains: Increase maximum rate on long-term capital gains for individuals and corporations from 25 per cent to 26 per cent. Effective Jan. 1, 1952.

Decrease in inadmissible assets: Treat as capital gains any shift out of inadmissible assets into operating assets.

Dealers in municipal bonds: Permit dealers in tax exempt securities to treat these as admissible assets if interest on bonds is included in excess-profits net income. Provide same for partially tax exempt bonds.

Loans to subsidiaries: Exclude from total assets of subsidiaries the amount loaned from parent corporation or member of controlled group.

Mutuals, co-ops: Exempt rural electrification cooperatives and certain mutual insurance companies from a provision requiring informational tax returns on patronage dividends and other such distributions.

Excise Taxes

Admissions: Exempt from admissions tax benefit performances if profits go to churches, educational organizations, chautauquas, charitable organizations, community symphony orchestras or operas, National Guard organizations, veterans or reserves officers' organizations, and police and fire departments. No exemption is allowed if admission is to motion pictures, wrestling or boxing matches, carnivals, rodeos or circuses with paid professionals, athletic contests unless proceeds go to elementary or secondary schools. Exempt free admissions and in cases of reduced rates, apply tax only to amount actually paid.

Tobacco: Increase tax on cigarettes from seven to eight cents a pack. Reduce from 18 cents to 10 cents a pound tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco.

Toilet preparations: Exempt from cosmetics tax baby oils, powders and lotions and toilet preparations used in barber and beauty shops.

Samples: Exempt miniature samples of beauty preparations.

Diesel fuel: Tax diesel fuel at two cents a gallon and increase gasoline tax from 1.5 to two cents a gallon.

Wagering: Levy 10 per cent tax on wagers placed with bookmakers and lottery operators and annual occupational tax of $50 on persons accepting such wagers, and impose penalties. Levy taxes on persons already in business when bill becomes effective. Increase occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices from $150 to $250.

Sporting goods: Increase tax from 10 to 15 per cent until April 1, 1954, but exempt from tax toboggans and sleds under 60 inches, and baseballs and baseball equipment and provide for a 10 per cent tax on fishing rods and fishing equipment. Exempt children's ice and roller skates.

XUM

Passenger cars and motorcycles: Increase tax from seven to 10 per cent but exempt house trailers.

Refrigerating and freezing apparatus: Exempt from tax sales of refrigerator components to wholesalers or jobbers where components are intended for sale to manufacturers or producers of refrigerating and freezing apparatus if components are actually resold.

Appliances: Expand base of 10 per cent tax on electric, gas and oil appliances to include belt-driven fans, clothes driers, door-chimes, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, floor polishers and waxers, food choppers and grinders, electric garbage disposal units, hedge trimmers, ice cream freezers, mangles, motion or still-picture projectors, pants pressers, lawn mowers, sheets and spreads. Provide that tax be limited to household appliances except in case of certain electric direct motor driven fans where both household and commercial type is taxable.

Photographic equipment: Decrease from 25 to 20 per cent tax on equipment and apparatus, increase from 15 to 20 per cent tax on film and exempt business cost items.

Pencils, pens and lighters: Impose 15 per cent tax on mechanical pencils, fountain pens, ball-point pens and lighters for cigars, pipes and cigarettes.

Electrical energy: Repeal tax.

Navigation receivers: Exempt from tax communication, detection and navigation radio receivers used in commercial, military or marine installations when sold to U. S. for use.

Automobile trucks, buses, truck trailers: Increase tax from five to eight per cent. Increase from five to eight per cent tax on automotive parts and accessories.

Tires for toys, etc.: Exempt from tax if tires are less than 20 inches in diameter.

Distilled spirits: Increase tax from $9 to $10.50 a proof gallon and increase draw-back where used in food, medicine, etc., from $6 to $9.50 (decreasing net tax from $3 to $1). Increase annual occupational tax for retail liquor dealers from $27.50 to $50, wholesale dealers from $110 to $200. Refund tax paid on spirits lost in 1951 flood.

Beer: Increase from $8 to $9 a barrel. Increase occupational tax on wholesale dealers from $55 to $100.

Wine: Increase taxes about 12.5 per cent.

Domestic telegraph, cable and radio messages: Reduce tax from 25 to 15 per cent. Exempt from tax overseas calls from servicemen in combat zones.

Transportation of persons: Exempt from transportation tax certain fishing trips and vessels where there is is an intermediate stop at a port in U. S., Canada or Mexico on voyages destined outside northern portion of western hemisphere if vessels do not discharge or pick up passengers.

Transportation of property: Exempt transportation of excavation material if transported from one part of construction area to adjacent part.

Cabarets: Exempt if serving of food, etc., is incidental to furnishing music and dancing privileges.

Terminate in 1954

Excise tax increases are to terminate March 31, 1954, except imposition and increases in occupational taxes are permanent.

Excess Profits (Structural)

Ceiling for new corporations: Provide alternative maximum rate for excess profits of five per cent first two years, eight per cent in third year, 11 per cent in fourth year and 14 per cent in fifth year on the first $300,000 of excess-profits tax net income. Permit corporation to pick up life of predecessor if it acquired 20 per cent or more of its property from predecessor. Provide that assets to which industry rate of return is applied in computing credit for first three taxable years for excess-profit tax years may include 100 per cent of any increase in borrowed capital.

Technical and management service: Exclude from excess-profits income such service fees paid to domestic corporation by affiliated foreign corporation for information relating to products of domestic corporation if latter owns 10 per cent or more of stock of foreign corporation.

Corporations' fiscal year: Provide corporations with fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, an option to use a base period of 48 months ending with March 31, 1950.

Extension of growth formula: Extend this to companies formed during base period years.

Eligibility for growth formula: Permit corporations to use growth formula if, in addition to present requirements, they qualify as a result of pay-roll and gross receipt increases.

Inadmissible assets: Provide that banks, in computing capital additions and reductions, may make adjustments for inadmissible assets by using amount based on ratio of change in such assets to change in total assets.

Decrease in inadmissible assets: Treat as capital gains any shift out of inadmissible assets into operating assets.

Dealers in municipal bonds: Permit dealers in tax exempt securities to treat these as admissible assets if interest on bonds is included in excess-profits net income. Provide same for partially tax exempt bonds.

Loans to subsidiaries: Exclude from total assets of subsidiaries the amount loaned from parent corporation or member of controlled group.

Change in product: Provide that change in product be considered begun before end of base period if facilities for product were begun before July 1, 1950, or if facilities were in furtherance of contract signed before end of base period.

Intrastate pipelines: Treat intrastate oil pipelines as regulated public utility if subject to jurisdiction of state utility public commission and require rates of such pipelines to be subject to state regulation.

Lessor railroad corporations: Permit lessor railroad corporations to qualify for regulated public utility credit where they file consolidated returns with their lessee railroad corporations.

Mining properties: Exempt one-third of income of sulphur, potash, and chemical and metallurgical grade limestone mines not operating during base period and one-half of income of same operating during base period.

War production and peace capacity: Permit corporations to compute alternative average base period net income on basis of sum of one-half of their income in 1948 and 40 per cent of their income in 1950.

Base period catastrophe: Provide two alternatives to corporations suffering physical catastrophe in last three years of base period: If 15 per cent of facilities are destroyed use figure representing average earnings in base period years preceding abnormality; or combine 50 per cent of 1948 earnings and 40 per cent of 1950 earnings.

Consolidation of newspapers: Permit such companies which consolidated during Jan. 1, 1948, and July 1, 1950 period, to increase earnings credit by amount which average operational expenses in 1948 and 1949 exceed operational expenses in 1950 if certain requirements are met and price changes in labor and paper costs are considered.

Capacity increase: Provide that increase in capacity completed after base period be related back to end of base period if work on facilities was begun during base period.

Strategic materials: Add bauxite, making income from same exempt from excess-profits tax.

Television companies: Grant corporations which, in base period, derived part of income from television and part from radio alternative methods of computing average earnings base period net income. Require corporations to use certain methods according to period television businesses were acquired.

Taxable acquisitions: Provide that taxable acquisitions of all properties of a sole proprietorship be treated as those of a partnership. Corporation may base its earnings credit on predecessor if, when liquidated, shareholders of predecessor sell assets at once to new corporation.

Consolidated returns: Permit exempt corporation which has filed consent to be in a consolidated return for taxable year ending after June 30, 1950, the right to amend its election within 90 days after effective date of Revenue Act.

Estate, Gift Taxes

Foreign estate tax credit: Provide foreign estate tax credit with limitations in case of U. S. citizen or resident where double tax arises from U. S. tax on entire estate and foreign estate tax on property in that country.

U. S. bonds: Provide for taxing interest on U. S. bonds when held by nonresident aliens.

Works of art: Exempt from estate tax works of art owned by nonresident alien and loaned to U. S. gallery if owner dies while art is in U. S.

GI estates: Exempt from tax if serviceman dies in combat zones or from wounds received in combat zones.

Transfers: Provide that property not be included in decedent's estate by reason of retention of a reversionary interest in a transfer made prior to Sept. 8, 1916, where decedent died after Feb. 10, 1939. Provide that property transferred by decedent dying during March 18, 1937, and Feb. 11, 1939 period not be included in estate. Provide that property not be included in estate by reason of retention of life estate if decedent died before Jan. 1, 1951. Permit reopening of closed cases of reversionary interest in life insurance if claim is filed within one year after enactment of bill.

Miscellaneous Changes

Surtax exemptions, excess-profits tax credit: Make available to each member of a chain of corporations the $25,000 corporate surtax exemption and the $25,000 minimum excess-profits tax credit.

Death benefits: Exclude from gross income death benefits not in excess of $5,000 paid by any one employer with respect to a single employee's beneficiary in accordance with pre-existing contract. Effective Dec. 31, 1950.

Joint and survivor annuity: Provide that where such annuity is included in decedent's gross estate, its basis shall be the value of the property included in estate. Effective where decedent dies after Dec. 31, 1950.

Income of servicemen: Extend until Jan. 1, 1954, provision exempting from tax the compensation of military personnel received while hospitalized as result of injuries incurred in combat zone.

Discharge of indebtedness: Provide for permanent enactment of section which excludes from gross income, in the case of corporation, the income atributable to discharge of indebtedness evidenced by bonds, notes, etc.

Replacement of inventory: Provide that replacements made prior to 1953 are first to be deemed replacements of liquidations during World War II rather than replacements during present emergency.

Development of mines: Provide that a taxpayer may elect to deduct development expenditures, whether incurred before or after production stage, in year they are incurred or treat those incurred prior to production stage as deferred expenses to be deducted ratably as mineral or ore is sold. Effective Dec. 31, 1950.

Mine exploration expenditures: Provide for deduction of exploration expenditures, prior to development stage, up to $75,000 annually or deferment of $75,000 annually and deduction of that amount ratably as minerals are sold.

Earnings of dependent: Permit exemption for dependents whose earnings are less than $600.

Credit for dividends received: Provide that under certain conditions dividends received from foreign corporations engaged in trade or business in U.S. are eligible for the 85 per cent intercorporate dividends - received credit.

Joint or separate returns: Provide that married taxpayers who file separate returns may elect to file joint returns and individuals using standard deductions may elect to substitute or amend itemized deductions within the period of the statute of limitations.

Improperly accumulating surplus: Exclude net long term capital gains from the undistributed income which is subject to tax imposed on corporations improperly accumulating surplus to avoid payment of surtax by stockholders. Provide that capital gains tax cannot be deductible from income subject to this tax.

Corporate reorganizations: Provide for the nonrecognition of gain from the receipt of stock when a corporation transfers part of its assets to a new firm and distributes stock of firm among shareholders of corporation without a surrender of stock by shareholders in distributing corporation.

Residence: Exempt from tax the gain from sale of residence if gain is used within one year for purchase of another residence or if gain is used within 18 months in building of new residence.

Depletion allowances: Provide five per cent depletion allowance for sodium chloride, calcium and magnesium chlorides, potassium chloride, bromine, sand, gravel, slate, stone, brick and tile clay, shale, oyster and clam shells, granite and marble; 10

per cent for coal, asbestos, brucite, dolomite, calcium carbonates, magnesium carbonates (including magnesite) wollastonite and perlite; and 15 per cent for aplite, garnet, refractory clay, fire clay, metallurgical grade limestone, chemical grade limestone, borax, fuller's earth, tripoli, quartzite and diatomaceous earth.

Back mail pay: Additional payments authorized by ICC on Dec. 4, 1950, shall be included in income for years in which railroads rendered services for which additional payments were made.

Preferred stock of public utility: Make intercorporate dividends - received credit available for dividends on preferred stock of public utilities if special dividends-paid credit for public utilities under certain provisions has not been received.

Liquidation of corporations: Provide that when corporations liquidate during 1952, stockholders may elect to have their gain recognized only to the extent of their amount of ratable share of earnings and profits of corporation, plus any money and stock or securities acquired by corporation after Aug. 15, 1950.

Income abroad: Waive U. S. taxes on income earned abroad by U. S. citizens who live and work in foreign country 17 out of 18 consecutive months and for those who are bona fide residents of foreign country for an entire taxable year.

Stock redemption to pay death taxes: Provide that when an estate has to redeem stock to pay taxes, the money is not treated as a taxable dividend if value of stock comprises more than 35 per cent of estate's value.

Sale of land with unharvested crops: Treat as capital gain rather than earned income.

Sale of livestock: Treat as capital gain sales of livestock (excluding turkeys) held for breeding, draft or dairy purposes, if held 12 months after Dec. 31, 1950, or held six months during Dec. 31, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1950 period.

Coal royalties: Treat as capital gains effective Dec. 31, 1950. Provide for ordinary income treatment of royalties rather than capital gains treatment in assessing penalty taxes for excessive accumulations by personal holding companies.

Coal, timber: End holding period for coal mining when coal actually was mined but end holding period for timber when lease was entered into.

Collapsible corporations: Deny capital gains treatment to corporations organized to convert profits from inventory sales into capital gains rather than earned income. Effective Sept. 1, 1951.

Closely held corporations: Deny capital gains treatment to individuals who sell depreciable assets to corporations they control if transaction occurs between husband and wife or individual and corporation in which seller or his wife or lineal descendant owns over 80 per cent of stock.

Foreign subsidiaries: Allow a U.S. corporation credit for income taxes paid by a foreign subsidiary to foreign government if U.S. company owns 10 per cent or more of foreign corporation's stock and extend credit to cases where foreign subsidiary of U.S. company owns 50 per cent or more of stock of a second foreign subsidiary.

Exchanges and distributions: Provide that corporations qualify as a "system group" (a chain of corporations) if parent owns 90 per cent of each class of stock other than preferred and other than stock which is preferred as to dividends but not as to assets if value of such stock is less than one per cent of aggregate value of all classes of non-preferred stock.

Stock options: Provide that day of granting a retstricted stock option subject to stockholder ratification be determined as if option had not been subject to such approval.

GI taxes: Abate income taxes of members of armed services who die in combat or while hospitalized as result of wounds, etc., received in combat.

GI trust income: Exempt trust income of servicemen who died on active duty between Dec. 7, 1941, and Jan. 1, 1948.

Dealers in securities: Require security dealers to earmark securities on purchase for investment or inventory and apply capital gains to investment purchases only.

Information on interest payments: Give Secretary of Treasury authority to require information returns on payment of interest.

Life insurance companies: Provide for taxing such companies for 1951 at 3.75 per cent of adjusted normal-tax net income not in excess of $200,000 and 6.5 per cent of amount over $200,000.

Venture capital companies: Permit such companies to qualify as regulated investment companies under certain conditions.

Unrelated business: Tax unrelated business income of state colleges and universities.

Publishing business of tax-exempt organizations: Exempt income of educational, charitable, etc., institutions from a publishing business in certain cases.

War losses: Permit taxpayer in case of war loss recoveries to recompute his tax for year in which deduction was taken by one of two methods —whichever is lower.

Employee Trusts: Provide that insurance agents who are employees for social security purposes may pay taxes on retirement fund as payments are received.

Non-business casualty losses: Provide net operating loss carry-over for five years and carry-back for one year of non-business losses incurred from fires, storms, etc.

Personal holding companies: Exempt from personal holding company tax income which such companies could not distribute due to certain government war restrictions.

Profit sharing: Provide that if stock in pension fund appreciates in value, employes do not have to pay capital gains tax on appreciation at time of distribution but only when stock is sold.

China Trade Act corporations: Permit Secretary of Treasury to move due date to 1953 for payment of income tax and filing of return with respect to Jan. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1953, period.

Renegotiation Act — Extend to Oct. 1, 1951, period in which corporations may file claims for renegotiation rebates.

Expense allowances: Eliminate tax-free provision on expense allowances of President, Vice President, Speaker of House and Members of Congress.

Termination payment to employees: Provide for capital gains treatment on amounts received by employee on termination of employment in exchange for his release of his rights to receive a percentage of future profits or receipts if the em-

ployee were entitled to such profits either for the duration of his life or for at least five years after retirement.

Educational feeder corporations: Exempt income from unrelated business of feeder corporations for years prior to 1951. Exempt income prior to 1951 if profits went to hospitals for rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

Short - and long - term capital gains, losses: Provide that long-term losses offset short-term gains in full and long-term gains offset short-term losses before reducing the long-term gains or losses by 50 per cent limitation provided by law.

Family partnerships: Recognize as a partner for tax purposes, a person owning a capital interest in a partnership in which capital is a material income-producing factor, whether or not such interest is derived by purchase or gift. Effective for taxable years after Dec. 31, 1950.

Net operating loss deductions: Permit net operating losses of 1948 and 1949 to be carried forward for four years but limit net operating loss carry-over allowance for three years to years of 1948 and 1949, and extend latter to include 1947 for companies formed after Jan. 1, 1946.

Federal aid: Bar denial of social security funds to states allowing public inspection of such funds, but require state to provide legislation prohibiting use of names for political use.

Additional withholding: Provide that additional withholding of taxes may be authorized by regulation where employer and employee agree to it.

Medical expenses: Allow persons over 65 to claim tax credit for full medical expenses, up to the $2,500 limit.

TAX TABLES

Existing and new taxes on income for single persons with no dependents compare as follows. (net income after deductions but before personal exemption):

Income	Existing Tax	New Tax
$ 800	$ 40	$ 44.40
1,000	80	88.80
2,000	280	310.80
3,000	488	542.40
4,000	708	788.40
5,000	944	1,052.00
8,000	1,780	1,992.00
10,000	2,436	2,728.00
15,000	4,448	4,968.00
20,000	6,942	7,762.00
25,000	9,796	10,940.00
50,000	26,388	28,466.00
100,000	66,798	69,688.00

Existing and new taxes on income for married couples with two dependents. (after deductions, before exemptions):

Income	Existing Tax	New Tax
$ 2,000	$ 0	$ 0
3,000	120	133
5,000	520	577
8,000	1,152	1,282
10,000	1,592	1,774
15,000	2,900	3,236
20,000	4,464	5,000
25,000	6,268	7,004
50,000	18,884	21,088
100,000	51,912	56,032

Background

The new 82nd Congress received the outline of the proposed biggest tax increase in history on Feb. 2, when President Truman submitted his tax message.

He asked for an immediate hike of $10 billion in individual income, corporation and excise taxes, plus the closing of some tax loopholes and stricter enforcement efforts. Later in the year, he said, Congress should levy the "remaining amounts" needed to keep the country on a "pay-as-we-go" tax basis.

He didn't specify what the "remaining amounts" would be — because, he pointed out, Congress would have to act first on the budget before actual expenditures would be determined — but the budget he sent to Capitol Hill called for spending $71.5 billion, as against receipts under prevailing tax laws of $55 billion. If Congress enacted the newly-proposed $10 billion increase, a later tax bill would have to raise $6.5 billion to meet the deficit.

The "first package" bill which Mr. Truman said Congress ought to enact as "rapidy as possible" proposed:

An increase of $4 billion a year in individual income taxes. Mr. Truman did not specify how this increase should be parceled out but said "higher taxes cannot be limited to upper income groups — it will also be necessary to tax people with moderate income." The existing $600 exemption should stand, he said.

An increase in corporation income taxes of $3 billion a year. "In the light of high and rising corporate profits," he told Congress, "the increase . . .will leave corporations able to maintain the dividend and reinvestment policies of recent years."

Increases in "selective excise taxes" of $3 billion. He said the hikes shoud be "concentrated upon less essential consumer goods".

Furtherance of the program Congress started in 1950 to close loopholes in tax laws. He referred to "gross undertaxation of oil and mining industries", to "broad loopholes" in estate and gift taxes and to "undue preferential treatment granted gains in comparison with ordinary income."

Further improvement of enforcement efforts "to make sure that the taxes which are due under present laws are actually paid."

"Pay As We Go"

Referring to estimated expenditures, the President said: "It is my firm conviction that we should pay for these as we go. A balanced budget now is just as important a mobilization measure as larger armed forces, allocations of basic materials, and controls over prices and wages."

These were specific Administration requests contained in the President's tax proposals (as interpreted by Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder on Feb. 5):

Individual Incomes — A four-percentage point increase in all rate brackets, to raise an estimated $3.6 billion a year; a thorough reexamination of the split-income provision for treating income of married couples.

Corporation Income — An eight-percentage point increase in the corporate normal tax which was 25 per cent, to raise an additional $3.080 billion. This would increase the rate on a corporation's first $25,000 from 25 to 33 per cent and maximum rate on income over $25,000 from 47 per cent to 55 per cent. The existing additional 30 per cent tax on profits adjudged "excess" would remain the same, but since it was applied on top of regular income levies, the maximum effective rate on "windfall" earnings would be raised from 77 per cent to 85 per cent. And an increase in the corporate tax ceiling from 62 per cent of all income to 70 per cent.

Excise Taxes — Increase excises on a long list of consumer goods, to raise an estimated $3.060 billion. On the list were: passenger automobiles, from a seven to 20 per cent manufacturers excise tax; gasoline, from 1.5 cents to three cents a gallon; cigarettes, from seven to 10 cents a pack; distilled spirits, from $9 to $12 a gallon; beer, from $8 to $12 a gallon; television, radio and phonograph sets, from a 10 per cent to a 25 per cent manufacturers excise tax; and imposition of a manufacturers excise on electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing ma-

chines, dishwashers, sewing machines and razors.

Tax Loopholes — Establishment of a withholding system for collecting taxes on corporation dividend payments like the one in force on wages and salaries. A reduction in the "depletion allowances" granted oil and gas producers from 27.5 per cent to 15 per cent, with corresponding cuts for mineral products. Increased estate and gift taxes. Repeal of tax exemption for state and municipal bonds. Establishment of a "more equitable" system for taxing the earnings of life insurance companies. Application of the regular corporate income tax to earnings which cooperatives, mutual savings banks and building and loan associations do not return to their members. Tightened tax treatment for long-term capital gains, resulting from sale of stocks and other capital assets held over six months in the form of an increase in the effective tax rate on such gains from the present 25 per cent to 37.5 per cent and lengthening of the holding period from six months to at least a year.

House

Summary — The House Ways and Means Committee, the group which writes all tax legislation, listened to witnesses from Feb. 5 through March 14. The Committee then spent three months behind closed doors threshing out details of the huge bill.

The House debated the measure for two days, approved it and sent it on to the Senate. The House-approved bill called for a $7.2 billion tax increase.

HOUSE'S PROVISIONS

Major provisions of the bill passed by the House were:

Income Taxes

Corporations: Increase normal tax rate from 25 to 30 per cent and over-all ceiling on corporate taxation from 62 to 70 per cent of total income, effective Jan. 1, 1951. Reduce average earnings credit for excess-profits tax from 85 to 75 per cent of the earnings in the three best years in the four-year period, 1946-49, effective Jan. 1, 1951.

Capital Gains: Increase tax liability on net capital gains by 12.5 per cent, effective Sept. 1, 1951. Increase for calendar year 1951 was four per cent.

Individuals: Impose a 12.5 per cent increase in income and capital gains tax liability, to be known as a defense tax; raise the maximum effective rate limitation from 87 to 90 per cent and set the marginal rate of tax on surtax net income of $80,000 and over at 94.5 per cent, effective Sept. 1, 1951. Increase for calendar year 1951 was four per cent.

Single heads of households: Grant one-half of the advantage that married taxpayers had over single persons from income splitting.

Excise Taxes

(Generally the effective date for changes was to be the first day of the first month which began more than 10 days after date of enactment.

Admissions: Exempt benefit performances where proceeds went to religious, educational (including nonprofit opera companies) or charitable institutions; nonprofit community-supported symphony orchestras and cooperative or community center motion picture theaters; and swimming pools and other places providing facilities for physical exercise if operated by governmental units. Specifically not exempted were admissions to wrestling or boxing matches; carnivals, or athletic contests unless the proceeds went to elementary or secondary schools.

Free admissions: Exempt from tax, and in case of admissions at reduced rates apply the tax only to the amount actually paid.

Appliances (electric, oil and gas): Make no change in rates but broaden the base to include power lawn mowers, electric or gas clothes driers, belt-driven fans, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, doorbell chimes, food choppers and meat grinders, hedge clippers, sheets and spreads, shavers, floor polishers and waxers, pants pressers, mangles and motion or still picture projectors. Exempt electric heating pads.

Automobiles, motorcycles: Increase from seven to 10 per cent, but exempt house trailers. Revenue, $196 million. Increase tax on trucks, truck trailers and busses from five to eight per cent.

Automotive parts and accessories: Increase rate on new parts from five to eight per cent. On rebuilt parts, change the tax base to exclude the fair market value of the old part traded in on rebuilt part. On farm equipment, provide a tax refund or credit, but exclude spark plugs, storage batteries, leaf springs, coils, timers and tire chains.

Distilled spirits: Increase tax from $9 to $10.50 a proof gallon and increase draw-back where used in foods, medicines, etc., from $6 to $9.50 a gallon (decreasing net tax from $3 to $1). Impose floor stock tax of $1.50 a gallon where held for use or sale after tax became effective. Increase annual occupational tax for retail liquor dealers from $27.50 to $50, wholesale liquor dealers from $110 to $200.

Beer: Increase tax from $8 to $9 a barrel. Impose floor stock tax of $1 a barrel. Increase occupational tax on wholesale dealers from $55 to $100.

Wine: Increase existing taxes on the average about 12.5 per cent. Impose floor stock taxes.

Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables: Increase the tax for each alley or table from $20 to $25 a year. Increase annual occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices from $150 to $250.

Cabarets: Exempt from excise taxes where serving foods, etc., was incidental to furnishing music and dancing privileges.

Cigarettes: Increase from seven to eight cents a package ($3.50 to $4.50 a thousand). Impose one cent a package floor stock tax. Impose 20 per cent retail tax on cigarette, cigar and pipe lighters.

Domestic telegraph, radio and cable services: Reduce excise taxes from 25 to 20 per cent.

Gasoline: Increase from 1.5 to two cents a gallon and impose a floor stock tax of one-half cent a gallon on wholesalers' supplies on date of increase. Impose a two-cents-a-gallon tax where sold to or used by operators of diesel-powered highway vehicles.

Electrical energy: Repeal tax.

Pens and pencils: Impose 20 per cent manufacturers tax on fountain and ball point pens and mechanical pencils.

Photographic apparatus and equipment: Establish flat 20 per cent tax rate in lieu of existing 25 per cent on apparatus and equipment and 15 per cent on films, and exempt "business cost" items from the tax.

Radio receivers: Exempt from tax type used in commercial, military, or marine installations when sold to United States for its use.

Sporting goods: Increase from 10 to 15 per cent but exempt from tax items primarily used in schools and by children, except baseballs and baseball equipment.

Toilet preparations: Exempt from 20 per cent retail tax baby oils, powders and lotions and toilet preparations used in barber and beauty shops.

Tires for toys, lawn mowers, etc: Exempt from five cents a pound tax where not more than 20 inches in diameter.

Transportation: Exempt fishing boat trips from tax on transportation of persons. Extend the tax on property to include transportation of oil by barge or tanker by shippers who transported their own oil.

Wagering: Impose a 10 per cent tax on that part of the gross receipts of persons taking wagers on which they assume the risk of profit or loss, and impose an occupational tax of $50 a year on persons accepting wagers or operating a handbook or lottery, with penalties.

Capital Gains Tax

Rates: Apply the 12.5 per cent increase in individual income tax liability to the alternative tax on capital gains of individuals and corporations.

Residence: Recognize the gain on sale of residence (including cooperative apartments) only to the extent the proceeds exceed the cost of a new residence purchased within one year before or after sale of the old residence, and give the new residence the same basis as the old. Effective, Jan. 1, 1951.

Livestock: Extend capital gain treatment to livestock held by taxpayers for draft, breeding or dairy purposes for 12 months or more, effective Jan. 1, 1951.

Coal royalties: Treat as capital gain instead of ordinary income. Effective Jan. 1, 1951.

Miscellaneous

Development of Mines: Treat expenditures incurred in the development of mines, after discovery of commercial quantities, as deferred expenses deductible ratably over the period mineral benefited is sold.

Educational Institutions: Exempt income derived from unrelated business activities or feeder corporations for years prior to 1951. (Such income was made taxable by Revenue Act of 1950.)

Family Partnerships: Recognize as a partner for tax purposes, a person owning a capital interest in a partnership in which capital was a material income-producing factor, whether or not such interest was derived by purchase or gift.

Insurance Companies: Continue for 1951 stop-gap legislation adopted in Revenue Act of 1950 for taxation of life-insurance companies.

Loopholes: Provide that in the case of closely held corporations, depreciable assets sold by stockholders to corporation should be considered non-capital assets and that gains from such sales be treated as ordinary income. Would apply to sales or exchanges made after May 3, 1951. Include in the term, collapsible corporation, a corporation which was organized to convert profits from sales of inventory and stock into capital gains. Permit only one surtax exemption, in the case of corporation split-ups, and only one minimum excess-profits tax credit to members of a controlled group of corporations. Require dealers in securities to clearly earmark securities upon purchase or acquisition as to whether they are held for investment or sale. Transfer from one account to another not recognized for tax purposes. Long-term losses to offset short-term gains in full, and long-term gains to offset short-term losses before reducing the long-term gains or losses by the 50 per cent limitation under present law. Include in the taxable estate of non-resident aliens United States government bonds issued on or after March 1, 1941, where decedent dies after date of enactment and such aliens are not engaged in trade or business in the United States.

Percentage depletion: Add following at rate of five per cent: sand, gravel, granite, marble, stone (including pumice, scoria and slate), brick and tile clay, shale, oyster and clam shell and asbestos; and the following at the rate of 15 per cent: borax, fuller's earth, refractory and fire clay, quartzite, perlite, diatomaceous earth, metallurgical and chemical grade limestone and tripoli. Increase the allowance for coal from five to 10 per cent. Remove the restriction which only allows the 15 per cent rate when it is obtained from brines and mixtures of brine.

Venture capital: Exempt from corporation income tax, venture capital companies which have as their principal purpose the supplying of capital to corporations engaged principally in developing or exploiting new inventions, improvements or new devices, processes or products, where income was distributed substantially to stockholders.

Withholding on dividends, royalties, and certain payments of interest to individuals: Impose a 20 per cent witholding tax on recipients. The latter would be credited for amounts withheld when they filed regular income tax returns. Exempt patronage dividends of cooperatives and amounts paid by mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, credit unions, cooperative banks and similar organizations, also royalty payments on mines, oil and gas wells, and interest on bonds and on overpayment of federal taxes.

Refund claims: Permit recipients to accumulate refund claims for a period of seven years for the first $2 witheld each year. The existing three-year statute would be applicable in the amount of claims in excess of $2 each year.

Form 1099 information returns: Require returns on payments of interest of $100 or more where withholding not applicable, and on payments of dividends and interest of $300 or more where witholding applicable and on all royalty payments.

Withholding on wages and salaries: Increase amount to be withheld from 18 per cent to 20 per cent necessary to collect additional taxes due resulting from imposition of defense tax.

More Than $7 Billion

Some of the provisions approved by the House would have reduced, rather than increased, specific revenues. But as the House approved HR 4473, it would have raised an additional $7.199 billion from all taxes.

HEARINGS

The House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 5 opened hearings on President Truman's "first package" multi-billion dollar tax program by taking details about the program from Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder.

As he spelled it out, the program would impose the highest tax rates in history on individual and corporation incomes and on a number of consumer goods, such as automobiles and home appliances. The individual income taxes, he said, should be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951.

Snyder, strongly supporting the President's "pay-as-we-go" plan, and the "two package" approach, confined his recommendations to the first phase of the tax program. For that program he set a minimum goal of $10.155 billion, a slightly higher figure than the rounded target the President projected in his message. He said the Treasury was not ready to make detailed recommendations for the second phase of the program.

Internal Revenue Commissioner George J. Schoeneman urged the Committee Feb. 6 to enact a withholding tax on interest and dividends as a major step to improve the government's tax enforcement program. He said such a tax alone would net the Treasury an additional $250 million a year. He estimated that from $1 billion to $1.5 billion in tax liabilities were, at that time, neither reported nor uncovered.

Frederick J. Lawton, Bureau of the Budget director, Feb. 8 questioned whether there was enough "flexibility" in the pending $71.5 billion budget to permit elimination of any big slice of expenditures.

Stabilizers Testify

Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, and Michael V. DiSalle, head of the Office of Price Stabilization, went before the Committee Feb. 14 to testify to the importance of higher taxes in controlling inflation.

Johnston urged speed and said "delay will eat at our economic strength." To stabilize the economy, he advocated a "drastic limitation" on non-defense spending plus:

Use of wage-price controls to help level off the cost of living; a "drastic boost in taxes so we can pay for defense as we go and siphon off excess purchasing power"; "more comprehensive" credit limitations; and "vast" multiplication of production and productive facilities to fill the "vital defense needs."

DiSalle said higher taxes were needed to curb inflation and raise revenue, but qualified his endorsement of new excise taxes. He argued that most excise taxes could not be absorbed by producers and would have to be passed on to consumers. He said price administration problems would be simpler if increased excises were imposed at the producing rather than the retail level. Also, he questioned whether corporation income taxes could all be absorbed.

Defers Action

After hearing DiSalle, the Committee went into a closed session, at which it decided to defer rush action on Mr. Truman's $10 billion "first package" tax increase until it had reviewed the entire tax revenue situation.

This decision opening the whole field of taxation to study stipulated that further testimony would include all recommendations on the President's program made, or due to be made, by Snyder, including the closing of loopholes, and all other proposals for additional revenue on which members of the Committee might desire information; and hearings would be completed on all suggestions before any decision was taken either on a "one-package" or a "two-package" program.

The Committee's Republicans, including Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.) and Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) interpreted the decision on procedure as barring a "quickie" $10 billion tax boost. Reed said he had served notice of intention to call Snyder back for questioning on proposals for the "second package." Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) said the Committee "will do the job just as expeditiously as we can."

The Committee decision on procedure drew from President Truman Feb. 15 the response that the Committee's delay on his "quickie" boost was endangering the Administration's anti - inflationary program. He said he still thought his plan was right.

Previously, Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee had advised Snyder Feb. 10 that a majority of his own group was opposed to the "two-package" increase, and Doughton had commented that it wouldn't do any good if the House passed two bills as the President wanted only to have the Senate lump them into one.

New Hearings Basis

As sessions resumed under the Feb. 14 procedures agreement, some 260 persons had asked to be heard.

The National Grange's legislative counsel, J. T. Sanders, Feb. 15 endorsed the Administration's "pay as we go" tax program, declaring that all groups including agriculture "must willingly meet any necessary sacrifice." He also endorsed the proposal to tax retained earnings of cooperatives. Paul D. Seghers, legislative chairman of the Federal Tax Forum, proposed a higher excess-profits tax, with graduated rates, as a substitute for the increase in regular rates proposed by the Administration.

Arthur A. Elder, who outlined the American Federation of Labor's position Feb. 16, called the proposed excise rates "discriminatory and unnecessary" and suggested, instead, that income-splitting advantages for married couples, which allowed them to pay lower tax rates, ought to be eliminated, as a revenue-raising device. He said $2.5 billion could be raised this way. While he endorsed the recommended increases in individual and corporation income rates, he said special credits ought to be granted persons with "sub-standard income below $2,000."

The chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau's alcohol tax unit, Carroll E. Mealey, told the Committee Feb. 19 that his "revenuers" could cope with any moonshining or bootlegging that might result from the proposed increase in liquor excises, though he admitted some difficulty might be encountered in the South.

Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers, Feb. 20 recommended a $4 billion reduction in income-tax obligations of persons in low income brackets and elimination of old and proposed new excises on beer, cigarettes, transportation and household appliances. Declaring that 45 per cent of the low and middle income families were receiving less than a living wage, Nixon said the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce were "seeking to take food from hungry families in order to preserve big incomes, big profits and big estates."

Small Business Hurt

Many small business enterprises, in the face of increasing taxes, mounting materials shortages and financing difficulties, were close to ruin, George J. Burger, vice-president of the National Federation of Independent Business, told the Committee Feb. 20. Further tax increases on corporations making $25,000 or under, to the 33 per cent level sought in the Administration's defense tax program, "may push them over the brink to complete disaster," the NFIB spokesman said. He advocated no further taxes on small and independent businesses; or while raising taxes on such firms, either permit tax deductions for plant expansions or im-

provement, permit greater retention of earnings for reserves, or eliminate double taxation of dividends, perhaps with some ceiling attached.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Feb. 21 testified that taxes should be raised $16 billion or $17 billion but that it should be done without new excises and mostly from higher income sources.

Willford I. King, chairman of the Commitee for Constitutional Government, told the legislators that all taxes on corporations ought to be abolished and that a maximum individual income-tax rate of 45 per cent should be adopted. He said defense should be financed by "a comprehensive system of excise taxes."

Robert P. Boylan, representing the New York Cotton Exchange, and John C. White, counsel for the American Cotton Shippers Association, criticized the Administration's proposed stiffening of the capital gains tax. They said speculation was necessary to make the cotton marketing system effective and "we will not get it if the Treasury proposals are accepted."

Calvin K. Snyder, representing the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Feb. 22 registered his organization's opposition to the proposed increase in the capital gains tax from 25 per cent to 37.5 per cent and urged the Committee instead to relax the treatment of certain home sales. The NAREB spokesman suggested that when a taxpayer sells a home he should not be required to pay tax on any profit from the sale if, within 12 months following the sale, he buys another house.

Seeks Termination Date

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, endorsed the President's proposed two-package "pay as we go" tax program, but he condemned the Treasury Department's price - pegging of government securities. Kline opposed any increase in the federal levy on gasoline but suggested a 3.5 per cent tax on electrical energy sold by publicly - owned systems, cooperatives and non-profit corporations for domestic or commercial use as well as "a definite termination date" for all emergency taxation measures.

Clarence D. Laylin of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce proposed that Congress place primary reliance on excise taxes to achieve a balanced budget. If, however, individual income taxes were necessary, he stated, a "defense tax" should be imposed at a uniform rate on net incomes after deductions for taxes in effect. No further corporation taxes should be imposed, Laylin added.

L. Shirley Tark, spokesman for the Illinois Bankers Association, recommended that building and loan associations be taxed on all amounts distributed as dividends, on the same basis as commercial and savings banks, but Oscar R. Kreutz, for the National Savings and Loan League called this proposal "unfair" and said its adoption would disrupt home mortgage financing.

Opposes Bond Tax

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri warned the Committee Feb. 26 that the proposed imposition of federal taxes on state and municipal bonds would force New York City to cut back, if not abandon, many essential public improvements. State Controller J. Raymond McGovern declared New York state also faced the same prospect. Spokesmen for the states of Pensylvania, Florida, North Carolina, Iowa and Maine were recorded similarly in opposition to the tax. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh testified against the proposal for the Conference of Mayors.

Earl E. Hagerman, speaking for the Association of Ohio Municipalities, took a different tack Feb. 27 in opposing taxation of local bonds. He said the Administration's proposal might be intended as a step toward federal control over local financing of schools and the like. Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the American Municipal Association, said adoption of the proposal would make borrowing by small communities almost impossible. Other witnesses, including Mayors Walter Savage, of Dallas, Tex., W. Cooper Green of Birmingham, Ala., and Herbert Barnett, of Enid, Okla., expressed strong opposition to the proposal.

Feb. 28, Ralph W. Button, spokesman for the National Retail Dry Goods Association urged the Committee to wrap all the year's proposed tax increases into a single bill and, in that bill, set the tax rate on corporations no higher than a maximum 50 per cent.

Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., was the lead-off witness as the Committee plunged March 1 into the long-standing controversy over taxation of the cooperative organizations. Voorhis denied these organizations enjoyed unfair tax advantage and said they were being attacked through "political means to eliminate competition of a most fundamentally democratic and typically American type of business organization".

Voorhis, a former Democratic Representative from California, contended March 1 that earnings of cooperatives were not profits and did not legally belong to them; thus they could not be taxed except as income to members. Voorhis' argument was that corporations as such would not have to pay taxes if they gave all their profits back to customers instead of distributing them to stockholders.

Walter Scott, representing the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, expressed the view March 1 that there is no essential difference between a cooperative and the ordinary business corporation. Since they compete and deal in the same commodities, they should be taxed alike, according to Scott's argument. He pointed out that corporations pay taxes on earnings while their stockholders pay further taxes on their dividends.

Charles A. Jackson, a director of the National Tax Equality Association, March 2 urged taxation of all exempted co-operative income and said the government would, thereby, raise more than $1 billion in new revenue. Joseph J. O'Connell Jr., also of the NTEA, contended exclusion of patronage dividends from taxable income of co-ops was inconsistent with other federal policies.

Heard as defenders of co-op exemptions were Charles W. Holman of the National Milk Producers Federation, D. W. Brooks of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and Fred Heinkel of the Missouri Farmers Association.

On Minerals

Mineral producers March 5 urged the Committee to oppose the Administration's plan to cut percentage depletion allowances. Practically all witnesses not only wanted the allowances continued but said more liberal treatment was needed. Those testifying were James W. Haley, secretary of the National Coal Association; M. D. Harbaugh, vice president of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association; Langbourne Williams, president of the Freeport Sulphur Company; Fred O. Davis, vice president of the Potash Company of America, and Donald A. Callahan, vice president of the American Mining Congress.

On March 6, S. A. Swensrud, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, said "the depletion allowance has become as much a part of oil production as the rotary rig." Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, declared the principle has become so "valuable as an incentive to the search for oil that I shouldn't be surprised some day to hear the Russians claim they invented it."

The existing allowance — 27.5 per cent of the gross return from a well, but not more than half the net income plus a portion of drilling and development costs — was deductible by well owners from their incomes before figuring taxes, as a recompense for the disposal of an irreplaceable capital asset and to encourage search for new sources of supply. Smaller deductions were allowed producers of other minerals. Among those supporting continuation of the allowances were: O. C. Bailey, chairman of the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission; Chairman R. B. Anderson, Texas State Board of Education; W. H. Geis, California petroleum engineer; Lt. Gen. Ernest O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission and former Oklahoma Congressman Wesley E. Disney (D).

A broad retail sales tax was proposed March 7 by the National Committee on Fair Emergency Excise Taxation. The suggested tax would have covered all commodities except food, medicine, rents, alcohol, tobacco and gasoline. No specific rate was proposed. Those presenting the plan for the NCFEET were Louis Ruthenburg, head of Servel, Inc.; Leon Henderson, wartime head of the Office of Price Administration; Wilson Wyatt, former federal housing expediter; and Arde Bulova.

On Tobacco

A drop of 20 per cent in consumption of cigarettes, if the seven-cents-a-pack tax were increased to 10 cents was predicted March 9 by William C. Clay, counsel for the Burley Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Association. He said the tobacco industry "could not possibly make a living out of the price paid for pipe and roll-your-own mixtures."

John M. Berry, vice - president of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, said the proposed tax would give the government three-and-a-third times as much from each acre of tobacco as the grower receives. Thomas Pepper, representing the Farmers Federation of Asheville, N. C., said tobacco already was taxed "beyond a safe margin for continued stability in long-range production planning." Other witnesses who opposed increase were W. D. Green, spokesman for the Middle Tennessee Burley Tobacco Growers, R. H. Proctor of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, Maury A. Hubbard of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation and P. N. Taylor, president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau.

Representatives of the liquor industry March 12 warned the Committee to get set for a wave of moonshining and bootlegging if it heeded the request for new taxes on whiskey, beer and wine.

Asks Reduction

Guy C. Shearer, chairman of the Kentucky Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, urged that the tax on whiskey be cut to $6 a gallon instead of raised to $12. He said the "tax on whiskey is greater than the tax on any other luxury item." Other witnesses denied that alcoholic beverages were a luxury. Clinton M. Hester of the United States Brewers Foundation called beer "an essential food" necessary to public and military morale. Greyton H. Taylor, chairman of the Wine Conference of America, said flatly that "wine is not a luxury" while Lawrence H. Eldredge, of the Pennsylvania Alcoholic Beverage Study, Inc., said whiskey was used with some regularity by a majority of all adult Americans. H. Clyde Reeves, Kentucky Revenue Commissioner and Ralph T. Heymsfeld, spokesman for Schenley Industries, Inc., also testified in opposition to the taxes.

The Administration-sought boost in auto taxes was attacked March 13 by A. E. Barit, chairman of the taxation committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Stuart G. Tipton, general counsel of the Air Transport Association, and Edgar S. Idol, speaking for the American Trucking Association, urged rejection of the proposal to double the existing 1.5 cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline. Charles E. Oakes, president of Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, spoke against a further increase in corporate income taxes or for special power to pass them on to the consumer if the taxes were to be raised.

Manufacturers of home appliances protested March 14 against the proposed higher excise taxes on a broadened list of their products. Vacuum cleaner men said the Treasury was trying to put a tax on cleanliness, sewing machine makers said a tax on their products would be a tax on clothing, and food freezer men said frozen meals stored in rural freeze lockers would be invaluable in case of an atomic attack.

The witness list included G. C. Nussy, of the White Sewing Machine Co., Walter Wendler, assistant sales manager, Amana Refrigeration, Inc. Thomas F. Kelly, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association and Walter F. Muhlbach, president of the Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers.

Rowland Jones, president of the American Retail Federation, said his organization was willing to accept a retail sales tax as an emergency levy that had "few if any exemptions."

Benjamin C. Sigal, representing the International Union of Electrical Workers-CIO, protested increases in selected excise taxes on such items as radios, cars and gasoline. The proposed increase in radio and television set taxes was criticized by Robert C. Sprague, president of Sprague Electric Co., Mort Farr, president of the National Appliance and Radio Dealers Association, and Ralph W. Hardy, of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Hearings Conclude

The Committee March 19 wound up six weeks of public hearings on the Administration's requested $10 billion boost in the nation's taxes. Most of the final day's witnesses were members of Congress, who protested against revenue-raising proposals Secretary Snyder advanced Feb. 5.

Members from Southwestern States objected to the suggestion that the 27.5 per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas production be cut to 15 per cent. Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the change would result in less revenue, and would "jeopardize our oil supply for the defense effort and our petroleum-propelled civilian economy." Appearing with Monroney were Rep. Toby Morris (D Okla.), and Texas Reps. Ed Gossett, O. C. Fisher. Tom Pickett, and Omar Burleson, all Democrats.

Rep. Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) and Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) also opposed the allowance slash. Malone, moreover, contended allowance on metallic minerals should be raised from 15 to 27.5 per cent.

Sens. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) and Willis Smith (D N.C.) urged the Committee to reject the proposed increase in cigarette taxes.

Protests against the Treasury Department's plan to raise wine taxes were lodged by Reps. Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) and Leroy Johnson (R Calif.). Johnson and Rep. Walt Horan (R Wash.) also opposed the Administration request for a tax levy on interest from future issues of state and municipal bonds.

Rep Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) said non-military spending should first be reduced, the standard work week increased to 48 hours, for the double purpose of increasing production and providing a broader tax base at existing rates, and all tax "loopholes" closed.

Study of Bill

With hearings out of the way, the Committee started a section-by-section study of the tax bill in closed sessions.

On April 1, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told the Committee only $10 billion in additional taxes would be needed in 1951 and that further taxes could be postponed until January, 1952.

By April 2, however, Snyder was still more optimistic. He told a news conference that if Congress voted a $10 billion tax increase, and if defense costs didn't rise unexpectedly, the Administration might not have to ask for more revenue in 1952.

The Secretary explained that the new fiscal picture was based on the prospect of a budget surplus at the end of the 1951 fiscal year and the good chance that the fiscal 1952 budget would be balanced.

He attributed the brighter outlook to greater-than-anticipated tax collections and smaller-than-anticipated expenditures. Instead of a $2.7 billion deficit at the end of fiscal 1951, as was originally thought probable, he said a $3 billion surplus was expected.

Committee Decisions

After lengthy consideration, the Committee started voting on provisions of the tax bill April 30. Some decisions were revised repeatedly, but as the results of each day's voting were made public, the reduced tax bill began to take shape.

The Committee finished its long work of revision June 14. In a nutshell, the Committee's final bill called for increases approximating $2,847,000,000 in individual income taxes, $2,855,000,000 in corporate income levies and excess-profits taxes, $1,252,000,000 in increased excise taxes, including a new tax on gambling and $245 million in miscellaneous provisions, including the closing of some tax "loopholes," the broadening of others, and technical changes in existing revenue procedures.

Report

By a vote of 19 to 6, the Ways and Means Committee June 15 approved the completed draft. It was introduced as a bill (HR 4473) the same day by Chairman Doughton. Four Republicans joined the 15 Democrats in voting to send the bill to the House floor. All 10 Republicans, nevertheless, joined June 18 in signing the minority report criticizing the measure as far short of ideal.

The ballot was not made public, but an unofficial tally indicated:

For the bill: Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.), A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.), Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Cecil R. King (D Calif.), Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.), J. M. Combs (D Tex.), Hale Boggs (D La.), Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), Walter K. Granger (D Utah), Burr P. Harrison (D Va.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.), Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), Hal Holmes (R Wash.) and John W. Byrnes (R Wis.).

Against the bill: Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa.).

The Republicans got the jump on the Committee's majority by making public June 18 their minority dissent. The majority report backing the bill was filed June 19.

Presenting arguments which for the most part they later reiterated on the floor, the Republicans demanded an immediate 10 per cent cut in non-military spending and elimination of all non-essential expenditures by the armed forces. "The Truman Administration is under the false illusion that pay-as-we-go means only a one-way street of ever-increasing expenditures paved with higher taxes," the minority declared.

The majority report defended the tax bill as proper and necessary. It would increase the over-all tax revenue from individuals by 31.4 per cent over the amount which would have been due under the pre-Korean tax laws and increase corporate taxes 57.9 per cent over the same level. (This included the Revenue Act and the Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950.)

Rules Commitee Clearance

The House Rules Commitee June 19 cleared the revenue bill for House floor action under the "closed rule" procedure barring any floor amendments by individual members. Provision was made for one motion to recommit.

FLOOR ACTION

The bill would have reached the floor June 20, but it was Calendar Wednesday and House members refused — on a standing vote, 72-138 to dispense with the regular procedure and clear the decks for the tax measure. The motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday received a majority but fell short of the two-thirds vote it required.

However, the House did make its decision on the Rules Committee "closed rule" — accepting it by a single vote. There was, first, a 98 to 98 (standing vote) tie on the no-amendment plan, but Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), temporary Speaker, cast the deciding vote in favor of the proposal.

Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Commitee June 21 opened debate on the bill. He endorsed the proposed tax increase as urgently needed to finance the nation's defense program. But he told his colleagues: "I consider it unlikely that we shall be able to increase substantially the yield of the federal tax system beyond what is included in the present bill. . .Higher tax rates on individuals or corporations or excises would be exceedingly burdensome and difficult to impose."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), the senior Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, described the measure as "a bill to authorize the bureaucrats to turn the taxpayers' pockets inside out." If enacted, he said, it would fulfill the dream of the "hard core of the Socialist planners within the Truman Administration." He demanded that the Administration cut back its spending program to keep the nation solvent.

Republicans in general condemned the bill as unbalanced and unnecessarily large. They centered their criticism on the individual and corporation tax increases. Inflation, waste, and lack of individual incentive would be the only results, they warned.

Demands Spending Cuts

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R. Mass.) urged that tax increases be curtailed until the Administration cut "non-defense expenditures to the bone and hold(s) military expenditures to essentials. . . (Then) no increases in taxes will be necessary." He also urged that tax increases be withheld until the appropriations for the next fiscal year were known.

Warning that the huge tax bill would cause "real suffering," Simpson, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said the net effect of the bill would be inflationary. "The more we tax," he said, "the more (the Administration) will continue spending."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) said he never had encountered a tax bill "so unsatisfactory in so many particulars."

Democrats declared the tax bill necessary to the nation's defense program. They contended that the Committee had devised the most equitable bill possible. Although he agreed with Republicans that non-defense spending should be cut, Doughton urged passage to pay for the nation's expanding preparedness program.

Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) declared, "There will be no tax bill at all if we don't pass this one." Toby Morris (D Okla.) told the House that in view of large appropriations there was no way to escape increases in taxes unless there was deficit spending. Reminding House members of various foreign commitments, he declared "There is nothing left but to pay for these commitments and this must be done by raising taxes."

Recommittal Move Loses

Republican efforts to send the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee were blocked when a recommittal motion was defeated June 22 on a 171-220 roll-call vote.

Party lines were followed in general on the motion to recommit the bill. Only one Democrat, Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.), voted with 170 Republicans for recommittal. Against the motion were 205 Democrats, 14 Republicans and one independent.

The bill was then passed on roll-call vote, 233-160. (For voting, see page 540.)

On final passage of the bill, 36 Republicans and the one independent, Frazier Reams (Ohio), voted with 196 Democrats in support of the bill. Opposing it were 149 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

Senate

Summary — The Senate Finance Committee took testimony from more than 100 persons in hearings that lasted from June 27 through Aug. 16. Much of the testimony was similar to that given in the House. It took the group more than a month, after hearings closed, to agree on detailed revisions of the House-passed bill.

The Senate then debated the measure for nine days, revising it further.

SENATE'S PROVISIONS

As passed by the Senate, the bill would have increased annual taxes by $5.5 billion, compared with $7.2 billion for the original House-approved measure. Here were the major provisions of the Senate-passed bill.

Income Taxes

Corporations: Raise normal rate from 25 per cent to 27 per cent and surtax rate from 22 per cent to 25 per cent, giving a top bracket combined rate on normal and surtaxes of 52 per cent. Set ceiling of 17 per cent on amount that can be taken in excess profits. Retain average earnings credit for excess-profits tax at 85 per cent of the earnings in the three best years in the four-year period, 1946-49. Effective April 1, 1951.

Capital gains: Make no change in maximum capital gains tax rate of individuals or corporations.

Individuals: Increase by 11 per cent existing tax liabilities or by eight per cent on income after existing taxes, whichever were less; raise maximum effective rate limitation from 87 per cent to 88 per cent. Effective Nov. 1, 1951 and to terminate Dec. 31, 1953.

Single persons: Single persons who are heads of households will get one-fourth the benefits that married taxpayers had over single taxpayers from income splitting.

Tax Exempt Organizations

Cooperatives: Levy corporation tax on earnings not allocated or distributed to patron members. Require cooperatives to report payment or allocation of dividends which exceed $100.

Mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations: Impose corporation tax on earnings but allow deductions for losses on loans and amounts paid to depositors or credited to their accounts. Also provide for a minimum of 15 per cent of income to be set aside tax-free for reserves or a larger percentage set aside as long as total reserves, surplus and undivided profits did not exceed 10 per cent of the total deposits.

Educational institutions: Grant educational institutions until Dec. 31, 1955, to integrate unrelated business activities. Exempt income derived from feeder corporations for years prior to 1951 but extend tax on income from unrelated business to include those held by state or other government universities and colleges.

Excise Taxes

Distilled spirits: Increase tax from $9 to $10.50 a proof gallon and increase draw-back where used in food, medicine, etc., from $6 to $9.50 a gallon (decreasing net tax from $3 to $1.) Increase annual occupational tax for retail liquor dealers from $27.50 to $50, wholesale dealers from $110 to $200.

Beer: Increase from $8 to $9 a barrel. Increase annual occupational tax on wholesale dealers from $55 to $100.

Wine: Increase tax about 12.5 per cent.

Cigarettes: Increase from seven to eight cents tax on package of 20 cigarettes.

Tobacco: Decrease tax on snuff and fine-cut scrap plug and twist chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco from 18 cents a pound to 10 cents.

Gasoline: Increase tax from 1.5 cents to two cents a gallon.

Automobiles, motorcycles: Increase tax from seven to 10 per cent and remove tax on house trailers.

Automobile trucks, busses, and truck trailers and automotive parts and accessories: Increase tax from five to eight per cent.

Appliances (electric, gas and oil): Make no change in rates but broaden to include: Garbage disposal units, exhaust blowers, certain belt - driven fans, clothes driers, door chimes, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, floor polishers and waxers, food choppers and grinders, hedge trimmers, ice cream freezers, mangles, motion or still picture projectors, pants pressers, power lawn mowers, electric sheets and spreads.

Tires for toys, etc.: Exempt from five-cents-a-pound tax tires less than 20 inches in diameter.

Sporting goods: Increase tax from 10 to 15 per cent but exempt fishing equipment, children's sleds, and sporting goods used primarily by schools and children.

Photographic apparatus and film: Reduce tax on apparatus from 25 to 15 per cent, retain 15 per cent tax on film and provide that tax on colored film is not to exceed that on black and white film.

Electrical energy: Repeal tax entirely.

Pens and pencils: Impose 10 per cent manufacturers tax on fountain and ball-point pens and mechanical pencils.

Communication, navigation and detection radio: Exempt from tax type used in commercial, military or marine installations when sold to U.S. for government use.

Mechanical lighters: Impose a 10 per cent manufacturers tax.

Toilet preparations: Exempt from 20 per cent retail tax baby oils, powders and lotions and preparations used in barber and beauty shops.

Domestic telegraph, cable, and radio messages: Reduce tax from 25 to 15 per cent.

Long-distance telephone calls: Exempt from 25 per cent tax calls made by members of armed services from combat zones.

Transportation: Exempt fishing boat trips from tax on transportation of persons and exempt amounts charged for transportation by vessels making intermediate stops in U.S., Canada, or Mexico if passengers were not discharged or picked up. Exempt from tax on transportation of property charges made for removal of earth, or other excavated material.

Admissions: Exempt benefit performances if proceeds went to churches, educational organizations which maintain regular faculties, curricula and student bodies, charitable organizations which were supported wholly or in part by government of state or any political subdivision or supported by contributions, non-profit community supported symphony orchestras or operas, National Guard organizations, reserve officers' organizations, veterans organizations, police or fire departments—providing admissions to benefits were not for motion pictures, wrestling or boxing matches, carnivals, rodeos or circuses with paid professionals or athletic contests (unless proceeds of such events went to elementary or secondary schools). Exempt athletic games if proceeds were donated to crippled children's hospitals.

Free admissions: Exempt from tax and in case of admissions at reduced rates apply the tax only to amount actually paid.

Samples: Exempt miniature samples of beauty preparations.

Wagering: Impose 10 per cent tax on wagers placed with bookmakers and lottery operators and annual occupational tax of $50 on persons accepting such wagers, and impose penalties.

Miscellaneous

Withholding on dividends, interest, and royalties: Require no withholding.

Surtax exemption and minimum excess-profits tax credit of related corporations: Make available to each member of a group or chain of related corporations the $25,000 corporate surtax exemption and the $25,000 minimum credit under the excess-profits tax.

Insurance companies: Substitute new formula for stop-gap legislation adopted in Revenue Act of 1950 which did not substantially change income-tax liability.

Collapsible corporations: Deny capital gains treatment to sale, exchange or retirement of stock to corporations formed principally for a single, short-termed enterprise and then abolished.

Residence: Relieve from tax a gain from sale of residence if gain were used for purchase of another residence within one year after sale or if gain used in building new residence within 18 months after sale.

Depletion allowances: Extend five per cent rate to sand, gravel, slate, stone, brick and tile clay, shale, oyster shell, clam shell, granite, marble, sodium choloride, and, if from brine wells, calcium chloride, magnesium and potassium chloride and bromine. Extend 10 per cent rate to borax, fuller's earth, tripoli, refractory and fire clay, quartzite, perlite, diatomoceous earth and metallurgical and chemical grade limestones, calcium and magnesium carbonates, coal and asbestos. Extend 15 per cent rate to garnet and aplite.

Family partnerships: Recognize for tax purposes, a person owning a capital interest in a partnership in which capital was a material income - producing factor, whether or not such interest were derived by purchase or gift. Effective Dec. 31, 1938.

Coal royalties: Treat as capital gains instead of ordinary income.

Venture capital: Exempt from corporation income tax, venture companies which had as their principal purpose supplying capital to corporations principally engaged in development or exploitation of inventions, improvements or new processes or products if income were distributed substantially to stockholders.

Withholding on wages and salaries: Authorize additional withholding of wages if employer and employee agreed to it.

Sale of land with unharvested crops: Provide that capital gains treatment rather than income treatment be applied to sale of land with unharvested crops.

Joint or separate returns: Provide that married individual income taxpayers who elected to file separate returns might choose to file joint returns at any time within the period of the statute of limitations. Provide that individuals using standard deduction might substitute or amend itemized deductions at any time within period of the statute of limitations.

Medical expenses: Remove five per cent limitation with regard to deductible medical expenses if taxpayer or wife were 65 years or over.

Corporate reorganization: Recognize for tax purposes the gain from the receipt of stock in corporate exchanges when a corporation established a new firm and distributed stock of new firm to stockholders of corporation.

Gains from sale of livestock: Provide that capital gains treatment be extended to livestock held for 12 months for breeding, draft or dairy purposes and to turkeys used for breeding purposes.

Expense allowances: Eliminate tax-free provision on expense allowances of President, Vice President, Speaker of House and Members of Congress.

Excess Profits (Structural)

Tax Relief: Provide excess-profits tax relief for new corporations, corporations suffering catastrophes and others needing special aid.

Mine exploration expenditures: Provide that with respect to expenditures made prior to development stage of mine, taxpayer might deduct exploration expenses up to $75,000 annually or defer up to $75,000 not deducted in current year and deduct amount ratably as minerals which were located as the result of exploration are sold.

HEARINGS

The Senate Finance Committee began consideration of the tax bill in a closed session June 27 which was followed by open hearings June 28.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, lead-off witness at the open hearings, urged that the $7.2 billion House tax bill be boosted by $3 billion — making it the $10 billion originally requested by President Truman.

Snyder, calling the House bill insufficient, said it threatened to put the Government in the red and add to inflationary pressures. He suggested that the $3 billion increase be obtained from two areas — individual income taxes and selective excise taxes. He proposed a one-percentage - point increase in tax rates on individual income — an additional $1 on every $100.

On July 2 Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Director, told the Committee at least $10 billion should be raised in new revenue to achieve a pay-as-we-go program in financing the "billion - dollar - a - week mobilization program." Johnston said that without an adequate tax bill it would be "almost impossible" to keep prices and wages on an even keel.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said it might be hard to justify the big tax boost when the government had a $3 billion surplus in the fiscal year just ended June 30. Johnston predicted that the Federal Treasury would be on a $1 billion deficit basis in the first quarter of fiscal 1952.

Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, appeared July 3 to caution against lowering taxes on the prospect of a Korean settlement. He stated that a tax program "must be based, not upon the Korean fighting, but upon what we know to be the ultimate aims and present tactics of the Soviet Union."

Although Wilson endorsed a $10 billion tax hike, he added that such high tax rates could not be maintained in peacetime beyond 1955 without wrecking the nation's economy. The alternatives to heavy tax boosts, Wilson said, were borrowing or cutting the defense program. The first, he added, would expose the nation "to all the evils of inflation" and the second he termed "unthinkable."

3.5 Million Force

Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Defense Secretary, followed Wilson and declared it was essential to maintain 3.5 million men in the armed forces — regardless of when the Korean fighting ends.

Both John D. Small, Munitions Board Chairman, and W. J. McNeil, Assistant Defense Secretary, told the Committee July 3 that the nation could not be diverted from its defense program. McNeil estimated that from $2 to $3 billion will have to be added to the defense budget if the Korean war continued.

Charles R. Sligh, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' Tax Committeee, July 5 recommended a "broad consumption tax" rather than a corporation tax increase to balance the budget. The industry spokesman said the manufacturers' excise tax — levied against the amount of materials a firm produces — should be imposed on all products except food and should be collected at the manufacturers' level.

Dr. Willford I. King, representing the Committee for Constitutional Government, also approved increased excise taxes to meet federal spending needs. He said the House tax bill would destroy incentive, particularly in the higher income-tax brackets.

The Committee heard criticism of the taxing policy applied to American firms abroad. Mitchell B. Carroll, counsel for the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, told the Senators the U.S. levied taxes at U.S. rates against American companies operating abroad and allowed a credit for taxes paid in the foreign country. Carroll suggested that income of American firms abroad should be taxed only in the country in which it was earned.

Appearing July 5 was Louis J. Walinsky, of the Americans for Democratic Action, who favored high corporation and individual tax rates but opposed any excise tax increase. Harry Silverson, of the New York Lawyers Association, urged the group to permit taxpayers with earned income who were not covered by qualifying pension plans to create within certain limits self-operating pension funds through the purchase of special-type non-assignable U.S. Government bonds.

Support Sales Tax

A federal retail sales tax — rather than a manufacturers' excise tax—was urged by representatives of retail trade groups July 6. The plan was supported by John F. Lebor of the American Retail Federation, Ralph W. Button of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and M. L. Seidman of the New York Board of Trade. Committee members were somewhat less hostile to the federal retail sales tax proposal than they had been to the manufacturers' excise tax proposal. However, Tom Connally (D Tex.) accused the witnesses of transferring taxation from themseves to consumers.

Angus McDonald, representing the National Farmers Union, opposed the retail sales tax and suggested Congress increase tax rates in the upper income brackets, increase corporate taxes and concentrate on closing tax loopholes.

Other witnesses appearing July 6 were Milton Young, a New York tax attorney, and David W. Herrmann of the National Association of Shoe Chain Stores. Both opposed limiting related corporations to a single surtax exemption and excess-profits-tax credit. Thomas N. Tarleau of the National Retail Furniture Association asked the Senators to provide relief for businesses that paid corporation income taxes on the installment basis.

Robert A. Gilbert of the Committee of Investors of America, Inc., testifying on capital gains provisions, protested the tax burden imposed by the House bill.

On July 9, Senators heard Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, (1937-38) offer sharp criticism of the House tax bill. Magill, chairman of the Committee on Federal Tax Policy, said the bill would promote, rather than retard inflation and said it was aimed at middle and upper income groups.

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau president, said July 9 that a tax hike was a better way of combatting inflation than wage and price controls. Russ Nixon of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America urged that taxes on lower income groups be eased.

Small Business Relief

Jules Eshner, of Smaller Business of America, urged the Committee to provide relief for small businesses under the Excess Profits Tax Act and to hit larger business firms harder through higher corporation income taxes.

Fifteen witnesses appeared July 10. Favoring federal retail sales tax were J. Cameron Thomson, representing the Committee for Economic Development; Benjamin Javits, president of Independent Investors, Inc., and William Jackman, president of Investors League, Inc.

For Industry

Industry spokesmen July 12 asked Congress to retain — in some cases, increase — the depletion allowances.

James W. Haley, National Coal Association spokesman, and John D. Jillson, secretary of the Anthracite Institute, both urged that the coal allowance be increased above 10 per cent. W. N. Engelback of the Ruberoid Company said the depletion allowance for asbestos should be increased from five to 15 per cent. W. P. Hamblen, who spoke for the operators dredging fossil shell from the Gulf of Mexico, said the five per cent allowance for that industry was too small.

Urging that the five per cent depletion allowance granted for slate in the House Bill be retained, W. F. Bronkie, representing slate producers in six states, testified July 12. However, A. C. Ford of the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corp., urged that the slate used in the manufacture of lightweight aggregates be granted a 15 per cent allowance.

Thomas N. Tarleau, representing the Builder and Owner Coordinating Committee, Inc., asked the group to reject a House provision to limit related corporations to one corporate tax exemption and a single excess-profits tax return.

J. Rutledge Hill, of the National Sand and Gravel Association asked that depletion allowances be increased July 13. Others requesting a 15 per cent depletion allowance were Lloyd P. Webre, president of the United Salt Corp.; Horace C. Krause, president of the Columbia Quarry Company of St. Louis, Mo.; Fred C. Fernald of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., for an allowance on a newly - produced mineral , wollastonite; and Russell Rarey, of the National Crushed Stone Association.

Also testifying on percentage depletion were Charles E. Brady of the National Industrial Sand Association; B. V. Hedrick of the Gravel and Sand Company of Salisbury, N.J.; E. J. Grassman of the Georgia Kaolin Company, Elizabeth, N.J.; and Dr. Charles A. Stockes of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

For Labor

Another labor organization asked July 16 for a $10 billion tax boost. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, representing the CIO, proposed that half this amount come from corporation taxes, that $2.5 billion from ending the split income provision, and another $2.5 billion from an additional tax hike on individual incomes. He urged the Committee to reject any excise tax hikes or sales taxes. The CIO spokesman also urged the Senators to exempt from the 12.5 increase taxable income of $1,000 or less.

Arthur Schutzer appeared for the American Labor Party and termed the House bill a "bipartisan tax measure now threatening the American people." He recommended lower income taxes on individuals and an increase of $7 billion in corporation taxes.

Charles C. Hertwig of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute told the group that most of the defense money needs could be met without tax increases. He added that production could maintain a better rate if not retarded by overtaxation. A spokesman for the Associated General Contractors of America, George C Koss, asked the group to eliminate "undue hardship" on contractors by permitting them to treat as a net operating loss the difference between replacement cost of heavy equipment and the original cost.

Calvin K. Snyder, representing the National Association of Real Estate Boards, favored the House provision that exempts home owners from the capital gains tax when they sell their home and buy another within a year.

A. R. Kaiser of Sears, Roebuck Company urged the group to make adjustments in the taxing methods used for employees retiring who chose to take their share of the retiring fund in stock.

Merrill Griswold of the American Research and Development Corp., proposed an amendment to encourage the formation of venture-capital investment pools. Mrs. Enid H. Griswold, representing the National Economic Council, Inc., protested against the House bill. She termed the tax increases as "unnecessary" and "a threat to the economic structure of our country."

For Insurance Firms

Five insurance company spokesmen appeared July 17 and objected to the existing method of taxing life insurance companies.

A plan to tax the companies through a 6.5 per cent levy on net income investment was proposed by Claris Adams who represented the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America. The plan was endorsed by three other representatives: John A. Lloyd, Union Central Life Insurance Co.; Cecil Woods, Volunteer State Life Insurance Co., and Albert Linton, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Objecting to the plan was Edward J. Schmuck of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. Schmuck said the flat levy would be unfair to companies that did not have any excess of net investment income after they met requirements for reserves. He suggested a modification of the existing system to provide a tax reduction of up to 50 per cent for those companies which needed all their investment income for reserves.

For Other Groups

The National Grange went on record July 18 supporting the $10 billion tax plan. Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom told the Committee the boost was justified to put the defense program on a pay-as-you-go basis. He supported the Treasury's proposal of a four percentage point hike in each bracket.

Senators were asked not to change the special tax benefits provided for the mining industry. The request came from Henry B. Fernald of the American Mining Congress who said the Administration's recommendation of lowering depletion allowances would weaken incentive to produce vital defense minerals.

Lee P. Miller of the American Bankers Association and H. H. Cooley of the Virginia Bankers Association both appeared in opposition to the 20 per cent withholding on the income from dividends and interest on corporate bonds.

Also appearing July 18 was Horace Russell, U.S. Savings and Loan League, who opposed the taxation of savings and mutual savings institutions. Hubert M. Rhodes of the Credit Union National Association, Inc., proposed retention of the tax-exemptions of credit unions.

Co-op Taxation

Three witnesses appeared July 19 to urge the group to end what they called unfair discrimination by exempting cooperatives from taxation. R. C. Booth of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, testified that unless competing farm co-ops were taxed, they would drive private firms out of business.

The National Tax Equality Association was represented by Garner M. Lester, president, and Prof. O. Glenn Saxon of Yale University. Saxon advocated levies on co-op patronage dividends, which were distributed to members in cash or merchandise.

Carl D. Loos of Chicago, appearing for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, offered figures which showed, he said, that co-ops had not been able to take over an increasing share of farm marketing because of their tax exemption.

Ralph E. Burgess, New York, representing the National Tax Equality Association, told the Committee the U.S. could get $1,180,000,000 in additional revenue ($264,000,000 from co-ops) by taxing organizations now exempt.

Burgess' estimate was disputed by a Treasury representative, Thomas Leahy. He said the government estimate of such revenue was $70,000,000 a year and that if only the undistributed earnings of co-ops were taxed, the yield would be $25.000,000. Still a third estimate came from C. Emory Glander, Columbus, Ohio, attorney, representing the National Tax Equality Association. His estimate was $21,100,000 annually if the co-ops' patronage refunds were included in the tax base.

Donald P. Lloyd, Salt Lake City, appearing for the Cooperative Food Distributors of America, urged the committee not to remove tax advantages given the wholesale grocery cooperatives movement because wholesale cooperatives, he said, were the salvation of small retailer grocers in competing with the big chains.

Cripple Co-ops?

Charles W. Holman, Washington, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, told the Senators those "who ostensibly advocate tax equality" actually "have as their direct objective crippling and annihilating farmer cooperatives."

Jerry Voorhis, Chicago, executive secretary of the Cooperative League of America, testified that patronage refunds, in whatever form paid, were not the property of the cooperative but of the patron and could not in justice be taxed against the cooperative.

A Washington attorney, Joseph O'Connell, Jr., also representing the National Tax Equality Association, told the Committee that what co-ops call "savings" actually are the same as corporation profits. But Wilfrid E. Rumble, St. Paul, an attorney, contended that no income in the true sense was produced by a co-op's transactions. He represented the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.

As hearings continued July 23, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said Congress need not hike taxes because the budget for the current year "can be balanced without additional revenue." And the Council of State Chambers of Commerce denounced the House-passed $7.2 billion tax increase proposal as the "worst of its kind in the history of the country."

The council's views were set forth by Clarence D. Laylin, Columbus, Ohio, chairman of the taxation section of the Council's federal finance committee. The U.S. Chamber's position was outlined by Ellsworth C. Alvord, chairman of the organization's federal finance committee.

Ship Owners, Railroads

Appearing as vice president of the Association of American Ship Owners, former Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) asked for consideration of a tax relief provision for unsubsidized shipping companies.

A spokesman for the nation's railroads told the Committee July 24 that provisions in the pending tax increase might make it impossible for railroads to meet expanding defense demands. J. Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said unlike other industries "railroads do not have the same freedom to discontinue or curtail operations, even though they be unprofitable."

Fort said raising the corporate tax rate from 47 to 52 per cent as advocated would seriously impair ability of railroads to obtain new freight cars and other facilities required for the defense program.

Protests against the new tax status on multiple or related corporations came from J. Stanley Halperin, New York City, appearing for the Women's Apparel Chains Association, and B. N. Burnstine, Washington, speaking for the National Association of Credit Jewelers. Halperin asked that the higher tax rates for affiliated corporations apply only when they are an "artificial, unbusinesslike enterprise." Burnstine said that new provisions would boost taxes as much as 122 per cent for two stores in his association with less than $25,000 profits each.

Frank S. Boice, representing the National Live Stock Tax Committee, proposed an amendment on tax treatment of sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes.

Walter R. Truland, speaking for the Governmental Affairs Committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association, July 26, called the excess-profits tax law "a serious deterrent to the national defense production effort."

Credits Inadequate?

John B. Poole, representing the Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, said July 27 that tax credits granted under existing laws were inadequate. He added that "some reasonable return" on investment should be available as a credit before the excess-profits tax applied.

A spokesman for the National Association of Investment Companies, Fred W. Morrison, said existing tax laws were forcing investment companies to distribute all their capital

gains to share-holders. He said such action which tended to influence the investment policy of the companies, was taken because the capital gains, if retained by the companies, would be subject to a higher — a 25 per cent — tax.

On Beverage Taxes

On July 30 the Committee received testimony from witnesses on the proposed excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. Benjamin Josephs of the National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Lawrence H. Eldredge of Pennsylvania Alcoholic Beverage Study, Inc., Ralph T. Heymsfeld, Distilled Spirits Institute, and Edward Hock of the Alcohol Control Board, Newark, N.J., all said a tax increase on liquor would promote illegal sales.

Clinton M. Hester of the U.S. Brewers Foundation, said the point of diminishing returns had been reached in taxes on beer. Fred Sweet, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, International Union, said any rise in liquor costs would tend to reduce the need for thousands of employees in hotels, restaurants and taverns.

John Caffey of the Wine Conference of America told the group that wine sales had dropped, the Department of Agriculture had predicted a record grape crop, and the wine industry could not stand any tax hike. Emmett McGinn, National Licensed Beverage Association, told the group that tavern owners were hard hit by rising liquor prices caused by taxes. Consumers bought for home consumption, he said. Frank K. Sims, Alcohol Beverage Control Board, Charlotte, N.C., said that the states received considerable revenue from liquor taxes but this would decline if taxes pushed liquor costs upward.

Norman Feldman of the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America said estimates of additional revenue from increased liquor taxes were erroneous because they were based on the early months of the Korean war when wholesalers and retailers, anticipating shortages, stockpiled. Harry L. Lourie, National Association of Alcohol Beverage Importers, also protested the proposed tax increase.

Auto Industry

The automobile industry July 31 advocated a general manufacturers excise tax on everything except food to replace proposed tax increases on a selected list of items. A. E. Barit, chairman of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, suggested the manufacturers tax be set at five per cent and that taxes already in excess of five per cent be rolled back to that level—including the existing seven per cent auto tax. The House raised this to 10 per cent.

Earl Raymond of the Trailercoach Manufacturers Association, and Hal McPherson of McPherson, Inc., both opposed the excise tax on trailer coaches.

H. L. Bollum, American Transit Association, Charles C. Freed, National Automobile Dealers Association, and Charles C. Collins, American Automobile Association, opposed any increases in excise taxes on automobiles and automotive parts.

Edgar S. Idol of the American Trucking Association, said there was no justification for the House increases in excises affecting trucks. House proposals included raising the five per cent excise tax on trucks and accessories to eight per cent, a one-half cent a gallon hike in the gasoline tax and a new two cent levy on diesel fuel used in highway vehicles.

Counsel for the National Federation of American Shipping, A. U. Krebs, asked the Senators to reject a new tax proposed in the House bill applied to oil companies which transported their product in their own tankers.

John J. Canelli of the National Bowling Council opposed an increase in the excises taxes on bowling alleys.

A representative of the private electric power industry urged Congressmen Aug. 1, to impose a corporation income tax on publicly owned utilities. Charles E. Oakes of the Edison Electric Institute estimated revenue of $107 million from such a levy and said "tax discrimination" threatened the existence of private companies. John H. Hessey of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners urged the levying of an excise tax — paid by the consumer in electric bills — rather than an increase of the corporate rate on regulated utilities.

Alan W. Crowell of the Flint Lighter Manufacturers Group opposed the new 20 per cent excise tax on mechanical lighters.

Also appearing Aug. 1 was Edward Ingraham of the Clock Manufacturers Association of America, who asked for the repeal of excise taxes on clocks and non-jeweled watches. J. R. Poteat of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association urged extension of the excise tax base to cover furniture, rugs, china and many other household items.

A spokesman for the Vacuum Cleaners Manufacturers Association, Thomas F. Kelly, voiced approval of the House's rejection of a 25 per cent excise tax on vacuum cleaners. The Treasury had backed such a proposal. Mort Farr of the National Appliance and Radio Dealers Association asked the Committee not to raise the tax on television sets to 25 per cent as the Treasury requested.

Non-Profit Groups

On Aug. 2 George A. Sloan, chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Opera Company, asked the Committee to endorse the House action which exempted non-profit organizations such as opera companies from the admissions tax. A similar request came from Floyd G. Blair of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society. However Abram Myers of the Council of Motion Pictures Organizations opposed the removal of the admissions tax on non-profit, charitable and religious groups.

Two witnesses Aug. 2 criticized the admissions tax. Mrs. Helen Thompson of the American Symphony Orchestra Association, sought exemption from the tax for small orchestras, and Bligh A. Dodds of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, requested that the tax on state and county fairs admissions be ended.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and J. C. Lanier of the National Tobacco Tax Research Council, Inc., said the tax load on the cigar industry was too heavy and that an increase would be "ruinous." Edward J. Regensberg, representing the Cigar Manufacturers Association, urged the Committee to follow House action and reject a $25 million annual increase in cigar taxes, proposed by the Treasury.

Also appearing on Aug. 2 was Robert C. Sprague of the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association who asked the group not to raise the 10 per cent excise tax on TV sets. Ralph W. Hardy of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters asked that the 10 per cent levy be taken off.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) requested that the 10 per cent excise tax imposed on electric shavers be removed. Removal of the excise tax on radio equipment used for commu-

nication, navigation and detection was urged by Leo G. Horney of the Bendix Radio Division of the Bendix Aviation Corp.

Urges Sales Tax

Louis Ruthenburg, spokesman for the National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, urged adoption of an emergency federal retail sales tax to replace the existing excise tax on selected items. He argued that a retail sales tax would be more effective in combatting inflation.

James V. Carmichael, representing the Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers Association, Inc., asked the Committee to reject a House provision extending the 20 per cent excise tax to all types of fountain pens, ball point pens and mechanical pencils. Thomas F. McMains, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., sought reduction from the 25 per cent excise tax on telegraph messages to 10 per cent. John J. Wicker, Jr., of the American Mutual Alliance protested against previous testimony which inferred that mutual fire and casualty insurance firms paid no tax.

Senators were asked to approve a House provision exempting ballrooms from the 20 per cent cabaret tax on refreshments sold at the establishments. The request came from J. A. Osherman of the National Ballroom Operators Association.

Rewriting Begins

That testimony ended the regular hearings on the tax bill. More than six weeks had been devoted to the measure. An extensive job of rewriting the House bill, behind closed doors, then began.

The Committee paused briefly Aug. 15 and 16 to hear testimony from Senators who were not members of the group.

On Aug. 15 Pat McCarran (D Nev.) asked the group to delete the gambling tax provision passed by the House. It applied to both legal and illegal gambling and McCarran protested that the proposed 10 per cent federal tax on legal gambling would seriously cut revenues in Nevada.

Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) protested against a proposed $1.50 a gallon increase in whiskey taxes and asked that those on chewing, plug and twist tobacco be reduced. Underwood and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) both favored an increase from five to 10 per cent in the depletion allowance for coal and limestone.

Sen. Holland and George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Aug. 15 opposed a Treasury recommendation on the taxation of cigars.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) appeared Aug. 16 to urge provisions aimed at gamblers.

Committee

The Finance Committee started a long series of votes on provisions of the bill Aug. 21. Most of the decisions were made public on a day-to-day basis. There was much revision and backtracking before the final version of the bill was agreed on. One of the major changes made by the Senate Committee was the addition of a lengthy section of excess-profits tax relief provisions designed to benefit new corporations, those suffering catastrophes, and others needing special aid.

The Committee formally reported the bill Sept. 18. Of the total amount — $5.506 billion — to be raised by the bill, $2.367 billion would come from individual incomes; $2.060 billion from corporations, $1.275 billion from excise taxes, and $150 million from new levies on tax-exempt organizations. Other miscellaneous changes resulted in a loss of $224 million.

Meanwhile, President Truman sent a letter Sept. 20 to Vice President Alben W. Barkley renewing his request for a $10 billion tax bill. The federal government was already heavily in the red for this fiscal year, the President stated, and individual and corporation incomes were running at such high rates that they could stand greater tax boosts than the Senate bill proposed.

The President was critical of certain loopholes which, he said, were put in the bill to aid special interest groups.

FLOOR ACTION

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee and manager of the bill on the floor, opened debate Sept. 19. He told Members he was "convinced that we have already reached the point of diminishing returns, so far as the income tax is concerned, and that any further revenue to be raised must come from an entirely new form of taxation."

The Senate Sept. 19 adopted all Committee amendments en bloc on voice vote. It was agreed, however, that any Member might request that any amendment be opened to further changes.

Opponents said the bill would not produce enought revenue to balance the budget and termed it an invitation to inflation.

A leader of the opposition group, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Oct. 20 that in addition to aiding the inflationary spiral, "the money that the tax bill does raise is distributed unfairly." In his critical denouncement of the measure, Humphrey said it was defective in three respects: Reductions made by the Committee below House figures went mainly to corporations "whose swollen profits are ample proof that they are able to pay the additional taxes imposed by the House"; too many loopholes, and the bill extended "unwarranted tax privileges and opened up new loopholes which will be available to relatively few people at the expense of the many."

Spending Estimate Disputed

Humphrey added that even the higher House bill would not be sufficient to balance the budget. He estimated spending for fiscal 1952 would exceed $70 billion. George said the figure was "wholly wrong" but Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said Humphrey's estimate was a conservative one.

Humphrey said amendments he would propose to increase the amount of revenue would not "bankrupt anyone." His position "in a nutshell", he added, was that "people with three yachts can get along with two and people with four Cadillacs can get along with three."

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) defending the bill Sept. 20, said persons with incomes of $5,000 and less received 56.2 per cent of the national income and paid 37.02 per cent of the income taxes under present laws. He said the House bill would require them to pay 37.13 per cent of the income levies and the Senate Committee bill would require them to pay 37.32 per cent.

Issue-by-issue voting began after four days of bitter debate on the bill. The Senate voted Sept. 24, 60-19, on roll call, to tax the earnings of mutual savings and savings and loan banks at corporation rates. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) offered an amendment to meet criticism of the plan and the Senate accepted it Sept. 22, 41-28, on roll call. The amendment provided a minimum of 15 per cent of income to be set aside tax-free for reserves or a larger percentage set aside as long as total reserves, surplus and undivided profits did not ex-

ceed 10 per cent of the total deposits. (For voting, see Page 533.)

Before the final vote on this issue, the Senate accepted an amendment by Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) to permit the firms to deduct from gross income amounts they paid to any mutual fund set up by state law in repayment of a loan made before Sept. 1, 1951. The amendment was expected to yield $140 million to $150 million in new revenue.

Two critics of the amendments, Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), argued that banking legislation should not be written on the Senate floor. George became aroused when Lehman, who previously said he favored a higher tax bill, opposed the bank levy. The Georgian said the New Yorkers favored higher taxes only if they do not "come out of the swollen profits of great New York institutions." He added that "it is time someone said New York and one or two other states should not be permitted to make the tax policies of the U.S."

Sees Savings Destroyed

Lehman warned that taxation of mutual savings would eventually destroy them and called the measure a definite "step backward."

During debate Sept. 24, William E. Jenner (R Ind.) spoke out against any increase in taxes. He said he was opposed to voting any more tax dollars to an Administration "throwing away our hard-won earnings with utter recklessness." While admitting that the Finance Committee undoubtedly put together the best bill it could, Jenner stated "I must oppose a good tax bill as vigorously as I would oppose a bad tax bill."

Before the Senate agreed by voice vote Sept. 24 to accept the Committee's plan for taxing cooperatives on earnings that were not distributed or allocated to patron members, John J. Williams (R Del.) led an unsuccessful fight to get acceptance of a substitute. Under his amendment cooperatives with assets over $100,000 would have been required to allocate one - half of their earnings by means of two-year certificates to be tax exempt and distribute the remainder in cash or merchandise or pay tax on it. The Senate rejected this, 7-72.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the Williams amendment "although probably not intended to do so, would be the first move toward destroying federations of cooperatives."

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by George which allowed the cooperatives until the 15th day of the ninth month, rather than the third month, after the fiscal year began to make their distributions or rebates.

Excess-Profits Fight

The Administration-supported drive for stiffer excess-profits taxes and fewer relief provisions was decisively defeated Sept. 25. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who led the drive, severely criticized the Committee's provision dealing with excess profits. He added that the new relief provisions should not be added "until all the evidence was in."

The Senate Sept. 25 reaffirmed its earlier approval of the Committee's excess-profits section on a 70-15 roll-call vote. The section contained a series of provisions granting relief for various types of corporations under the excess-profits tax. Generally, each was designed to meet a special problem of a single corporation.

O'Mahoney suffered another defeat when the Senate accepted, 62-20, the Committee amendment concerning excess-profits tax credit. The House reduced from 85 per cent to 75 per cent the average base period net income which might be used in computing excess-profits tax credit. The Senate Committee retained the base at 85 per cent. O'Mahoney argued that profits were running at the highest rate since World War II and corporations could well afford to pay more.

During the debate, George lashed out at both O'Mahoney and the Administration. He criticized Administration spending, taxing and control policies, and accused President Truman of remaining silent on efforts to economize yet calling for more and more taxes.

Another proposal by O'Mahoney to eliminate a section providing special relief for corporations suffering catastrophies, was rejected Sept. 25 by voice vote.

On Sept. 26 another Member advocating more revenue in taxes—Lehman—was defeated, 33-54, when he offered an amendment making corporation tax rates retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951. The Senate sustained the Committee in setting April 1, 1951, as the effective date.

Lehman declared this was not the time for "mollycoddling" and said the April 1 date was a special "favor" to corporations. He estimated that his proposal would have raised $500 million in additional revenue.

Defeat Douglas Amendment

In another action Sept. 26, the Senate defeated, 15-70, an amendment by Douglas to subject corporation dividends and interest on corporate bonds to a 20 per cent withholding tax. The Senate Committee had eliminated this provision from the House bill.

The Senate Sept. 26 also defeated, 36-50, a proposal by Robert C. Hendrikson (R N.J.) which would have allowed up to $1,440 a year of pensions, retirement or annuity payments to be excluded from taxes on gross income.

Defeated, 16-72, was an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to eliminate the section granting capital gains treatment to coal royalties. Humphrey lost, 27-58, in his attempt to delete a provision easing taxes on certain types of family partnerships.

The Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Flanders to tax the savings of mutual savings banks derived from life insurance business under the special formula applicable to life insurance companies instead of at regular corporation rates.

Another amendment adopted by voice vote on Sept. 26 was a proposal, sponsored by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) to extend tax relief benefits to individuals sustaining property losses through flood and other disasters.

On Sept. 27, Williams won acceptance, 77-11, of an amendment to eliminate the tax-free provision on the expense allowances of the President, the Vice President, Speaker of the House and Members of Congress. Williams offered his amendment the day before and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) proposed a change in it which would increase the salaries of both Senators and Representatives from $15,000 to $22,500. But Bridges withdrew his modification and offered a motion to table the Williams amendment. The Senate rejected this, 34-45.

Effective in 1953

As finally accepted, the Williams amendment would become effective Jan. 3, 1953. Originally, the date was set at Nov. 1, 1951. Williams said that "as a matter of principle, there should not be any special tax-exempt group in this country."

Defeated Sept. 27 was an amendment by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to exempt from taxes the first $1,500 of retirement, annuity or pension paid to retired government employees. It lost on an 18-70 roll call.

On a standing vote, the Senate refused to accept a proposal by Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) to allow an income tax deduction for medical expenses.

In his first effort to gain acceptance of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee recommendations, Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) was defeated, 29-49. He proposed to eliminate the 10 per cent excise tax on gambling activities and substitute in one package the tax proposals drafted by the Crime Committee.

Before final passage Sept. 28, Senate action on numerous amendments included:

Rejected, 26-53, an amendment by Douglas to increase the capital gains tax from 25 per cent to 28 per cent.

Defeated, 15 - 62, an attempt by Humphrey to revise the individual income bracket to eliminate the benefits derived from income splitting.

Defeated by voice votes a series of amendments by Kefauver to incorporate the tax recommendations of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

Rejected, 9-71, an amendment by Humphrey to reduce certain depletion allowances.

Accepted by voice vote an amendment by Jenner to bar denial of social security funds to states allowing public inspection of such funds.

Accepted, 52-22, an amendment by Blair Moody (D Mich.) to eliminate excise tax on washing machines and vacuum cleaners.

The Senate completed action on the bill at a long Sept. 28 session after reaching an agreement late Sept. 27 to limit debate. In all, the Senate disposed of more than 60 proposed amendments, agreeing to or rejecting nearly 40 of them on Sept. 28.

After defeating repeated efforts to increase the tax yield, the Senate Sept. 28 passed on a 57-19 roll call, the Revenue Act of 1951. Democrats voted for the bill, 38-5. Republicans favored it, 19-14. (For voting, see chart, p. 535.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) (Modified by Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) —Provide for mutual savings banks and building and loan associations a minimum of 15 per cent of income to be set aside tax-free for reserves or a larger percentage set aside as long as total reserves, surplus and undivided profits do not exceed 10 per cent of total deposits. Roll-call vote, 41-28.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) — Include any legally constituted fund within the meaning of mutual savings banks. Voice.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) — Allow cooperatives until the 15th day of the ninth month after the end of the fiscal year to make distributions or rebates of allocations of earnings. Voice.

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.)— Provide that any increase in a firm's production capacity as a result of additional facilites begun and continued during the base period, shall be deemed an increase in capacity in existence on the last day of the base period. Voice.

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) — Provide that a railroad lessor corporation may file consolidated return with its railroad lessee corporation without regard to payment of lessor's taxes by lessee. Voice.

Flanders — Include life - insurance departments of mutual savings banks in the term "life insurance company," for taxation purposes. Voice.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) — Provide for treatment of casualty loss by individuals on same basis as capital loss with respect to carry-over privilege for tax purposes. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Set tax on smoking tobacco at 10 cents a pound. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Eliminate tax-free provision on the expense allowances of the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and Members of Congress. Roll call, 77-11.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Exempt from income tax for prior taxable years any institution for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, modified by Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) to include eleemosynary corporations. Voice.

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) — Grant a 15 per cent depletion allowance for garnet. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Extend provision granting income tax exemption to family of man who loses his life in service, to include irrevocable trusts. Voice.

Robertson — Exempt from excise tax miniature samples of beauty preparations. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Exempt athletic events from admissions tax if proceeds are donated to a hospital for crippled children. Voice.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Eliminate from excise tax children's sleds measuring less than 60 inches. Voice.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Provide for clarification purposes a substitute formula for determining taxpayer's average base-period net income. Voice.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)— Waive interest on certain tax deficiencies on retroactive awards to corporations for transporting mail. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.)—Provide a 10 per cent depletion allowance for calcium and magnesium carbonates. Voice.

Moody — Eliminate Committee amendment placing excise tax on washing machines and vaccuum cleaners. Roll call, 52-22.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Exempt from tax on unrelated trade or business the publication of educational books by a college press. Voice.

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — Require annual net-worth statements by individuals receiving gross income of more than $2,500 a year from illegal business. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Exempt from excise tax electric, gas or oil appliances of the industrial type. Voice.

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.)— Refund tax paid on certain liquors lost during 1951 floods. Voice.

George — Reljeve from penalty tax, funds of holding companies seized and held by the government. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) — Bar denial of social security funds to states allowing public inspection of such funds. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Include bauxite in list of strategic materials. Voice.

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) — Amend Renegotiation Act to extend until Oct. 1, 1951, the period in which corporations may file claims for renegotiation rebates. Voice.

Connally — Grant educational institutions until Dec. 31, 1953, to integrate publishing activities. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Exempt building and loan associations from taxation. Voice vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Provide that cooperatives having in excess of $100,000 assets be required to allocate one-half of their earnings by means of two - year certificates to be tax exempt (or five-year certificates in the case of producer co-ops) and distribute the remainder in cash or merchandise or pay tax on it. Roll call, 7-72.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)— Eliminate section which provides that where tax-exempt bonds are held by dealers mainly for sale, the dealer may treat such bonds as tax-exempt provided the interest on them is included in excess-profits tax net income. Roll call, 22-65.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)— Make corporation taxes retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951. Roll call, 33-54.

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.)— Exempt from income tax the first $1,440 of retirement income. Roll call, 36-50.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Subject corporation dividends and interest to 20 per cent withholding tax. Roll call, 15-70.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Eliminate section granting capital gains treatment to coal royalties. Roll call, 16-72.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)— Eliminate family partnership provision. Roll call, 27-58.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) — Exempt from taxes the first $1,500 of retirement, annuity or pension pay to retired government employees. Roll call, 18-70.

Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) — Allow income tax deduction for medical expenses. Standing.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Eliminate 10 per cent excise tax on gambling activities and substitute the tax recommendations of the Senate Crime Committee. Roll call, 29-49.

Humphrey — Require corporations creating new concerns and dividing stock among own stockholders to operate new firms for at least three years during which time sale or exchange of stock shall be treated at earned income tax rates rather than capital gains tax rates. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Levy a two per cent tax on pari-mutuel race track wagers and a 20 per cent withholding tax on winnings. Standing.

Humphrey — Reduce depletion allowances for metal mines to five per cent and for sulphur, oil and gas to 15 per cent. Roll call, 9-71.

Humphrey — Reduce depletion allowance for oil and gas to 22.5 per cent. Voice.

Humphrey — Eliminate section which adds new items to depletion allowance list and section which increases allowances on other items. Voice.

Douglas — Eliminate from depletion allowances clam and oyster shells. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) — Include chickens in definition of livestock for capital gains treatment. Voice.

Williams — Eliminate section which extends capital gains treatment to livestock industry. Voice.

Long — Eliminate turkeys from definition of livestock for capital gains treatment. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Provide for a 20 per cent withholding tax on patronage dividends which are allocated to patrons but not distributed in cash. Voice.

Douglas — Increase capital gains tax from 25 per cent to 28 per cent. Roll call, 26-53.

Humphrey — Revise tax brackets for individual income to eliminate benefits derived from income splitting. Roll call, 15-62.

Douglas — Limit to $25 a day deduction for room and board and prohibit deduction for such items as liquor and gratuities as business expenses. Standing.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Allow deductions up to $5,000 for single persons and $10,000 for persons with dependents for medical expenses which exceed five per cent of income. Voice.

Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.)—Bar deductions of business expenses incurred in illegal wagering. Voice.

Kefauver — Require preservation of records by individuals for seven years after the time of transactions to which they relate. Standing.

Kefauver — Require legal wagering houses to record net gains and losses and require illegal wagering houses to keep detailed records showing wagering transactions, and provide for inspection of records, with penalty for failure to comply of $10,000 fine or imprisonment of two years. Voice.

Kefauver — Eliminate section providing 10 per cent excise tax on illegal activities and $50 occupational tax. Standing.

Johnston — Provide that U. S. bonds be half tax-exempt. Voice.

Ecton — Extend date in which release of life interest or life estate can be made from Jan. 1, 1951 to enactment date of Revenue Act of 1951. Voice.

Conference

Senate members were appointed to a joint House-Senate conference to reconcile differences in the two bills. In the group, which began meeting Oct. 3, were Sens. Walter F. George, (D Ga.) Tom Connally (D Tex.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio); and Reps. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur Mills (D Ark.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) and Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.).

After a series of closed meetings, the conference group agreed on a bill to increase taxes $5.75 billion. The conference bill, in general, followed more closely provisions of the Senate-passed bill than it did the the House-approved version. (See Provisions, p. 409.)

HOUSE REJECTS BILL

An unusual combine of Republicans and Administration Democrats Oct. 16 blocked House approval of the conference version.

In debate, the two groups cited difference reasons for their opposition. The Republicans said their votes were a protest against Administration spending. Reed, spokesman for the group, said there should be no tax increase until the Administration reduced expenditures. He called the measure "excessive taxation without justification." He added that it would promote inflation, increase prices, reduce incentive and impose an unfair burden on the lower-income groups.

Some of the Democrats described their opposition as a protest against what they called an unfair and inadequate bill. Most said they wanted a measure that would yield more revenue through higher tax rates on the upper-income brackets and corporations.

Stating that the bill had been "butchered" in conference, Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) said, "I do not object quite so much to butchering if everybody gets a fair cut of the hog. But when a favored few get all the ham and pork chops, and the rest of the people get just plain old sow belly, at least the people are entitled to know what they are swallowing."

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) said the bill "soaks the common people but permits the corporations to escape their fair share of taxes."

Objections were raised against the Jenner amendment which barred denial of federal aid to states allowing public inspection of social security funds.

Recommittal Loses

Reed moved to send the bill back to conference. His motion lost on voice vote.

Then, on what was expected to be a routine vote to approve the bill, the surprise combine of Republicans and Democrats voted the measure down, 157-204, on roll-call vote. Opposing the bill were 139 Republicans and 65 Democrats. Supporting it were 122 Democrats and 34 Republicans.

Doughton then moved to ask the Senate for a new conference to rework the rejected bill. His motion carried on voice vote. The Senate agreed Oct. 17 on voice vote to call a new conference.

Second Conference

The second conference (the committee members were the same) made a few minor changes in the bill Oct. 17. The estimated revenue yield was reduced to $5.691 billion. The changes were:

Individual income taxes: Provide for increase of 11 per cent rather than 11.5 per cent on first $2,000 of income after deductions and personal exemptions. (In all other brackets the increase was still 11.75 per cent of existing tax liability or nine per cent after taxes.)

Capital gains: Increase maximum rate on long-term capital gains for individuals and corporations from 25 per cent to 26 per cent. Effective Jan. 1, 1952.

Corporation Income (Excess Profits): Change effective date of the cutback of the average earnings credit under the excess-profits tax (85 per cent to 83 per cent) from Jan. 1, 1952, to July 1, 1951.

Excise taxes: Exempt children's ice and roller skates from 15 per cent excise tax. Levy 10 per cent excise tax on electric garbage disposal units.

Mutuals, cooperatives: Exempt rural electrification cooperatives and certain mutual insurance companies from a provision requiring informational tax returns on patronage dividends and other such distributions.

Coal, timber: End holding period for coal mining when coal is actually mined but end holding period for timber when lease was entered into. (Existing law ended holding period for coal and timber when lease was entered into; first conference report ended period when coal was mined or timber cut.)

Coal royalties: Provide for ordinary income tax treatment of royalties rather than capital gains treatment in assessing penalty taxes for excesive accumulations by personal holding companies.

Employee payments: Provide that section granting capital gains treatment to lump-sum payments received at retirement upon the release of rights to future profits of the employer be restricted to cases where the employee was entitled to such profits either for the duration of his life or for at least five years after retirement.

Loss carryovers: Provide that section allowing three-year carry-over for net operating losses for years 1948 and 1949 be changed to include 1947 for new companies (those formed after Jan. 1, 1946).

Final Action

The revised version sped through the Senate without debate Oct. 18. Passage, by voice vote, came after a brief explanation of the changes by George.

A move by Langer for a roll-call vote was unsuccessful. Both Langer and Dirksen announced their opposition to the bill.

Administration leaders in the House were able to round up enough Democratic votes to insure acceptance of the second conference report Oct. 19. Of the 65 Democrats who voted against the report Oct. 16, 25 switched their votes to favor the Oct. 19 report. Republican opposition, however, waivered only slightly. Three Republicans switched their votes.

The vote was 185-160, with 147 Democrats, 37 Republicans and one independent voting for passage. Opposed were 34 Democrats and 126 Republicans. This completed Congressional action.

Tax Bill Signed

President Truman signed the $5.691 billion tax bill Oct. 20 but criticized the measure as inadequate and unfair.

Mr. Truman said he signed the bill "because we badly need these revenues to help pay for the strong defenses we are building." However he added that the measure would not yield enough revenue to maintain a pay-as-we-go defense program.

The President attacked what he called "unfortunate features" of the bill and served notice that he would urge Congress to close loopholes in the bill in 1952. He criticized certain capital gains provisions, family partnerships, depletion allowances on certain minerals and the Jenner amendment. The latter barred denial of federal social security aid to states that permitted inspection of relief funds.

Group Stands

Summary — The Administration's 1951 tax revision program won the support of most organizations on one

point or another while evoking attacks from these same organizations on other points.

Of course, one organization's meat frequently was another's poison. Or in tax terms, each of the many contending economic interest groups in the nation felt that others enjoyed unfair "loopholes" and were not being taxed equitably or enough.

Business groups tended to favor heavier emphasis than did the Administration on increases bearing more on lower - income groups and to resist Administration ideas on closing "loopholes" of advantage to their industries. And they sought to substitute general, uniform - rate sales taxes on either the retail or "manufacturer-last processor" level for the existing excise taxes and for the increased excises sought.

Labor groups tended to back "loophole" closing, preferred the House version of income tax-rate increase to that proposed by Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, sided with the Administration generally on corporate taxes when not going beyond Administration proposals, and opposed both Administration excise ideas and business' sales tax plans.

Farm groups split on various tax issues more than did labor or business, with some farm groups lined up similarly to business groups and some to labor groups on various issues.

Pay-As-We-Go

Almost all the organizations which took stands on the overall questions involved in balancing the budget came out in favor of a pay-as-we-go policy, and most also used the tax measure as an opportunity to advocate cutting the expenditures budget.

Organizations favoring both policies included: American Bankers Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Retail Federation, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Committee for Constitutional Government, Committee on Federal Tax Policy, National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., National Grange, National Retail Dry Goods Association, and Southern States Industrial Council. The Advertising Council and the life insurance industry gave widespread advertising to these ideas.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, American Mining Congress, National Economic Council, National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., and National Small Business Men's Association also favored cutting appropriations. NSBMA opposed voting any new taxes until the budget was adopted and it was determined if existing taxes would yield enough.

Organizations like the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Americans for Democratic Action, and Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Inc., favored a pay-as-we-go plan, but did not see eye to eye with the business groups on possibilities of cutting the federal budget, partly because they supported many programs which presumably would fall under the cutting knife.

Corporate Taxation

The Administration asked that $3 billion of the $10 billion tax increases proposed come from increased corporate taxes — normal, surtax, and excess-profits.

Organizations which spoke up ranged in their stands all the way from those like the Committee for Constitutional Government, which sought out-right repeal of the corporate income and excess-profits taxes, through those which opposed the suggested increases or any corporate increases, to those which backed the Administration plan or went beyond it.

The National Association of Manufacturers wanted to keep the corporate rate unchanged, abolish excess-profits taxation, and add a temporary defense tax. Other organizations opposing an increase in the corporate rate included the Association of American Railroads, Committee on Federal Tax Policy, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, and National Economic Council.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Retail Federation, National Retail Dry Goods Association, and American Cotton Manufacturers Institute were willing to see combined corporation income and surtaxes as high as 50 per cent, up three per cent, but balked at Snyder's 55 per cent rate recommendation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, Americans for Democratic Action, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and National Association of Wholesalers' Inc., went along with the Administration, or, as in the CIO's case, beyond Snyder's suggested rate.

Organizations like the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., opposed increasing the rate on small business, or, if such an increase were to be made, asked for various deductions.

Excess-Profits Tax

The American Labor Party of New York, ADA, CIO (which went beyond Snyder's proposal), National Farmers Union and National Grange supported the Administration plan to raise excess - profits tax rates.

The American Bankers Association (which asked for more credits), American Cotton Manufacturers Institute (which suggested waiting for a year), American Farm Bureau Federation, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., Council of State Chambers of Commerce, NAM, and Television Broadcasters Taxation Committee opposed raising the excess-profits tax rates. The TV group also opposed raising the 62 per cent over-all ceiling on corporate taxes to the 70 per cent proposed.

Personal Income Tax

The Administration advocated raising personal income tax rates by four per cent of taxable income.

Generally, the labor groups wanted to exempt lower income groups from the increased rates or soften the effect there while increasing the rates for the wealthy. They fought the idea, mentioned and rejected by Snyder, that the individual $600 exemption be cut to $500.

The AFL proposed a credit for the lowest income group; CIO suggested that the lowest bracket be split for more progression in the rates, and United Electrical Workers (independent) sought increased exemptions and deductions for low-income groups. Also backing exemption of lower-income groups from the increases were the National Farmers Union, National Grange and ADA.

The Committee on Federal Tax Policy agreed with the labor groups that the individual exemption should not be cut to $500, NAM said such a step should be held in reserve, and the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Retail Dry Goods Association backed the cut.

NAM and other business groups favored putting the tax increase into effect by a special tax on the income remaining after present taxes, deductions and exemptions.

Selective Excises

Snyder suggested increases in the excise rates on selected commodities. These taxes would sop up excessive buying power with a resultant anti-inflationary effect and steer buying away from goods containing scarce materials, according to supporters of this approach.

Opposition to this plan came from labor groups which argued that this meant rationing the lower-income groups while those with more money could buy at will. Business opponents of this plan, especially those most affected by current and proposed excises, argued instead for general sales taxation of all commodities except food and medicine, and elimination of all excise taxes except on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

Some of these groups favored a broad sales tax on the manufacturers or last processors level, on ground this would be easiest to collect. Others said the manufacturers sales tax would lead to pyramiding as each handler would compute his margin on the tax, and urged a retailers sales tax instead. The labor groups opposed both retailers and manufacturers sales taxes, with hardest words for the latter. National Economic Council also opposed a general sales tax.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and National Retail Dry Goods Association were among backers of the selective plan. AFBF specifically opposed the general sales tax.

The manufacturers sales tax was supported by Committee for Constitutional Government, Committee on Federal Taxing Policy, and NAM.

The retail-level general sales tax was backed by the American Retail Federation, National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, Southern States Industrial Council, Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, National Association of Electrical Distributors, National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc., Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers and, if a general sales tax were decided upon, by NRDGA.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said either level would be acceptable. The Council of State Chambers of Commerce announced itself as split, with most of its state chambers backing the manufacturers level as the place to collect the tax. Independent Investors, Inc., backed the general idea without specifying the level.

On Specific Excise Hikes

While the battle was waged partly over general as opposed to specific excise taxation, many groups which make, sell or use commodities singled out by the federal revenue department spoke up in opposition to the proposed new or augmented taxes, or asked for reductions in existing taxes. Following are commodities and groups opposing more taxes on them:

New autos: — American Automobile Association, American Taxicab Association, Inc., Automobile Manufacturers Association, and National Automobile Dealers Association. The manufacturers group favored instead a broad tax program limited to the emergency. (American Farm Bureau Federation approved boosting the new-car tax but not that on replacement parts.)

Gasoline: AAA, AFBF, the taxi group, Air Transport Association of America, American Transit Association, American Trucking Associations, Inc., National Association of Motor Bus Operators, and National Grange.

Trailercoaches: Trailercoach Dealers National Association and Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association (opposed boosts; sought repeal).

Radio, television sets: National Association of Broadcasters, National Appliance and Radio Dealers Association, National Television Dealers' Association, and Radio - Television Manufacturers Association. The latter group also asked elimination of the tax on sets sold to the federal government or to be used for military, industrial and similar purposes.

Food freezers: Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association, Utah Poultry and Farmers Cooperative, and National Committee for Farm Production Supplies (composed of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and other groups).

Other hard goods — American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association (home washers, etc.), Vacuum Cleaners Manufacturers' Association (vacuum cleaners), Clock Manufacturers Association of America (clocks and watches), National Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers (commercial cooking equipment using gas, electricity or oil is taxed, but steam cookers are not, NAFEM said, and asked that all or no production tools be taxed).

Other Items

Other consumer-durables industries protested excises or excise increases on phonographs, sewing machines, silver - plated eating utensils, and watches.

The Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association and Sporting Goods Association asked that excises on children's sport goods be eliminated while keeping in effect the taxes on other sporting goods. National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry asked a cut in the present 20 per cent tax on ladies' purses. The Treasury proposal to extend the 20 per cent tax to certain shampoos brought opposition from the National Association of Retail Druggists, National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, and the Toilet Goods Association.

The Edison Electric Institute asked that public power systems be taxed like private systems. National Association of Railroad and Utility Commisioners of the U.S. asked that any additional tax on utilities be in excise form and be applied equally to public and private systems. American Farm Bureau Federation backed a three and one-third per cent electrical-energy tax to be levied on both privately and publicly owned systems. American Public Power Association opposed such a plan.

The National Bowling Council and the American Bowling Congress opposed the Treasury idea of a 20 per cent tax on use of bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables. National Ballroom Operators Association wanted ballrooms exempted from the cabaret tax. Symphony orchestra groups and the National Association of Concert Managers asked elimination or reduction of the admissions tax as applied to concerts. The League of New York Theatres asked that admissions to free radio and TV broadcasts be taxed.

Alcohol, Tobacco

In most of the lobbying on excise taxation, the fight over tax rates on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products was waged separately from that on other excises.

However, some labor advocates of cutting excises or at least not raising them asked for equal treatment for common-consumption goods and included cigarettes and beer in that category. Other groups, like NAM and the Committee on Federal Tax Poli-

cy, also opposed raising liquor and tobacco excises, feeling the limit had been reached.

The following groups opposed Treasury proposals for excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages. Some opposed increases on all types of such drinks; others opposed increases on the specific type they handle (wine, beer or liquor):

General — National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association, National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc., National Licensed Beverage Association, National Retail Liquor Package Store Association, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL); the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union of America (AFL), and International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America (CIO).

Wine — Wine Conference of America, Wine Institute of California, California Grape Growers Council, National Grape Cooperative Association, Inc., and Association of New York State Canners. The American Farm Bureau Federation would agree to some increase in wine taxes, but argued that the Treasury-proposed increase was too much.

Beer — U. S. Brewers Foundation, Small Brewers Assocation, and, National Beer Wholesalers Association of America.

Liquor — Distilled Spirits Institute, and, Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America.

In addition, relief from problems arising under the alcoholic beverage tax program was asked by the Ethanol Committee (drugs containing ethyl alcohol), Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association of the U.S., National Association of Retail Druggists, National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, and National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors.

Tobacco Tax Foes

Among organizations opposing the Treasury - backed boosts for excise taxes on tobacco products were state Farm Bureau Federations and Granges from the Carolinas, Kentucky and Virginia; tobacco growers cooperatives from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; the Bright Belt Warehouse Association, Inc., and the Burley Auction Warehouse Association.

Also, the National Tobacco Tax Research Council (all elements including cigarette manufacturers); Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, and Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tampa; National Association of Tobacco Distributors, National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., and Retail Tobacco Dealers of America.

Capital Gains

The Administration sought an increase from 25 per cent to 37.5 per cent in the capital gains tax rate, and also the requirement that to be eligible for taxation under this provision the property must be held for at least a year, instead of the existing six-months period.

Support for this came from the AFL, CIO (which went beyond Secretary Snyder and asked for a 50 per cent rate), Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Grange, Americans for Democratic Action, and, to some extent, American Farm Bureau Federation. The Farm Bureau backed the longer period, but also spoke up for legislation if need be to get capital gains recognition for sale of breeding livestock. The AFL and CIO also asked that the capital gains tax be applicable at the death of the owner.

Opposition to the proposals — coupled in most cases with suggestions that the rates be lowered and the holding period shortened — came from: American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, American Cotton Shippers Association, American Mining Congress, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Committee on Federal Tax Policy, Independent Investors, Investment Counsel Association of America (against the rate increase but took no stand on the holding period), and various stock and commodity exchanges.

National Association of Real Estate Boards and the CIO were among those favoring exempting home-owners from the capital gains tax to the extent that they profit by sale of their own home and then apply the profit to purchase of another home.

The National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., wanted capital gains rather than income treatment for the gains from sale of coal paid for by the ton as mined. The Council of State Chambers of Commerce opposed taxing as capital gain the gains from sale of business property, and asked that losses be recognized to the extent gains are taxed.

Estate, Gift Taxes

President Truman asked for amendment of the estate and gift taxes to close what he called "broad loopholes."

Such legislation was backed by the AFL, American Labor Party, ADA, CIO, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Grange, and United Electrical Workers.

Opponents included the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

Split-Income

Secretary Snyder suggested that Congress consider the effects of the 1948 provision permitting universal income - splitting between husband and wife for tax-computing purposes. Declaring that the provision would cause single persons to pay more under proposed income-tax rates than they paid during World War II, while married couples in middle-income brackets would pay less, he said that Treasury and Congressional committee staffs were considering changing the provision.

Among groups which backed the idea of eliminating or reducing the provision were the AFL, American Labor Party, Americans for Democratic Action, CIO, International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO), National Grange, and United Electrical Workers (independent).

Among opponents of changing the provision were the Committee on Federal Tax Policy and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

State, Local Bonds

One Treasury suggestion which elicited incidental support from a number of organizations also brought protests from dozens of state and local officials and their organizations. This was the suggestion that interest from securities issued in the future by state and local governments, and their agencies, be taxed by the federal government.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, CIO, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., and Americans for Democratic Action backed the plan.

But the Conference on State Defense, National Association of Housing Officials, American Public Power Association, National Association of County Officials, and many state and local legislative bodies and officials protested on constitutional grounds and because they said the plan would double the cost of floating their bonds while yielding the federal government very little revenue. Groups in the Conference on State Defense are the American Municipal Association, Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada, National Association of Attorneys General, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, and U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Withholding

Treasury proposals for requiring the withholding for tax purposes of part of the dividends, interest and royalty payments made by firms—as wages are now withheld by employers — brought mixed reactions.

The AFL, ADA, CIO and United Electrical Workers liked the idea. National Retail Dry Goods Association and American Cotton Manufacturers Institute approved it for dividends, but ACMI opposed it as applied to interest payments.

American Farm Bureau Federation and the Federation of Women Shareholders in American Business, Inc., opposed withholding on dividends (the latter group asked instead that stock options to corporate officials be taxed). American Bankers Association, and various state bankers associations, opposed withholding on interest.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, and the National Economic Council opposed withholding on either dividends or interest.

Various petroleum and other groups objected to withholding on royalties.

The Association of American Railroads asked that the plan be deferred.

Co-op Taxation

The fight over proposed changes in tax status of cooperative and mutual organizations was a thoroughly confused one in 1951.

It was confused partly because the Treasury Department made several suggestions, some of which were in the direction of rendering the co-ops more taxable, while the Department of Agriculture opposed such changes and the President issued statements which were interpreted by co-op supporters as opposing the changes.

It was confused also because farm organizations, the stoutest champions of the co-ops, reportedly differed among themselves as to whether they should support a proposed change which would tax the co-op on unallocated earnings. At the hearings, the farm spokesmen differed and those for at least one organization did not take a clear-cut stand on that issue.

While most of the thunder came out of the fight on the tax status of farm marketing and purchasing co-ops, the city consumer co-ops, mutual banks and insurance firms and savings and loan leagues were also seeking to avert changes in their tax status while private for-profit groups sought to end their so-called federal income tax-free status.

For Taxing

The following organizations were among those which, under the leadership of the National Tax Equality Association and National Associated Businessmen, sought to have co-ops and mutuals pay taxes on their income:

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Consumer Bankers Association (Morris Plan banks), Committee on Federal Tax Policy, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, Independent Livestock Marketing Association, Investors League, Inc., National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., National Federation of Independent Business, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Southern States Industrial Council, and U.S. Wholesale Grocers' Association.

State groups on this side of the issue included the North Carolina Oil Jobbers Association (if the co-ops processed or sold non - agricultural goods), North Carolina Association of Insurance Agents (speaking for 23 other state insurance agents associations as well), Illinois Bankers Association (and nine other state bankers associations), and the Pennsylvania Petroleum Association.

Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, Cooperative League, and National Grange were willing to concede that those earnings of a co-op which were neither distributed to the patrons in cash nor credited to the patrons on the organization's books could be taxed.

They, in company with the other backers of the co-op idea, fought against taxing the co-op for the difference between the co-op's income and its expense if that difference were given to the co-op patrons or credited to them.

Oppose Change

The CIO, Missouri Farmers Union, National Farmers Union, National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, and National Milk Producers Federation opposed any change in the co-op tax status. In fact, the Missouri group asked for additional exemption beyond that allowed to certain farm co-ops.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives attitude was variously reported by others at the hearings on the tax bill. The NCFC spokesmen, however, took no definite stand on the unallocated reserves issue.

NCFC, the Co-op League, the Milk Producers, and co-op leaders meeting in sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation (a study organization), joined in condemning a Senate Finance Committee proposal. The plan criticized was to add restrictions to existing ones on eligibility for co-op federal income tax exemption and make patronage refunds taxable against the co-ops except if paid in cash or in short-term interest-bearing notes. Big co-ops would lose their exemptions.

The National Farmers Union, bitterly opposed to the Senate Finance Committee decision, released a letter from President Truman referring to his party's campaign pledges and hoping that tax legislation as passed would be helpful to co-ops. The President's message did not directly comment on the Senate unit's plan. Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan attacked the Senate plan, which resembled a Treasury proposal, and called it an NTEA victory.

The CIO's opposition to change in the co-op tax status extended to changes in tax status of related earnings of other non-profit organizations. Other opponents of such changes with respect to their fields were: American Mutual Alliance (mutual fire insurance firms), National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, Cooperative Food Distributors of America (private for-profit grocery retailers who own non-profit wholesale firms), Credit Union National Association, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, National Savings and Loan League, and U.S. Savings and Loan League.

Depletion Allowances

The President's tax program included proposals to cut down on the so-called percentage depletion "loopholes" — allowance of deduction of a fixed percentage of gross income to cover depletion of underground mineral reserves with consequent tax-liability reduction.

In this he was backed in 1951 by such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union and National Grange; Co-operative League of the U.S.A. (members of which own oil wells); AFL, ADA, UE, and CIO (the latter asked for complete elimination).

But he was opposed on this score by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Mining Congress, and many minerals industry associations in those industries which have such allowances. In addition, a number of groups either asked for increases in the allowances their product enjoyed, or for allowances for mineral resources not under the provision already.

Oppose Depletion Cut

Among oil groups opposing decrease: American Petroleum Institute, American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, Greater Arizona, Inc. (state chamber of commerce), Independent Oil Producers and Landowners Association Tri-State (Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky), Independent Petroleum Association of America, Independent Natural Gas Association of America; and, Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association.

Also, National Petroleum Association, National Stripper Well Association, New Mexico Oil and Gas Association, New York State Oil Producers Association, Ohio Oil and Gas Association, Pennsylvania - Grade Crude-Oil Association, Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association, Texas State Board of Education (a state agency), Western Oil and Gas Association, and Western Petroleum Refiners Association.

Firms in the ball-clay, phosphate rock, potash, sulphur and vermiculite mining industries were among those that also opposed cuts in depletion allowances.

For More Allowances

The National Coal Association sought an increase in the coal allowance from five to 10 per cent. American Mining Congress sought increases generally. Lake Superior Iron Ore Association asked recognition of development costs and discovery as operating expense.

The National Sand and Gravel Association, National Lime Association (metallurgical and chemical grade limestone), National Crushed Stone Association, and Agricultural Limestone Institute, and firms which mine asbestos fiber, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, perlite and slate were among those which asked for inclusion of their products among those eligible for 15 per cent depletion.

LATE PRESSURES

Each step in the progress of the tax bill toward enactment unleashed new or renewed pressures and produced shifts in emphasis in organization stands.

Business groups' statements reflected more backing for the Senate Finance Committee bill's corporate and individual income tax provisions than for the House-passed version, but some business groups wanted no tax revision at all. Labor groups looked toward the House bill, to the extent that it accorded with their previous recommendations, but sought to go beyond where it didn't.

In almost identical language, labor and farmers union chiefs and publications referred to various versions of the Senate Finance Committee bill as a "soak-the-poor" measure.

AFL's president, William Green, used the term when the upper chamber's tax unit was thinking of increasing the income-tax rate on each bracket three per cent instead of the House bill's 12.5 per cent increase in tax liability. After the Senate version was made somewhat similar to the House on that point, Matthew Woll, AFL vice president in charge of taxation, hit at the Senators for departing from the House bill in other respects. He criticized the Senate unit for failing to recommend as much revenue-raising as the House had voted, the income-splitting provision, the cut in corporate taxes, and the excise tax rate increases. The AFL convention, held in San Francisco, asked concentration of personal income-tax boosts in the $5,000-and-up brackets.

The CIO said the Senate bill would force workers "further under water, economically" while it "widens old and creates new tax loopholes for protecting the luxury standards of those who have more income than they need . . . to compensate for these losses of tax revenue from those best able to pay by imposing heavier income taxes on those least able to pay . . ."

CIO's Requests

The CIO in a Sept. 20 letter, signed by Nathan E. Cowan, director of the legislative department, asked Senators to knock out the $1.3 billion excise tax increases, the increases on incomes of less than $4,000, the split-income "loophole", and the alternative method proposed by the Senate of computing individual income tax increases. It also wanted to retain the House excess-profits and corporate tax provisions and to levy a withholding tax on dividends and interest.

National Farmers Union's publication, "National Union Farmer," September issue, headlined "Senate's Bill Hits Heaviest on the Poor."

Discard Tax Change?

Meanwhile, business groups called for discarding all tax-raising legislation. The Ohio Chamber of Commerce announced Sept. 15 that it had been joined by business groups and 32 other state Chambers of Commerce in such an appeal. The Ohio Chamber said that any increase in federal income and corporate taxes was "unnecessary, dangerous, and an incentive at Washington for further excessive and unlimited spending."

The Ohio Chamber said that federal cash expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1951-52 would be reasonably in balance without the new taxes.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. had urged Congress to go slow on imposing further taxes, and the National Small Business Men's Association even earlier had taken a stand similar to the Ohio Chamber's.

The Tax Foundation publication, received regularly by Congressmen, carried an article, based on a "Minneapolis Star" editorial, which argued that the House bill, if passed, would stimulate inflation. This would be so, the article argued, because the bulk of the purchasing power was in the hands of the lower income groups because there were more people there, and lower income take-home pay would be decreased very little percentage-wise.

Economic Report

Summary — In a "unanimous" report notable for the dissenting comments of various of its 14 members, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report in 1951 recommended to the nation: Pay-as-we-go financing of the defense program, increased taxes, government economy and a careful screening of non-defense spending.

The report of the Senate-House group, one of several it issued during the year, was made under its statutory responsibility of studying the President's annual Economic Report and making a report of its own.

The President delivered his economic message to Congress Jan. 12. The legislative requests contained in it were considered by Congress when it extended the Defense Production Act. (See page 438).

The message itself was the general subject of the Joint Committee's hearings, at which government officials and leading economists testified. The Committee published its conclusions April 2.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In his annual Economic Report required under terms of the Employment Act of 1946, President Truman laid the blame for what he called America's "enormously greater economic problems" and new burdens at the door of "Soviet communism."

While he proclaimed "we invite disaster if we underestimate the forces working against us," the President added that ". . .the resources are on our side."

He spelled out the "nature of our defense effort" as a job with three parts — rapid increase in armed strength, expansion of American capacity for producing military supplies, and maintenance of "our basic economic strength."

Government economic policies in the next year, he told the Congressmen, called for continuation of the production control program, increased taxes, extension of rent control, the training of more new workers for the labor force, expanded defense housing, increased local public health services, continued military and economic aid to free nations with emphasis on protection of strategic materials, and continuation of government export controls.

Mr. Truman also requested:

Renewal of priorities and allocations power, as well as the loan program provided under the Defense Production Act for expansion of productive capacity and supplies.

Direct government construction of industrial facilities.

Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project to provide additional electric power.

Major emphasis on training and recruitment of unmarried women and married women without young children.

Unemployment insurance improvements.

HEARINGS

The Joint Committee Jan. 24 began its hearings on economic problems related to the Presidential message. Price Stabilization Director Michael V. DiSalle told the Committee that he recently had recommended a general price freeze and that a rollback was being considered. DiSalle said he had just handed his freeze recommendation to Eric A. Johnston, sworn in Jan. 24 as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

Cyrus S. Ching, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, preceded DiSalle on the witness stand. He said it would be difficult if not impossible to administer wage controls on a commodity or industry basis. To be fair, said Ching, controls must affect all wage and salaried employees. He said also the Board was readying a wage policy recommendation that would allow "quite a bit of flexibility for collective bargaining."

On Jan. 25, Marriner S. Eccles, then a Federal Reserve Board member, urged adoption of a 44-hour week, "without overtime pay," a general wage freeze and selected price controls as anti-inflation measures.

Price controls, he said, were "unnecessary" and could not be successfully applied "unless simultaneously accompanied by allocation and rationing." Nevertheless, he said he thought they should be applied where materials were both essential and scarce, and wage and salary ceilings should be put into effect promptly.

Price, Wage Curbs Ordered

A few hours before price and wage controls were ordered by the Economic Stabilization Agency Jan. 26, Johnston, then the ESA's chief, told the Committee that the curbs would be "temporary" if the public cooperated and steps were taken to halt inflation at the roots.

He listed the following as necessary: Balanced budget, restored confidence in the buying power of the dollar, and credit curbs.

Another witness Jan. 26 was Charles E. Wilson, Defense Mobilization Director, who said special attention was being given to the problems of small business. He opposed establishment of a special government corporaton to assist in getting defense contracts for small plants. Wilson endorsed the President's proposal to build government defense plants where necessary to obtain production otherwise unavailable.

At a panel discussion Jan. 29 on "the nature of the inflation problem," the Committee heard Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, endorse the wage-price freeze as "desirable."

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, the Council's former chairman, predicted that prices would continue their climb despite the government's freeze order. More effective than wage-price controls, he said, would be tighter curbs on credit and materials, stiffer taxes and determined cutting of unnecessary federal spending. Roy A. Foulke, a vice president of Dun & Bradstreet, said that price freezing attacked the symptoms but not the basic causes of inflation. Martin Gainsbrugh, an economist with the National Industrial Conference Board, also warned there was likelihood of further advances in the price index, despite controls.

Stanley Ruttenberg, the CIO's director of research, said he was not much impressed with the argument that consumer income should be reduced to equalize it with the supply of goods. He pointed out that corporate profits in 1950 ran to about $48 billion before taxes — "a tremendous increase."

The Committee concluded its study Feb. 2. Among witnesses then were three former OPA officials, J. Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University, Richard E. Heflebower, Northwestern University; and Harold B. Rowe, Brookings Institution. They agreed that existing controls would not be able to hold the line on rising prices.

Another panel group discussed monetary, credit, and debt management problems. Among those taking part were Howard Bowen, University of Illinois; Water E. Spahr, New York

University; Lawrence Seltzer, Wayne University; and Wesley Lindow, Irving Trust Co., New York.

REPORTS

On President's Speech

Two months later the Senate-House group came forth with its review and comment on the President's economic message. The April 2 report purportedly bore unanimous endorsement, but there were important "qualifying" footnotes that diminished the area of agreement.

Five Democratic legislators took vigorous exception — via the footnote technique — to at least seven conclusions in the Committee's report and four Republicans made it clear, in supplementary statements, that they concurred in the report only because they detected "a marked shift in position and emphasis by the majority as compared with their previous reports."

Appended was a brief statement by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the 14-man Committee, who commended the "cooperative spirit" in which the report had been prepared, but flatly denied the Republicans' allegations that there had been any Democratic "shift."

Areas of Agreement

Nevertheless, numerous conclusions were outlined in the report without objecting footnotes. The committee said:

Defense must be financed on a pay-as-we-go basis — "deficit spending cannot be contemplated even for the current defense program."

Early tax increases should be enacted to curb current excess consumer demand and excess business buying.

Government economy was a paramount need.

The general level of federal aid programs to states in fiscal 1952 should be reduced after "careful scrutiny."

Permanent appropriations stemming from legislation enacted "for purposes of recovering from a depression" and other "existing laws might have to be altered or repealed if major economies were to be effected in non-defense spending."

A minimum waiting period of three to six months "might be established before automatic adjustments are allowed to take place, such as that between increases in the cost of living and wage rates, thereby bringing somewhat greater stability and less frequency of change into the price-wage-cost picture."

Disagreements

Disagreements provoked by the report were based on these conclusions:

"Congress short of all-out war should make no military appropriations unless and until adequate federal tax revenues are definitely in sight . . .the defense garment should be cut to the revenue cloth." To this, Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and William Benton (D Conn.) and Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.) objected. They said, instead, "the revenue garment should be cut to fit the defense cloth."

"The maximum scope of federal spending (should be) agreed upon" to limit the burden of taxation — "it is hoped" that total defense expenditures could be held to 20 per cent of the national income and the balance of civilian costs to eight per cent. Douglas, Benton and Bolling said they opposed the establishment of a military "maximum" because "we may need more."

Suspension of cost-of-living escalator clauses in labor contracts were favored by the majority, on grounds that the clauses boost prices. Douglas, Benton and Rep. Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) said wage increases derived from such clauses were the result, not the cause, of higher prices.

The majority said the St. Lawrence Seaway was of questionable value at present. Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.), Douglas, Benton and Bolling said it was a military necessity.

Disagree on Rent Control

Initiation of stronger rent controls, the report stated, should be left in the hands of State and local governments. Benton and Hart demanded a strong rent control law from Congress.

Delay in federal aid to states for public health services, medical education and secondary schools was urged by the majority, which called on the states to shoulder the burden in the mobilization emergency. Sparkman, Douglas, Benton and Bolling said a delay of such federal programs for the contemplated 10-to-20 year emergency would cause irreparable damage to national health and educational levels.

Postponement of any improvement in unemployment insurance protection for workers who take defense jobs in other states, as recommended in the report, was opposed in a footnote by Douglas, Benton, Hart and Bolling.

The Committee majority was twitted in a suplementary statement by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), and Reps. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) and Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) "In accord with the positions consistently taken in previous minority reports, we. . .join in the specific recommendations of this report. . .(though) we find many statements, conclusions and implications to which we cannot subscribe."

Other Reports

In line with its "continuing study of matters relating to the economic report," the Joint Committee issued several other reports.

In a farm income study released Feb. 17, the group delcared that nearly 2,500,000 more people could be added to the nation's labor supply if waste of manpower were eliminated and farm living conditions were improved on low-income farms and in rural areas.

The report suggested more adequate credit facilities and expanded technical assistance to small farmers and residents of rural areas, farming on larger units, aid to families seeking other employment, development of new industry and better educational facilities in these areas.

The report disclosed that two million out of nearly six million farm-operator families were producing less than $1,800 a year in farm products.

Inflation Study

The Committee's staff reported Feb. 27 its conclusion that a cash surplus in the federal treasury, "something better" than a "pay-as-we-go" defense economy, was required "at the very least" if price and wage controls were to work, and inflation diminish.

The dominant cause of the price rise from June, 1950, to February, 1951, was laid to "warranted expectations and unwarranted fears of what the government might do."

The report concluded that a more-than-balanced budget could not be achieved "unless we. . .tax heavily, increase production per man hour, increase savings, contract credit, control the money supply and effectively enforce direct controls over wages, prices, materials and manpower."

Other reports of the Joint Committee covered industrial dispersal, price cutting, inflation hazards and low-income living standards.

Defense Production Act Amendments Of 1951

S 1717--P.L. 96

Summary — The Defense Production Act amendments of 1951 revised and extended for one year the Defense Production Act of 1950. They were designed to insure an adequate flow of goods into the stepped-up defense program with a minimum of hardship on the home front.

The Act, as amended in 1951, provided for a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities, authorized the President to requisition and condemn property and encourage expansion of defense plants, provided for controls on credit, wages, prices and rents, provided special machinery to settle defense labor disputes.

The bill (S 1717) was approved by the Senate June 28 after several weeks of committee hearings and floor debate. But the 1950 Act was to expire June 30, so Congress approved a stop-gap extension (H J Res 278—see page 461) effective during July. In the meantime, the House took up and amended the Senate's S 1717 and approved it July 20. The houses worked out a compromise, which the Senate agreed to July 27. The House followed suit July 30. The President signed the bill, but not without criticizing some of its provisions, July 31—the day the temporary extension of the 1950 Act expired. It became Public Law 96.

Debate over some of the extension legislation's provisions did not end, however, and Congress soon began considering some changes in it. (See page 462.)

Background — The origins of the Act go back to June 25, 1950, when the North Korean army moved into South Korea. United States armed forces were quickly committed to aid South Korea. On July 19, 1950, President Truman sent a long message to Congress explaining U. S. policy in the Far East and outlining legislation that would be needed to fight the war and to step up the general defense effort. It was the germ of the Defense Production Act.

The President immediately sent identical bills to the House and Senate designed to carry out his recommendations. The House acted first, voting even stronger economic controls than the President had requested. The Senate approved a similar bill and the President accepted the resulting compromise measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 624.)

With the 1950 Act due to expire June 30, 1951, the President asked Congress April 26 to extend it for two years, to "strengthen" certain provisions and to add new powers. He told Congress in a special message that:

"The major impact of the military buildup on our economy is still to come. Our planned expansion of defense production will not reach its peak for at least a year — and the inflationary pressures brought on by the defense effort likewise have not reached their peak." (For details of the President's requested bill, see Provisions section.

The Chairman of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees introduced bills, drawn up in the Executive Department, to carry out the President's request. The Senate completed action first. But it seemed clear to House leaders that the House would not be able to act on the measure before the old law expired. So a 31-day extension bill was passed by both houses to keep the Act alive while the House hammered out the long-range bill.

Several other committees held hearings on matters relative to the Defense Production Act. Decisions reached by these groups were, in several cases, later incorporated into the bill. (See p. 464.)

PROVISIONS

As finally approved by Congress, the Defense Production Act extension law was a combination of provisions taken from the original House and Senate-approved bills. Here are the provisions of the final act, with their sources indicated. Changes from the old law and the position of the President on each provision also is included.

From Senate Bill:

No new provisions contained only in the Senate-approved version of the bill were retained intact in the final measure. Elements of other Senate provisions, however were kept through compromise action taken by the joint House-Senate Conference Committee which worked out the final version.

From House Bill:

Authorize condemnation of facilities needed for defense after certain safeguards have been observed. (Note: Not in old law; the President requested condemnation authority.)

Authorize the government to buy any material for defense use or resale, observing restrictions on farm commodity resale. (Note: Old law confined resale authorization to raw materials; President requested unlimited resale authority of non-farm items.)

Permit purchase for resale at a loss, for stabilization purposes, of imported farm commodities. (Note: Old law permitted purchase of farm products for resale only if needed for stockpiling or industrial use; the President requested authority to resell imported farm commodities for stabilization purposes.).

Permit government resale of all items at a price not below the item's ceiling price or, in the case of items for which there is no ceiling, at a price not below the current market price or below the Commodity Credit Corporation minimum resale price (in the case of farm products.). (Note: Old law restricted resale prices of farm products only, setting it above the CCC minimum sale price or the current market price, whichever was higher; the President requested unlimited resale also to be extended to imported farm products.)

Authorize limited subsidies to producers of high-cost non-farm materials. (Note: Old law had no subsidy provision; the President requested subsidy power on all high-cost materials.)

Permit the government to borrow $2.1 billion from the Treasury to carry out provisions of the Act. (Note: Old law permitted the government to borrow $600 million and authorized appropriation of another $1.4 billion by Congress; the President asked authority to borrow $600 million and for authorization of unlimited appropriation.)

Add barbers and beauticians to exemptions from price control. (Note: Old law exempted public utilities, professional persons, newspapers, commodity exchange margins, etc.; the President requested no changes.)

Terminate Act June 30, 1952. (Note: Old law terminated June 30, 1951, was extended temporarily through July 31, 1951; the President requested June 30, 1953, termination date.)

Ban price ceilings that deny sellers their customary percentage markups which prevailed May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950. (Note: Old law had no similar limitation on price rollbacks; the President requested no change.)

Permit no ceiling on farm commodities below 90 per cent of the price on May 19, 1951, or below parity price. (Note: Old law banned ceilings below the parity price; the President requested no change.)

Put railroad labor - management disputes arising out of the Act under board independent of the Wage Stabilization Board. (Note: Old law put all such disputes under the WSB; the President requested no change.)

Ban orders by defense agencies which would restrict use of natural gas in states having state control of natural gas. (Note: Old act contained no such provision: the President requested no such provision.)

From Both Bills:

Permit the President to control or re-control residential rents in critical defense housing areas. (Note: Old law had no rent-control authority, but limited rent control existed under Housing and Rent Act of 1947; the President requested authority to set rent controls in any area.)

Permit 20 per cent rent increase over 1947 levels, except in critical areas where rollbacks to pre-Korean levels would be permitted. (Note: Old law permitted no blanket increases; the President requested no increases but asked unlimited authority to roll rents back to pre-Korean levels.)

Direct the President to relax housing credit curbs in critical areas. (Note: Old law had no such provision; the President requested no such provision.)

Permit local governments to keep own rent laws as long as they are effective, and permit local governments to come voluntarily under federal rent control or to decontrol if not in a critical area. (Note: Old law had no such provision; the President requested no such provision.)

Prohibit government-set quotas on quantity of livestock which can be slaughtered by any processor. (Note: Old law permitted quotas; the President asked that they be retained.)

Direct that easier credit terms be set on automobiles, radios, television sets, household appliances, home repairs, etc. (Note: Old law permitted unlimited credit restrictions; the President requested no change.)

Create Small Defense Plants Administration to encourage and assist small business participation in the defense effort. (Note: Old law directed the President to encourage small business to share in defense contracts; the President requested no change.)

Provide for import control of fats and certain oils, peanuts, rice and dairy products. (Note: Old law contained no such provision, but similar authority was contained in the Fats and Oils Import Control Act of 1950, which expired; the President asked for no renewal.)

From The Conference:

Two major provisions of the final bill were written by the joint House-Senate conference group called to iron out differences in the two versions of the measure:

Ban rollbacks on non - farm items to a level below the lower of (a) the price prevailing at the time the freeze is ordered, or (b) the price prevailing Jan. 25, 1951, to Feb. 24, 1951. (Note: First Senate - passed bill contained a provision with similar wording, except that "higher" was used in place of "lower"; the first House-passed bill contained no such provision; the old bill contained no such provision; the President requested no such provision.)

Permit ceilings (1) based upon the highest price between Jan. 1, 1950, and June 24, 1950, if the ceiling reflects increases or decreases in costs occurring subsequent to the date on which such highest price was received and prior to July 26, 1951. (This provision later became known as the Capehart amendment when the President asked that it be repealed. See p. 462.)

Retained From Old Law:

In amending the 1950 Defense Production Act, Congress left many major provisions intact. These carry-over provisions were:

Authorize the President to set priorities and allocate defense materials and facilities.

Set punishment for hoarding at one year imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Authorize the President to requisition property needed for defense.

Provide for just compensation for requisitioned facilities and for appeal by owners to the courts.

Authorize the President to guarantee loans or make loans for expansion of private facilities needed to fulfill defense contracts.

Direct the President to encourage mining of critical minerals.

Encourage voluntary action by business, agriculture, labor and consumers to stabilize wages and prices.

Authorize the President to freeze prices, commissions, margins, fees, allowances, etc.

Direct the President to freeze wages and salaries in industries or businesses subject to a price freeze.

Ban orders compelling changes in business practices or in use of brand names.

Prohibit rationing of retailers on sales in high-price lines.

Authorize an independent agency to carry out price and wage stabilization.

Provide for appeal to courts in case of unfair ceilings.

Specify that civilian supplies shall be distributed as nearly as possible in fair shares to all businesses along the normal channels of distribution.

Authorize the President to fix credit terms for consumer merchandise. (The new law added certain qualifications.)

Authorize the President to fix credit terms on new housing.

Authorize the President to set up a special board to handle labor disputes growing out of the Act. (The new law provided for special handling of rail labor disputes.)

Direct defense contractors to keep complete records and allow government inspection of the records at any time.

Prohibit all government employees from speculating in farm commodities.

Set up a joint Congressional "watchdog" committee to keep a running check on operation of the Act.

Set penalties for violation of various provisions of the Act.

Permit Congress or the President to terminate the Act at any time.

Permit Congress to terminate any section of the Act at any time.

Dropped In Conference

Several provisions which had been approved by one or both houses were dropped from the bill when the joint conference group worked out the final compromise version. These provisions did not appear in the law as passed.

From Senate Bill (Dropped):

Authorize Congress to appropriate unlimited funds to carry out provisions of the Act. (Old law had limited authorization; the President asked for unlimited authorization; the House's increased authorization adopted.)

Stagger expiration dates, ending price-wage-credit-rent controls and special labor dispute machinery provisions Feb. 20, 1952, and ending priority, allocation, requisition and defense loan authority provisions June 30, 1952. (Note: House provisions adopted; see above.)

Authorize FHA mortgage insurance on home construction in defense areas. (Note: Dropped when House agreed to consider same program in separate bill.)

From House Bill (Dropped):

Permit local governments in critical housing areas to veto imposition of federal rent control.

Ban downpayment minimum of more than 10 per cent on homes costing less than $10,000. (Note: Dropped on agreement to consider same provision in separate bill.)

Limit credit restrictions on used cars.

From Both Bills (Dropped):

Ban downpayment minimum of more than 10 per cent on homes costing less than $12,000 sold to veterans. (Note: Dropped on agreement to consider same provision in separate bill.)

Requests Not Granted

Several major provisions requested by the President were rejected by both houses and do not appear in the final law. These provisions were:

Authorize government construction and operation of defense plants.

Compute parity annually.

Authorize government to license all businesses subject to price controls.

Extend credit control power to old housing.

Authorize the government to fix margins for commodity speculation.

Extend entire Act through June 30, 1953.

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee started hearings May 7 on the original Defense Production bill (S 1397), introduced April 26 by Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) at the request of the Administration. Before the first witness, Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, could take the stand, Chairman Maybank announced that he was not sold on two of the major planks in the new bill.

Maybank said he would postpone testimony on commercial property rent control proposals, because the plan needed more study. He also criticized the proposed freeze on farm parity prices as of the start of each crop season. He said he was opposed to any "tampering" with the parity program. Maybank then charged that the recently ordered rollback of beef prices "will definitely not be fair and equitable to the feeder of livestock."

Wilson then took the stand to tell the Committee:

"The greatest scarcities of material and hence the greatest need for controlling the flow and use of these materials, are yet to come. Similarly, the greatest pressures on prices and wages — the most serious threat of inflation — will be felt some months from now."

He added that if a general war does not break out, controls probably could be removed within two years. By then, Wilson said, the nation's economy would be able to support both military and civilian production.

Wilson also asked that the government be permitted to buy any product and sell it at a loss. He explained, "This subsidy authority would provide the means for maintaining production objectives consistent with our efforts to stabilize the cost of agricultural products, particularly meat."

Tobin On Inflation

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told the group May 8 that inflation must be checked or wages will be forced up. "The basic forces are still inflationary and will become increasingly so as supplies are curtailed by the stepped-up military program, with heavy consumer demand," he said.

Tobin also supported extension of rent controls, if necessary, to cities which have decontrolled themselves. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) protested against the federal government "telling any city what's good for it."

Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the National Production Authority, testified May 8. He listened to several complaints about his agency's action on applications for special tax relief. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said applications from large firms were approved with "supersonic speed" while those of small firms "rode on a bicycle."

Maybank criticized the geographical distribution of tax benefits and asked for a state breakdown of those granted. Fleischmann said his agency merely processed the applications, it did not make policy. He agreed that a cutoff date should be fixed on the granting of tax relief.

Edwin T. Gibson, acting Defense Production Administrator, told the Committee May 9 that defense production had barely started.

"The tremendous backlog of orders," he said, "will place increasingly severe strains on our productive resources making it necessary to apply more drastic controls on present production and to continue to press for increased capacity to produce the things we need."

Leon Keyserling, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, testified May 9 that consumers would have an extra $40 billion to spend in the coming year. He recommended that the money be drained off through higher taxes, wage and price controls and added credit curbs.

Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., of the Federal Reserve Board said May 11 that Credit Regulation "W" had stopped inflation caused by installment buying. He asked that the bill include stronger provisions for credit control. Martin said credit curbs should be extended to old houses as well as new construction.

Johnston Lists "Threats"

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston appeared before the Committee May 11 and 15. He outlined six major inflationary threats:

1. Injection of one billion dollars weekly into the country's economic bloodstream when defense production commenced to roll later in 1951;
2. "Milk-it-dry" profit, price and wage demands.
3. Threat of food price increases, which would bring pressure for further cost-of-living wage increases.
4. Scare-buying and hoarding.
5. The threat to defense production should the "peace" between labor and management end.
6. General unwillingness to accept existence of the national emergency, with jockeying and complacency setting up roadblocks in the way of a team job.

Johnston then went on to summarize a six-point anti-inflation program:

1. A pay-as-we-go tax program.
2. A pay-as-we-go credit policy for everyone.
3. Increased savings.
4. General economy to wipe out non-essential consumption and waste by government, business and individuals.
5. Control of materials to divide them between defense and civilian production.
6. Strengthening of direct controls on prices, rents, credit, etc.

To crack down on chiselers, Johnston asked for authority to license businesses and to withdraw licenses if regulations were flaunted, and to demand unlimited treble damages against price violators.

DiSalle Says Bill Vital

Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle told the Committee May 15 that the extension bill was essential if inflation was to be checked. Chairman Maybank, however, said, "It is going to be very, very hard to get any bill passed at all."

Maybank suggested that some compromises on farm price ceilings might help pass the bill. DiSalle insisted the existing freeze provisions were too lax. DiSalle also urged extension of rationing authority in case it should be needed in a hurry.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan May 16 supported the subsidy recommendations in the pending bill.

"It might be far cheaper for the country to make limited use of subsidies" he said, "than to raise ceilings in order to provide fair margins for a few processors caught in a squeeze."

Maybank said he opposed general subsidy powers, but said it might be necessary to give subsidies to certain food processors.

Tighe E. Woods, housing expediter, supported rent control provisions of the bill May 16. He predicted a sharp rise in rents if controls were not extended.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., National Independent Meat Packers Association, protested to the Committee May 17 against the OPS order rolling back beef prices. He said a dollar bill would buy more meat then than at any time since 1929.

NAM Recommendations

William H. Ruffin, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, appeared before the Committee May 18. He recommended that wage-price controls be scrapped, and recommended that inflation be checked principally through use of credit controls, higher taxes and government economy.

Ruffin said the pending bill would give the President "powers comparable to those exercised by foreign dictators." It could, he said, "lead to the destruction of our American economic system."

Ira Mosher, NAM, criticized the Defense Production Act's labor disputes provisions. He said that labor was given an advantage over management and recommended that the Wage Stabilization Board be dropped and that disputes be handled through the Taft-Hartley Act.

Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange, told the Committee that rationing of high-priced, scarce items should precede price and wage controls. Price controls without rationing, he said, would be inflationary. Newsom also criticized the bill's provision for a frozen parity—fixing of farm product parity prices for the duration of the product's marketing period—to replace the existing monthly calculation of parity.

On Beef Price Rollback

Norman Moser, National Livestock Industry Advisory Committee, said May 21 that his group had not been consulted by Price Stabilizer DiSalle on the beef price rollback order.

Loren C. Bamert, American National Cattlemen's Association, said the OPS rollback order was "equivalent to confiscation of property."

Paul C. Smith, Swift and Company, said that rationing should accompany price controls, but predicted that even then the program "simply will not work." The beef price order, he said, "will rob the public of meat." It was proved in World War II, he said, that meat price controls do not work.

James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked for "more equalization of duties, responsibilities and sacrifices" in the defense effort. He urged that Congress crack down on large corporations, saying they "increase their power at the expense of the small fellow."

Harry Mopsick, National Tenants' Council, asked the Committee May 22 to extend and tighten rent controls. He said added controls were needed to protect servicemen and defense workers. He asked that the local option provisions of the existing law be revoked.

J. F. McCawley, Property Owners of America, criticized rent controls, saying such controls caused artificial shortages and "froze out those who most needed rental housing."

Construction Controls

E. M. Spiegel, National Association of Home Builders, opposed existing construction controls and said that labor and materials would be ample for some time to come if controls were lifted.

Former Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) appeared May 22 in behalf of the American Finance Conference. Lucas was registered as a lobbyist for the Conference and other organizations. (See p. 697.)

"There is no justification under present conditions for controls on installment sales of automobiles," Lucas said. He recommended that if credit controls on automobiles were continued, they should permit at lease 18 months for payment and require not more than one-third down.

William W. Russell, National Apartment Owners Association, requested May 23 that the "dictatorial" rent control program be abolished. Rent control, he said, means fewer and poorer homes.

Seymour E. Harris, Americans for Democratic Action, said, "We need controls in order to get the best dis-

tribution of scarce items and of income. Because our credit, savings and fiscal policies are inadequate, we need to depend more on direct controls than we otherwise would."

Alexander Summer, National Association of Real Estate Boards, recommended May 24 that "the matter of rents be left to the discretion of local and state governments." He also recommended that in areas where housing shortages existed, credit controls be removed from new home construction.

Chester B. Franz, Associated Poultry and Egg Industries, and Cliff D. Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries, told the Committee that price controls on poultry products would prevent the expansion of production and would lead to shortages and black markets.

Farm Bureau Program

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation, said May 28 that wage and price controls should be dropped in favor of a six-point program to:

1. Increase production.
2. End all non - essential government spending.
3. Restrain expanding credit.
4. Encourage private saving.
5. Sell more government bonds to individuals and non-bank investors.
6. Impose higher taxes.

In response to a letter from Ralph M. Besse, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Chairman Maybank said May 28 that the Committee would not approve provisions in the bill which would give federal price stabilization authorities power to rule on public utility rate increases in states where state controls already existed. Those controls, he said, were sufficient.

W. D. Lawson, American Cotton Shippers Association, urged the Committee to drop price controls on cotton and institute a program similar to that proposed on behalf of the Farm Bureau.

John J. Riggle, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, objected May 28 to the proposed seasonal freeze on farm parity prices and to subsidies on food products. Riggle suggested voluntary anti-inflation organizations.

Former Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) appeared May 28 on behalf of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit. He was registered as a lobbyist for the Foundation. (See p.697.)

Myers protested consumer credit restrictions, calling them "terrifically inflationary." The money used for large down payments, he said, would otherwise be used to buy government bonds.

John F. Moloney, National Cottonseed Products Association, opposed price controls and suggested a program similar to that backed by the Farm Bureau.

Inflation Cost

George C. Marshall, then Secretary of Defense, testified May 29 that inflation in 11 months had cost the Defense Department about $7 billion of the $35 billion appropriated for military spending. He recommended extension of controls as an anti - inflation measure. The full impact of military procurement would not be felt on the nation's economy until late 1952 or 1953, Marshall said.

Charles C. Hertwig, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said existing controls had "stultified production" in the cotton industry. He asked that wage-price controls be dropped.

Returning for a second round of testimony, James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, May 30 accused big business of attempting to bribe labor into joining in "scuttling price controls." The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, he said, were trying to "wreck our defense program" and had offered to "share the loot" with labor if labor would help out.

In answer to questions, he said Westinghouse Electrical Corporation offered such a deal. The company, he said, offered to give a nine-cent-an-hour wage increase if the unions would help Westinghouse stretch price ceilings.

Other witnesses May 30 were A. J. McKay, Quality Courts United, who wanted tourist courts eliminated from rent control provisions of the bill; John Robinson, Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Union (AFL), who asked that the barber and beauty industries be exempted from price control; and William R. Blake, National Cotton Council, who asked that price ceilings on cotton be ended.

Morton Bodfish, United States Savings and Loan League, said May 31 that provisions in the bill putting controls on all real estate credit were "unnecessary."

Indirect Controls

Rowland Jones Jr., American Retail Federation, appeared before the Committee May 31 to repeat the testimony he gave previously to the House Banking Committee, which held simultaneous hearings on an identical bill (See p. 447). Jones said wage and price controls should be continued only if indirect controls also were imposed.

Jones asked for government economy, pay - as - you - go fiscal policy, encouragement of savings and production, curtailment of bank credit and restrictions on sale of government bonds to banks.

Charles W. Holman, National Milk Producers Federation, appeared May 31 to repeat statements given May 29 before the House Committee. Holman said his group opposed the wage and price control provisions of the existing law as well as new Administration proposals for licensing of businesses and for subsidies to producers of certain scarce, high-priced commodities.

He said that wage-price controls were not then needed and added that controls had been "maladministered." Holman proposed that farm price support programs and marketing agreements be exempted from any price control provisions finally approved, and that minimum ceiling prices be set on dairy products to assure an adequate supply of such commodities.

Chamber Spokesman Testifies

Herman W. Steinkraus, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, testified June 1. He also had appeared previously before the House group. He criticized wage-price controls and urged a program of indirect controls on inflation.

Maurice R. Massey Jr., Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said that the proposed imposition of credit controls on old housing would put the real estate and mortgage business "in great jeopardy."

Charles C. Freed, National Automobile Dealers Association, asked that credit restrictions on auto purchases be eased. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Porter, American Nurses Association, asked for firm economic controls so that the nominal salaries of nurses could cover the cost of living.

Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers (CIO), asked June 4 for "equality of sacrifice" in maintaining high production and stopping inflation. He asked that the percentage mark-up price ceilings be

changed to straight "dollar-and-cent" price ceilings.

Reuther accused business representatives of wanting "business as usual." He said the burdens of the inflation fight were falling on the low-income consumers. Reuther asked that consumer credit regulations be made flexible.

Calvin K. Snyder, National Association of Real Estate Boards opposed federal rent controls June 4 and said controls should be left to state and local authorities.

G. L. Ward, representing the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, said price controls were not enough and recommended a program of indirect controls.

Tells of Wage Problem

George S. Eaton, National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, said June 5 that administration of wage ceilings was depriving small concerns of skilled workers. The experienced men, he said, were shifting to large firms that had "escalator" and "merit" wage contracts.

George Terborgh, Machinery and Allied Products Institute, asked that price controls be removed from capital goods. Robert C. Tait, Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, urged that credit controls be lifted from TV sets for 90 days so that swollen inventories could be whittled away.

Edgar S. Idol, American Trucking Associations, and Harley L. Swift, American Transit Association, asked that price control exemptions for truckers be continued.

Ray Suter, speaking for the state Chambers of Commerce of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, East Texas and South Texas, told the Committee June 6 that wage-price controls should be dropped in favor of indirect controls, including increased taxation, credit restrictions, increased promotion of savings bonds and cuts in federal spending.

Michael M. Donohue, purchasing agent of Allegheny County, Pa., urged establishment of a single agency to rule on construction and supply needs of all government agencies.

George P. Lamb, American Bar Association's Committee on Trade Associations, recommended that the bill be amended to allow business advisory committees to work more closely with trade associations.

William Green, American Federation of Labor, testified on the bill June 7, going over the testimony he gave two days earlier to the House group. (See p. 447.)

Committee

The Committee ended its open hearings after the June 7 session and started a series of closed meetings to amend the Administration draft of the bill. Although the sessions were closed to the press, Senators made public many of the day-to-day decisions of the Committee.

First action was to reject a nine-month extension of the existing law. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) had offered the simple extension as a compromise.

Then the group started a section-by-section study of the bill.

A new rent control program was approved. It included machinery to recontrol defense area housing and to bring other areas voluntarily under rent control.

The Committee June 15 voted a 20 per cent increase in rent ceilings above the 1942 level. The increase was to include all rent boosts granted since that date, except hardship, capital improvement and tax-increase concessions. Vote in the closed session was reported to be 9-4.

The group turned down a flexible boost offered by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) which would have allowed increases ranging from 12 to 37 per cent.

Wage-Price Decisions

The Committee turned to wage-price controls June 18. It rejected 4-8 a proposal to drop all such control authority. The vote was party-line. The Committee also rejected the President's request for annual farm parity freezes.

A restriction on price ceilings and rollbacks was voted, 7-6, June 19. The provision stated that no ceiling price would become effective which was below either "(a) the price prevailing just before the date of issuance of the (rollback order) or (b) the price prevailing during the period Jan. 25, 1951, to Feb. 24, 1951, inclusive."

The existing law permitted rollbacks to pre-Korea levels. The Committee amendment would have cancelled future beef price rollbacks, already ordered, and would have blocked other price orders on manufactured goods.

The Committee also voted to extend the maximum payment period on automobiles from 15 to 18 months. Similar relaxations on radio and television sets were rejected.

Expiration dates in the bill were set as follows: Wage and price controls section, March 1, 1952; rent controls, March 1, 1952; priority and allocation powers, June 30, 1952.

A provision for a Small Defense Plants Corporation was approved 10-2. This was to be a government corporation designed to aid small business in getting a greater share of defense contracts. This action was reversed June 21, and the Committee agreed to put the same provisions into a separate bill.

The Committee June 21 defeated 6-7 a move to cancel the restrictions voted June 19 on price roll-backs. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Robertson were reported to have switched their stands on the proposal — Ives from for to against; Robertson from against to for.

The Committee also defeated 5-8 a move by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to extend the existing law for one year.

The Senate Committee voted 12-1 for its revised bill, in closed session. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) was reported to have voted against the bill.

Committee's Reports

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee formally reported its bill to the Senate June 21. In doing so, the much - amended measure was given a new number (S 1717).

The majority report of the Committee criticized Administration use of the existing controls law and said that further power to roll prices back to pre-Korea levels "might act as a deterrent to production."

A minority reported signed by J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Douglas, William Benton (D Conn.) and Blair Moody (D Mich.) charged that the anti-rollback amendment in the bill "hamstrung" inflation control.

A supplementary statement, signed by Douglas, Benton and Moody, criticized other sections of the bill.

A further statement by Ives asked that price rollbacks be permitted.

Floor Action

The Senate opened floor debate on the controls extension bill June 25. Maybank led support for the Committee measure. He told the Senate that the Administration had been given the power in the 1950 Defense Production Act to roll prices back to the pre-Korea level. "The Administration did not desire to do this," he said, "but apparently wished prices to rise so that increased taxes could be collected from larger incomes, and thereby attempt to balance the budget."

The partial freeze ordered Jan. 25, 1951, and the isolated rollbacks ordered since, Maybank said, represented misuse of the 1950 Act. He said the rollback restriction in the bill was necessary to avoid "injustice to the manufacturers and producers who cannot be expected to plan future operations under such uncertainties as those in which they are now living."

Ives, however, insisted the anti-rollback provision would work a hardship on businesses which did not substantially increase their prices after the war started. Those which did boost prices, he said, should be subjected to a rollback to put them in line with the businesses which tried to hold prices down.

Maybank replied that the pending bill would permit low prices to be raised where necessary so that all businesses would be on a par. Ives said that such an action would mean a general price rise of five to six per cent and would be harmful to the general economy.

Douglas Amendment

Then Douglas called up an amendment to strike the anti-rollback provision from the bill. He said the provision would block rollbacks already announced for a variety of industries. Those rollbacks, he added, would save consumers "several billion dollars."

Douglas said such rollbacks would take into consideration production cost increases but would still "restore the relationship between prices (and costs) that existed during the last normal month we had, namely, June 1950."

John J. Williams (R Del.) then offered to amend the Douglas amendment by suspending all farm price support for the duration of the Act. The Senate adjourned for the day.

The Senate resumed work on the bill June 26. Moody said that a comprehensive controls program was necessary because neither increased production nor a freed economy could provide necessary war materials without inflation.

Dirksen told the Senate he would not vote for the bill if it contained wage-price-rent control features. He said he would support provisions for allocations and priorities and for credit controls. The economy would "level off," he said, if direct controls were dropped. Direct controls, he said, deal "only with symptoms."

Dirksen suggested tighter bank credit controls and reduced federal spending.

Williams Proposal Defeated

The Williams farm price support amendment finally reached a vote June 27. It was defeated 4-78 on roll-call vote (see p. 529). Debate then reverted to the Douglas amendment.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) defended the bill's freeze on price rollbacks. He said it would permit businessmen to operate without fear of sudden disruptive price changes.

The Senate then rejected two substitutes offered for the Douglas amendment. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) asked that the anti-rollback provision be made to apply only to cattle and sheep. This was turned down 25-56 on roll-call vote June 27.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) offered an amendment which would have blocked all future rollbacks — even those to the January-February 1951 level permitted by the Committee-approved bill. It would have retained the beef price rollback already in effect. This was rejected 39-49 on roll-call vote.

The Douglas amendment itself then came to a vote. It was defeated 26-61 on roll-call vote. A majority of both parties opposed it, Democrats 21-25; Republicans 5-36.

The Douglas faction then sought a compromise by backing an amendment by Moody to suspend the anti-rollback provision for 60 days. This, they argued, would give the OPS a chance to put into effect rollbacks already ordered, but would ban future drastic shakeups. The amendment lost 22-61 on roll-call vote.

Plant Dispersal

The Senate then turned to an amendment by O'Mahoney designed to encourage dispersal of new war plants into present non - industrial areas. The measure was opposed on the floor by industrial-state Senators and then voted down 25-56 on roll call vote.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) offered an amendment to ban slaughtering quotas for livestock. He said existing quotas were illegal, were an indirect means of price control and would lead to black markets.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) opposed the amendment. He said quotas were needed so that black marketeers could not compete with legitimate slaughterers for available animals. He said that World War II OPA experience showed that quotas meant fewer black markets and lower prices. Butler, however, said that animals not included in the quotas would go into black markets.

The Senate accepted the Butler amendment 47-33 on roll-call vote.

Rent Ceiling Vote

On June 28, the Senate turned down an amendment by Dirksen to raise rent ceilings as much as 37 per cent above the 1943 level. The roll-call vote was 19-68.

An amendment by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to end exemption of defense agencies from the Federal Administrative Procedures Act was voted down on a roll call, 33-51. Maybank said the proposal would severely disrupt defense agency work.

On another roll-call vote, the Senate rejected 15-71 an amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to strike out authority of local governments to go under federal rent control at their own request.

Millikin then offered an amendment to permit rollbacks on certain prices which he said, had been raised "unconscionably" since Korea, but exempting farm products and directing the price administrator to take into consideration production cost increases on products rolled back. Such rollbacks would not be subject to the January-February, 1951, price level limitation.

Millikin told the Senate that his amendment was likely to be the only modification of the anti-rollback provision that a majority would accept.

The amendment was accepted on voice vote after an amendment by Wayne Morse (R Ore.) to extend the Millikin proposal to some farm products was rejected on roll-call vote, 22-64.

On another roll-call vote, an amendment by Dirksen to assure most retailers and wholesalers a percentage of profit on most items equal to that they received just prior to Korea was rejected 33-51.

Sales As Basis?

Francis Case (R S.D.) sought an amendment to exempt from price controls all retail stores with less than $30,000 annual gross sales. It was rejected on a 19-61 roll call.

Douglas next offered an amendment to permit a rollback on any commodity of 12 per cent below the price prevailing on the date of control. He lowered the figure to 10 per cent on the request of Case, but the proposal was turned down by a 26-58 roll call.

Benton urged the adoption of a proposal to allow the government to construct defense plants. The Senate rejected it 25-57 on a roll call.

An amendment to provide for increases in ceiling prices to compensate for increases in wages, salaries and cost of materials was introduced by Ferguson. The Senate voted it down, 15 to 67 on roll call.

Second Wherry Proposal

Wherry then proposed changing the bill's language so that price ceilings could not be lower than either the price prevailing just before regulation or the price prevailing from Jan. 25 through Feb. 24, 1951. The amendment passed on a roll call, 49-33. Prior to adoption of this amendment the ceiling price could be the lower of the two alternate prices. Wherry denied that his amendment would conflict with the Millikin rollback amendment. This Wherry amendment was identical in effect with the first Wherry price ceiling amendment.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) called up an amendment prohibiting a ceiling price to producers of milk or butterfat used in dairy products unless the Secretary of Agriculture determined the price was reasonable. It was rejected on a 29-52 roll call.

Long's motion to reconsider the Senate vote of June 27 adopting an amendment to prohibit OPS from placing quotas on meat slaughtering was rejected 27-53, on roll call. The quota amendment had been sponsored by Butler.

Moody offered a complete substitute bill to extend the existing Act, with certain changes, for nine months. It called for a 20 per cent increase in rents, creation of a Small Defense Plants' Administration, and a two-year extension of fats and oils import control. The Senate rejected it 22 to 59, on roll call.

When Senators voted on final passage of the bill, Lehman and Benton declined to vote. They answered "present" when their names were called. In ensuing debate over whether they should be excused from voting, two roll calls were taken. The Senate refused to permit a "present" vote. Both Senators then voted "yea," although they said they had wanted a tighter controls bill. The bill was passed, 71 to 10 on roll call.

For final provisions of the Senate bill, see Provisions section, p. 438.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Cut to six per cent down payments required of veterans on homes costing less than $12,000. Voice vote.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) — Ban slaughtering quotas for livestock. Roll call, 47-33.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Specify that nothing in the bill would supersede provisions of the Farm Price Support Act of 1949 or the Farm Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Voice.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) — Permit limited rollbacks on high priced non-farm products. Voice.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Bar price ceilings lower than either the price prevailing just before the regulation or the price prevailing from Jan. 25 to Feb. 24, 1951. Roll call, 49-33.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Ban until June 30, 1953, the import of fats and oils, dairy products, peanuts and rice products if the Secretary of Agriculture deems the imports would impair the defense effort. Voice.

Wherry — Require fair return on ceiling price on slaughtered meat. Voice, then standing, vote.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) — Create Small Defense Plants Administration to encourage small business participation in the defense effort. Voice.

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D. Del.) — Include a representative from each state concerned among the policy-making officers of regional offices. Voice, then standing, vote.

Wherry — Extend for two years the Military Housing Act. Accepted Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) amendment to modify Wherry amendment to include the Defense Housing Act which covers the Military Housing Act. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Suspend all farm price support for the duration of the Act. Roll call, 4-78.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Permit rollbacks on all prices except beef and mutton. Roll call, 25-63.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Block all future rollbacks, but permit freezes. Roll call, 39-49.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Strike out section banning rollbacks below the January-February 1951 level. Roll call, 26-61.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Suspend limitation on rollbacks for 60 days. Roll call, 22-61.

O'Mahoney — Encourage dispersal of new war plants into present non-industrial areas. Roll call, 25-56.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Raise rent ceilings according to a formula which would provide increases as much as 37 per cent above 1943 level. Roll call, 19-68.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — End exemption of defense agencies from Federal Administrative Procedures Act. Roll call, 33-51.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) — Strike out authority of local governments to go under federal rent control at their own request. Roll call, 15-71.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Amend Millikin amendment on price rollbacks to include limited roll-backs on farm products, Roll call, 22-64.

Dirksen — Assure retailers and wholesalers the same percentage of profit they received just prior to Korea. Roll call, 33-51.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) — Suspend certain price ceiling regulations for those who keep their average price two per cent below the ceiling for 60 days. First by voice vote, then by division.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Douglas, Moody, William Benton (D Conn.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) —Instruct the President to consult in policy making with representatives of businessmen, farmers, workers and consumers "insofar as practicable." Agreed to by voice, then rejected on division vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Exempt retail stores with less than $30,000 annual gross sales from price controls. Roll call, 19-61.

Douglas — Permit rollbacks on any service or commodity up to maximum of 10 per cent of the price prevailing just before the first order putting that service or commodity under a ceiling price. Roll call, 26-58.

Case — Amend Douglas rollback amendment, which had been introduced with a 12 per cent maximum figure, to permit rollbacks up to 10 per cent maximum. Accepted by Douglas and incorporated into his amendment, which was rejected.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Give the President power to acquire real estate and build or add to national defense production facilities, to operate or lease government plants, and to install facilities in privately-owned plants. Roll call, 25-57.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Amend Benton amendment by striking out three words. (A maneuver to obtain time to speak). Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Provide for mandatory increase in ceiling prices to compensate for increase in wages, salaries, cost of materials or services. Roll call, 15-67.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) — Issue no ceiling price to producers for milk or butterfat used in dairy products unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines such prices are reasonable. Roll-call vote, 29-52.

Long — Authorize $50 million for river and harbor and flood control improvements. Ruled out on point of order.

Lehman — Authorize differential payments by government to marginal and high-cost producers to cover difference between regular ceiling prices and added cost of production. Voice.

Douglas — Repeal $10,000 limitation on price overcharge suits. Voice, then standing vote.

Ferguson — Require uniform and specific standards in establishing ceiling prices to be applied without discrimination to persons and industries in the general business classification. Voice.

Lehman (D N.Y.) — Make it illegal to deny rental housing to tenant solely on grounds that tenant has children and make such crime punishable by maximum fine of $500 or 60 days imprisonment, or both. Voice, then standing vote.

Moody — Extend for nine months existing Defense Production Act and existing rent laws with committee — approved 20 per cent increase, create Small Defense Plants Administration as proposed by Sparkman and grant two-year extension of fats and oils import control as proposed by Magnuson. Roll call, 22-57.

MOTION REJECTED

Long — Motion to reconsider vote by which the Senate June 27 adopted Butler amendment prohibiting OPS from placing quotas on meat slaughtering. Roll call vote, 27-53.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Banking and Currency Committee opened its hearings May 8. Before it was a bill (HR 3871) introduced by Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) at the request of the President. It was identical with the original Senate bill. As in the Senate Committee, Defense Mobilizer Wilson was the first witness. His testimony followed lines laid down in the Senate.

Wilson also said that controls in addition to those sought in the bill might be necessary. He agreed with Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) that reserve requirements by the Federal Reserve System might have to be raised, along with discount rates.

John D. Small, Chairman of the Munitions Board, May 9 supported extension of the Defense Production Act. He also asked that the Defense Department be permitted to make long term contracts for such things as machine tools and electronic equipment.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., head of the Federal Reserve System, supported the bill May 10 and told the Committee that anti-inflation action had been effective in many instances during the previous year.

He asked the group to bring existing houses under the credit controls then applicable to new construction.

Johnston, DiSalle, Brannan

Economic Stabilizer Johnston appeared before the Committee May 11. His testimony followed the lines of his statements before the Senate Banking Committee. He said the Administration did not plan to roll back all prices, but would push back certain selected prices when necessary.

Price Stabilizer DiSalle also testified May 11, repeating his endorsement of the extension bill.

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan talked to the House Committee May 14. He said the OPS rollback order on beef prices would not hurt production. He said those producers who might lose money had been warned well in advance that they were taking a chance.

After sharp questioning, Brannan said he supported the rollback order. He also endorsed the Defense Production Act extension bill, defending curbs on commodity speculation and the parity freeze proposal of the Administration. He said the new proposals could not hurt farmers or legitimate "hedgers."

Edwin T. Gibson, acting Defense Production Administrator, endorsed the bill, and asked that his agency be given more authority.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer told the Committee May 15 that a broad program of direct and indirect controls was needed "to gear ourselves for a great production without upsetting our economy."

Secretary of Labor Tobin said it would be impossible to keep wages under control if the cost of living index continues to climb. He pointed out that three million workers received automatic wage adjustments to accompany cost of living changes.

Woods on Rent Control

Tighe Woods, Housing Expediter, talked to the Banking Committee May 18. He said that the biggest problem was the control of rents near military camps.

Manly Fleischmann, National Production Administration head, said that "flying squadrons" were being organized to stop black-marketing. He said that black market steel was not yet a serious problem.

James B. Carey, CIO, gave testimony May 21 similar to that he had given in his first appearance before the Senate group. Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange, also duplicated his Senate appearance when he talked to the House group May 22.

Ray S. Paul, Rath Packing Co., and A. G. Pickett, Kansas State Live Stock Association, both told the Committee that price controls on meat would lead to black markets and would be harmful to the meat industry.

William F. Brooks, National Grain Trade Council, appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee May 26 to criticize sections of the House extension measure. Brooks said he was not convinced that the Defense Production Act was in the public interest, and protested provisions in the extension bill which would raise margin requirements on commodity exchanges and, he said, would subsidize production of scarce, high-priced commodities.

Harold Bishop, Boston Wool Trade Association, and W. H. Steinwer, National Wool Growers Association, both protested against controls on the wool industry.

Sees Threat To Production

Al Hayes, International Association of Machinists (AFL), told the Committee in a letter May 28 that the housing shortages in defense areas would have to be eased or else production of warplanes would be slowed down.

Rowland Jones, Jr., American Retail Federation, told the Committee May 28 that price controls would not work unless other basic sources of inflation were also stabilized. He recommended government economy, encouragement of production and savings, and curtailment of bank credit.

Alton M. Costley, National Automobile Dealers Association, asked that credit restrictions on auto sales be eased. Committee member Wright Patman (D Tex.), said he favored a drastic liberalization of such controls.

William H. Ruffin, National Association of Manufacturers, also testified May 28, repeating the criticism given the bill before the Senate Banking Committee.

Irwin D. Wolf, National Retail Dry Goods Association, suggested improvements in price stabilization. He criticized ceilings on luxury items and asked that price regulations be worked out in consultation with industry representatives.

C Of C Opposes Bill

Herman W. Steinkraus, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said May 31 that wage and price controls were encouraging inflation. He recommended indirect controls on credit expansion, pay-as-we-go taxation and government economy.

Referring to CIO testimony May 30 before the Senate Committee (See Page 447), Steinkraus said "it was a cheap trick" for Carey to accuse business groups of offering to conspire to junk wage-price controls.

Steinkraus said two more years of existing controls would put the nation's economy "in a hell of a mess."

Former Sen. Lucas (D Ill.), one time Senate majority leader, and former Sen. Myers (D Pa.), Lucas' majority whip, appeared before the Committee June 1 to give testimony previously given before the Senate group. Both men were registered lobbyists for the organizations they represented at the hearings.

Lucas, speaking for the American Finance Conference, criticized existing credit regulations on automobiles and asked that they be eased. Myers, representing the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, urged that consumer credit controls be dropped.

Calvin K. Snyder, National Association of Real Estate Boards, asked June 4 that rent controls be left in the hands of local governments. Similar views were given by Morton Bodfish, Savings and Loan League; William Schmidt, Small Property Owners Association of America; and William W. Russell, National Apartment Owners Association. All had testified previously before the Senate committee.

AFL's Green Testifies

William Green, American Federation of Labor, told the Committee June 5 that price control would have to be effective if wages were to be controlled. He asked for a stronger rent control program, a closer check on controls violations, dollars-and-cents price ceilings, commodity exchange controls and fewer exemptions from controls.

Edmund F. Wagner, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, opposed wage-price and federal rent controls. Mrs. Leslie Wright, National Federation of Women's Clubs, urged effective economic controls to check high rentals and distribute the burden of the wartime economy.

John J. Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action, said that both direct and indirect controls were needed.

George E. Leighty, Railway Labor Executives Association, asked the Committee June 7 to set up a separate panel to handle railway labor disputes.

William E. Russell, Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee of New York; Burtram A. Weight, Apartment House Association of Utah; E. M. Spiegel, National Association of Home Builders, and James F. Cook, Jr., National Association of Building Owners and Managers all appeared June 7 to protest extension of federal rent controls.

R. L. Vanderslice, Chicago Residential Hotel Association, asked the Committee June 6 to end federal rent controls. Clenwood J. Sherrard, American Hotel Association, opposed reimposition of rent controls on hotels. Patrick J. O'Donovan, California State Apartment Conference; G. G. Bauman, Small Property Owners League of Los Angeles; Louis V. Ramoneda, American Motor Hotel Associations; and Jack Pinkston, Home and Property Owners Alliance of Texas, opposed federal rent controls.

Philip Schiff, American Association of Social Workers, endorsed the bill and asked that rent controls be extended.

Committee

The Committee ended its open hearings June 7 and started a section-by-section study of the measure behind closed doors. Highlights of the daily action were reported in unofficial talks with newsmen.

The group voted June 12 to give the President more flexible power to determine priorities and allocations and to block hoarding. The Committee agreed June 13 to prevent the President from selling any farm commodity below the ceiling price, agreed to remove limitations on government purchase of raw materials, and voted to permit condemnation of real estate needed for the defense effort.

Defense Secretary Marshall talked to the Committee in a closed session June 14 and urged stronger controls legislation even if the emergency abated.

A section permitting government subsidies for certain high-cost, scarce commodities was approved June 18 on what was reported to be a tie vote, 11-11. By 14-8, provisions permitting the government to own and operate defense plants, were approved.

The Committee on a 12-10 vote struck out a provision authorizing unlimited funds for subsidies and defense plant operation.

Food price rollbacks were limited to 10 per cent of price levels of May 19, 1951. This would have blocked existing OPS orders for future beef price cuts.

On June 19 the Committee voted a new set of restrictions on consumer credit. Payment periods on new autos were extended to 18 months; down payments on used cars were cut from one-third to one-fourth and payments were extended to 18 months; television and radio set down payments were cut from 25 to 15 per cent and payment periods extended from 15 to 18 months; furniture down-payments were cut from 15 to 10 per cent and payments extended from 15 to 21 months and payment for residential repairs was extended from 30 to 36 months.

License Proposal Dropped

The Committee also voted to drop the Administration proposal for authority to license businesses. The vote was 15-7. Limits on damages for which price ceiling violators would be liable were removed.

The Committee June 20 voted 14-6 to drop proposals for credit controls on sale of old housing and also rejected Administration requests for rent controls on commercial properties.

Extension of federal rent controls for one year then was approved on an 18-6 vote. The House rent provisions were similar to those voted earlier by the Senate Committee, but set standards for designation, by the Secretary of Defense and Defense Mobilizer, of critical defense housing areas.

The Committee also voted to suspend credit restrictions on new low-cost housing in such areas.

The Committee rejected requests for power to fix margins for trading on the commodity exchanges and for increased bank reserve requirements.

A provision to establish a Small Defense Plant Corporation was approved by the Committee June 21. The Committee then rejected 8-16 a proposal by Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) to drop all rent controls except in critical defense areas.

The bill was given final approval June 21 on a vote reported to be 21-5. It was then ready for Rules Committee clearance and floor debate.

Floor Action

The House took up its one-year extension bill July 5. During the last days of July, both House and Senate had completed action on a one-month extension, which kept controls alive while the House acted on the long-range bill. (For details of action on the one-month extension measure, see p. 461.)

After a 45-minute wait until a quorum was present, Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) chairman of the Banking Committee, opened the controls debate with a warning that the nation faced "disaster" if economic controls were allowed to lapse.

Spence, fearing a letdown in defense preparations as a result of peace talks in Korea, told his colleagues, "It takes a Pearl Harbor to arouse a people; it takes very little to lull them to sleep."

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) conceded that inflation was a serious problem, but said he was tired of hearing that there would be an economic collapse unless controls were continued in the exact form asked by the President.

Wolcott called for indirect controls, under which the Federal Reserve system would increase its interest rate on loans to banks and bank reserve requirements would be boosted. In that way, he said, private credit could be curbed and inflation halted.

Rep. Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) argued that the Defense Production Act had failed to hold down prices. Since its enactment a year earlier, the cost of living had increased steadily, he said.

Administration Criticized

As the House entered its second day of debate July 6, several Republicans took the floor to criticize Administration handling of its controls powers.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) said the failure to invoke an immediate freeze of wages, prices and credit the previous fall caused "frustration and confusion."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said a good controls law was needed for the emergency, but warned that "bad administration and politics can ruin the best intentions in the world."

A Democrat, Albert Rains (Ala.), conceded that the Administration "committed one of the most serious blunders" by failing to order price controls soon enough, but said Congress should strengthen the controls law. Rains also told the House that roll-backs would be difficult, if not impossible to apply.

The House began taking up amendments July 9. It had resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, where decisions were subject to reversal up to the time the bill actually was passed by the House.

Credit Controls

Wolcott offered an amendment making it the intention of Congress that the government hold off on price and wage controls until it had used tight credit controls.

Democrats stoutly denounced it, with Spence saying the Wolcott proposal would "scuttle the (controls) bill." Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) called it the "horse-meat amendment."

Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) suggested a change in the wording of Wolcott's amendment so it would allow direct controls only when indirect controls were in effect.

After an amendment by Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.), similar to Herter's was rejected on voice vote, the House approved the Herter change on a teller vote, 151-147, but then rejected the altered Wolcott amendment, on a teller count of 149-169.

The vote went along party lines and was the Administration's first important victory.

The Democrats held sway again as they beat down a Banking Committee amendment to prohibit importation of any article containing materials restricted to domestic manufacturers under allocation programs.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), who had backed the amendment when it was before the Banking Committee, sought to change its language on the House floor, so it would be discretionary. This was rejected on voice vote and then the original amendment was turned down on division vote, 77-96.

Slaughter Quotas Ruled Out

The next day, July 10, the House ran contrary to Administration wishes on three amendments. It adopted a proposal by August H. Andresen (R Minn.) to restrict imports on fats and oils, peanuts, dairy products and rice if they interfered with domestic industry. Two substitute proposals by Wright Patman (D Tex.) and Spence simply extending the present fats and oils import controls were defeated.

The House then agreed to a Wolcott amendment to prevent the President from making exceptions in anti-hoarding orders on scarce materials. It next turned to a proposal by Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) to outlaw the use of slaughtering quotas.

Hope maintained that even with regulation the slaughtering quota system would encourage black-market operations instead of discouraging them, as intended.

Patman and Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) said the intent of the quota system was to channel the meat supply through the normal trade routes, and that the quotas are adjusted upward when additional supplies become available.

Debate continued for nearly two hours before the amendment was agreed to on a 200-112 teller vote.

Dispersal Plan Defeated

On July 11 the House took up some of the 57 amendments planned by the Banking Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Defense Production Act. The amendment providing for dispersal of defense plants quickly drew opposition and in the ensuing debate Congressmen from industrial areas opposed it.

It was sponsored by Rains, and proposed that no new plant facilities be built with government aid unless the President determined that the location resulted in dispersal of production capacity needed for national security.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), James T. Patterson (R Conn.) and Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) were among eastern Congressmen speaking against the amendment. McDonough, George D. O'Brien (D Mich.), and Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio), also opposed it.

Speaking for the proposal were Spence, who said it was purely a national security measure, Walter E. Rogers (D Tex.) and Rains.

The line-up was sectional, and Easterners expressed fear of losing heavy industry to the south and west. McDonough said the amendment would be a step in the direction of regimented industry.

The vote against the dispersal plan was 79-134, on division.

Defense Plant Authority

The next day, July 12, the House knocked out of the controls bill authority for the President to acquire and operate industrial plants for defense purposes. Both Republicans and Southern Democrats backed a Wolcott amendment to kill the plant-acquiring authority.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) appealed for Republican support of the additional power sought, since it was supported by Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilization director.

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) praised Wilson, but said even he "can become overly enthusiastic." Republicans contended the proposed authority was so broad that it conceivably could lead to nationalization of all industry, though they conceded they did not believe the Administration had that in mind.

An amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to make the plant-acquiring powers subject to approval by the Defense Production Administration was adopted, but was later set aside when the House agreed to the Wolcott amendment by a 159-139 teller vote, thus wiping out the proposed Presidential authority.

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the Agriculture Committee next led a fight for the adoption of his amendment to remove the food-subsidy provision from the controls bill. He was backed by farm state Representatives.

Termed "Brannan Plan"

Cooley said the subsidy provision was, in effect, the same plan advocated by Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan. Hope called the subsidies an inflationary effort to have the government pay part of everyone's grocery bill.

Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) opposed the Cooley amendment and told the House that the government-provided subsidies for farmers and a proposal to reduce the city dweller's food bill "shouldn't be laughed off."

The Cooley amendment was agreed to July 12 on voice vote.

The House refused July 13 to grant authority which President Truman had requested to establish new government corporations, by executive decree, to implement the defense effort.

It agreed to an amendment by Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) striking this provision from the controls bill, Hardy said "all government corporations should be chartered by Congress." His stand was backed by George Meader (R Mich.) and Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.).

The same day the House took four votes on a proposal by James G. Donovan (D N.Y) to create a centralized authority within the Department of Interior to handle the strategic mineral and metals program. It finally was rejected on a division vote, 59-95.

Debate on Rollbacks

The House July 17 debated a number of anti-rollback amendments.

It first considered a Republican-sponsored price control compromise offered by Wolcott continuing the price rollbacks already in effect, but prohibiting all future rollbacks. It provided that ceilings on non-farm items could be adjusted up or down to reflect increases or decreases in actual factory, labor and related costs. The wording of the Wolcott amendment was similar to the Millikin-Wherry amendments to the Senate bill. (See page 445.)

Despite Wolcott's statement to the House that his proposal was "the most sensible compromise we can get," his amendment was rejected by a division vote, 65-129.

The House next rejected an amendment by E. E. Cox (D Ga.) putting a flat ban on all price rollbacks, past or future. The rejection was by division vote, 89-147.

The Republicans from northern urban centers split from the coalition on the next vote. By a teller vote of 124-217 the House rejected an amendment sponsored by Cooley which would have wiped out the 10 per cent rollback on beef prices and would have banned all future rollbacks on farm commodities. Cooley said he was "unalterably opposed to the principle involved in rollbacks," and charged the beef rollback already in effect had cost cattlemen $700 million.

Called "Special Privilege"

Opponents vigorously attacked the Cooley proposal as a "special privi-

lege" amendment for farmers. Keating told his colleagues, "we must stand firmly against all efforts, whatever their source, to raise the grocery and meat bills of American families in order to cater to the interests of well-organized groups who have facilities for expounding and emphasizing their point of view not available to the average housewife."

Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) sang a few bars of "The Old Grey Mare Ain't What She Used to Be." and said that she could only afford hamburger — at 70 cents a pound — on a Representative's salary.

"I wonder what people who make only $3,000 a year are feeding their families," she said.

After rejecting the Cooley amendment, the House then agreed to an amendment by the Banking Committee to preserve the 10 per cent beef price rollback which took effect May 19, and to prohibit further rollbacks on agricultural commodities. It was agreed to by teller vote, 207-123.

The House then agreed to another Banking Committee amendment deleting from the bill an Administration bid for authority to license businesses, by standing vote, 127-27. It rejected an amendment by Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) which would have required the Secretary of Agriculture to approve OPS ceiling prices on agricultural products. The rejection was on standing vote, 61-87.

On Meat Ceilings

The first amendment voted on July 18 was designed to insure packers and processors a reasonable profit on their products. Introduced by Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), it provided that no ceiling should be set on products from processing cattle, calves, lambs, sheep, and hogs, which did not allow for a reasonable margin of profit to each segment of industry as a group and on each type of animal. Cole said his amendment would aid small packers and slaughterers, while Andresen said it would prevent black markets.

Spence, McCormack and Patman, urged its defeat on the grounds that it was an anti-consumer amendment, insuring a profit for the "middleman," not the farmer. With solid Republican and some Southern Democratic backing, it was agreed to by teller vote, 160-144.

The coalition next operated successfully to win House agreement on an amendment by W. R. Poage (D Tex.), by a teller vote, 116-102. It would establish a price ceiling formula taking into consideration:

1) The current cost of the material, or the parity price, whichever is higher; 2) all costs incurred in processing or manufacturing and distribution; and 3) a reasonable profit based on not less than 85 per cent of the average profit earned for each item during the three most profitable years from 1946-1949.

As Poage introduced it, it applied only to goods "derived in whole or in substantial part from an agricultural commodity" but it was amended by Cole of Kansas to include all manufactured or processed goods. The Cole amendment was also agreed to by the House on a division vote, 96-53.

Poage said the amendment would insure high production. Spence called the amendments "immoral." In a statement, Price Stabilizer DiSalle said the Poage-Cole amendments were "cost plus, guaranteed-profit," and would "destroy the entire price - control program."

Wage Board Decisions

After failing to turn back the Poage-Cole amendments, the Administration forces rallied later to defeat two attempts to strip the Wage Stabilization Board of its arbitration powers and change its makeup.

The House rejected by a teller vote of 152-190 an amendment by Kersten to limit the Board's powers to formulate general policies and regulations relating to wage and salary stabilization and relegate it to an advisory capacity in interpreting such policies in individual cases.

It then rejected by teller vote of 113-217, an amendment by Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) which carried the same limitation of powers as the Kersten amendment and provided also that the present tripartite board of industry, labor and public members be reconstituted so that the public membership on the board would exceed the combined labor and industry membership, and include at least one labor member not affiliated with the CIO or AFL.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) said the Lucas amendment represented the desire of "disciples of hate . . . to punish labor for alleged offenses in the past." Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) predicted the amendment would "invite strikes."

Lucas and Kersten stoutly defended their amendments, however. "I am for the public," Lucas said, "not a super-imposed labor disputes agency. I am opposed to the AFL and the CIO, and I am opposed to the National Association of Manufacturers," Lucas declared.

Four-Month Freeze

The coalition July 19 handed Administration forces another defeat as the House agreed to an amendment on teller vote, 180-151, providing for a four-month "freeze" on prices and wages at July 7 levels, except for farm commodities selling below parity. The amendment was sponsored by James C. Davis (D Ga.), who said its purpose was to give the nation "a breathing spell" in the upward spiral of inflation. Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) said Congress could extend the freeze "another four months and another four months" after the first period expired.

Efforts by John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) and Holifield to water down the Davis amendment failed. Rains called the Davis proposal "a political maneuver" which would kill price controls.

Most of the final July 20-21 House session on controls was spent in brief consideration of about 75 amendments — mostly minor. Debate either was sharply limited or banned altogether. Votes were not recorded.

Among the more important amendments was one by A. S. Herlong Jr., (D Fla.) to permit sellers to keep their normal percentage margin of profit. Herlong told the House that existing regulations frequently forced sellers to cut their percentage markup. Extra production costs, he said, were added to the selling price dollarwise, but not percentagewise. This, Herlong said, "puts the squeeze on the little man" who cannot come to Washington to ask for relief.

Majority Leader McCormack said the Herlong amendment plus the Poage-Cole amendment "guaranteed profits for everybody in every segment of their activity."

The House approved the Herlong proposal on voice vote.

Attacks "Regulation W"

Patman moved to abolish "Regulation W" — consumer credit regulation. He said, "The Federal Reserve Board has been cruel and, in fact, mean in the administration of this Regulation W." Paul Brown (D Ga.)

said the Banking and Currency Committee had liberalized Regulation W so that past hardships would no longer exist. He argued that some control was needed as an anti-inflation measure. The Patman amendment lost on voice vote.

Patman then obtained a favorable standing vote, 140-43, on an amendment to extend the payment period on new automobiles from the existing 15 to 21 months. The Committee had set the figure at 18 months.

An amendment by McDonough to give communities pocket veto power over emergency defense rent-control orders was approved on teller vote, 160-140. There was no debate.

An amendment by Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) to exempt from regulation under the Act any natural gas company regulated by a state was approved on voice vote without debate.

Showdown on Provisions

The House then went on to reverse or confirm tentative decisions made previously on major amendments. The amendments first had been accepted on non-record votes when the House was sitting as the Committee of the Whole. Members demanded roll-call votes on these amendments when the legislators later resumed the formal status of the House of Representatives. (For voting, see p. 536.)

Most of the amendments which received separate roll-call votes were opposed by the Truman Administration. Rated as Truman victories were the final decisions on three amendments:

1. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) amendment to put all price control on a "cost-plus" basis. Defeated 181-233. Democrats opposed the amendment 68-154; Republicans supported it 113-78.

2. James C. Davis (D Ga.) amendment to put a four-month freeze on wages, prices and rents. Defeated 164-251. Democrats opposed it 7-216; Republicans favored it 156-35.

3. Cole amendment to ban meat ceiling prices which did not allow reasonable margins of profit for each segment of the processing industry on each species of livestock. Beaten 166-249. Democrats voted against the amendment 38-184; Republicans voted for it 128-64.

"Coalition" Victories

On seven major amendments, the Republican-Southern Democrats coalition rolled over Administration opposition. The coalition claimed victories on:

1. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) amendment to extend and broaden import controls on fats, edible oils, and rice, and add import controls for dairy products and peanuts. The amendment was confirmed 266-147. Democrats opposed it 101-119; Republicans approved it 165-27.

2. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) amendment to prohibit slaughtering quotas on meat processors. Both supporters and opponents of this amendment said they were acting to block black markets. The original approval was confirmed 249-167. Democrats voted against the amendment 93-130; Republicans voted for it 156-36.

3. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to deny the President the authority to acquire and operate defense plants. Final vote was 233-184; with Democrats opposing the amendment 42-181 and Republicans supporting it 191-2.

4. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) amendment to strike from the bill authority for the President to set up new government corporations to carry out provisions of the bill. The amendment carried 250-167. Democrats opposed it 60-163; Republicans voted for it 190-3.

5. A Banking and Currency Committee amendment to the bill to prohibit ceilings on farm commodities below 90 per cent of the May 19, 1951, price to producers. The amendment was designed as a block to announced future rollbacks in beef prices. The House gave final approval to the amendment 234-183. Democrats opposed it 110-113; Republicans supported it 124-69.

6. Committee amendment to delete authority to enforce price controls by licensing or refusing to license businesses covered by the Act. The ban was confirmed 334-81. Democrats favored the ban 142-80; Republicans did likewise, 191-1.

7. Committee amendment to delete authority to put special controls on commodity exchange speculation. The amendment carried 242-172. Democrats opposed the ban 90-133; Republicans favored it 152-38.

In all, separate House roll-call votes were demanded on 12 amendments which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole. All others were agreed to en bloc.

Move to Recommit

Early July 21, after the last amendment was disposed of, Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) moved to send the entire measure back to the Banking and Currency Committee — a move designed to kill the bill. This was voted down, 117-299. Democrats voted against the recommittal motion 32-191; Republicans opposed it 85-107.

At the end of a 14-hour session, at 1:20 a.m. July 21, the House approved the bill. The final vote was 323-92, with Democrats voting for the measure 206-16 and Republicans supporting it 116-76.

For major provisions of the bill as finally approved, see Provision section, p. 438.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

August H. Andresen (R Minn.) — Extend import controls on fats and edible oils (except coconuts and coconut products), peanuts, dairy products, rice and rice products to June 30, 1953, and prohibit any import of such products which would impair or reduce domestic production or result in any unnecessary expenditure under government price-support program. Voice vote; roll-call vote, 266-147.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Prevent the President from making any exceptions to the anti-hoarding order on materials written into the original Defense Production Act. First rejected on standing vote 80-86. Wolcott demanded a teller vote, and the amendment then was agreed to 126-111.

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) — Prohibit any restriction on the quantity of livestock which may be slaughtered or processed. Teller, 200-112; roll-call, 249-167.

Wolcott — Remove from the controls bill authority for the President to acquire and operate defense plants. Teller, 159-139, roll-call, 233-184.

Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.) — Make the plant-acquiring authority for the President subject to certification by the Defense Production Administration. Voice. (This was set aside following adoption of the Wolcott amendment, above).

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) — Remove from the controls bill a provision for the payment of subsidies on farm products. Voice.

Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) — Eliminate authority for the President to create new government corporations. Standing 92-39; roll call, 250-167.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Terminate contracts for the purchase of farm commodities one year after expiration of the act. Voice.

Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.) — Exempt wages paid for certain professional services from stabilization regulations. Voice.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) — Eliminate freeze for parity for either a marketing year, a season, or a calendar year. Voice.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) — Authorize Indiana retailers to increase ceiling prices to cover their gross income tax. Voice.

A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla)) — Require Price Administrator to take business costs, speculative fluctuations, and industry-wide profits into consideration in fixing ceilings. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Allow imposition of price ceilings on unregulated common carriers and public utilities. Voice.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) — Allow increases in postal rates to be passed on to buyers of mail order merchandise. Voice.

Hope — Provide that nothing in the controls bill would repeal or affect any provision of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Voice.

Herlong — Prohibit ceilings which deny a retailer or wholesaler his customary percentage margin of profit; provide a system for exceptions in cases of items in short supply. Voice.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) — Prohibit the application of natural gas regulations issued under the Act to any state with a public regulation agency already authorized to restrict the use of natural gas. Voice.

Committee amendment — Delete authority to control commodity speculation. Standing, 92-52; Roll call, 242-172.

Wright Patman (D Tex.) — Substitute 21 month for 18 month limitation on automobile installment buying. Standing, 140-43.

E. L. Forrester (D Ga.) — Provide that down-payments on installment buying may be made by trade-in or exchange of property, as well as by cash. Voice.

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) — Require down-payment on roofing or siding repairs, alterations, or building improvements in advance of completion. Voice.

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) — Relax regulation X so that not more than 10 per cent of the purchase price of a home under $10,000 would be required and the purchaser would be given 25 years to make payments. Standing, 85-70.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Delete provision for business advisory committees to appoint, at their own expense, a secretary or counsel who may attend committee meetings, but not vote. Standing, 91-8.

Wolcott — Provide that, in the allocation of materials, due regard be given to current competitive situation of established businesses. Voice.

Patman — Provide that the Small Defense Plant Corporation not be affiliated with or be within any other federal agency or department. Voice.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) — Provide that maximum rentals in critical defense areas shall be set with due consideration to rents prevailing at time controls are established. Standing, 119-103; teller, 161-140.

Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) — Provide that any parent of an armed forces member who died in action since September 16, 1940, should be considered a member of a World War II veterans' family. Standing, 181-4.

McDonough — Provide that application of rent control in critical defense areas shall be determined by local governing body which previously decontrolled the area, except for housing accommodations of families of servicemen. Teller, 160-140.

Lansdale G. Sasscer (D Md.) — Allow a 20 per cent increase over January 30, 1942, rentals at Greenbelt, Md., housing project. Standing, 103-7.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) — Change effective date of new rent control law from June 30, 1951, to July 30, 1951. Voice.

Committee amendment — Preserve existing 10 per cent beef price rollback and prohibit further rollbacks on agricultural commodities. Standing, 183-90; teller, 207-123; Roll call 234-183.

Committee amendment — Delete power to license certain businesses. Standing, 127-27; roll call, 334-81.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Declare it the intention of Congress that direct controls should not be used "unless and until" indirect controls had been exhausted. The meaning of the amendment was changed by acceptance on teller vote, 151-147, of a Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) amendment to take out the word "until." However, the amended Wolcott proposal was rejected. Teller vote, 149-169.

Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) — Amend the Wolcott amendment so direct controls could be used only when indirect controls also would be in effect. (This would have had about the same effect as the Herter amendment.) Voice.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Provide that no ceiling price be set on processed meat products without insuring a fair profit to all segments of the livestock industry as a group and on each species of livestock. Approved by standing vote, 126-96, and by teller, 160-144; rejected, roll call, 166-249.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — (as amended by Cole) — Establish a ceiling-price formula which would include all direct and indirect costs, including parity, and allow profit not less than 85 per cent of average profit during three most profitable years, 1946 to 1949 inclusive. Agreed to by teller vote, 116-102; rejected, roll call, 181-233.

Cole (R Kan.) — Extend Poage amendment to all commodity ceiling prices. (Agreed to by standing vote, 96-53, but Poage amendment later was rejected on roll call.)

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Freeze all prices, wages, salaries and other compensation at level of July 7, 1951, for four months, except for agricultural products selling below parity. Agreed to by standing vote, 180-151; rejected, roll call, 172-243.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Exempt strategic and critical metals and minerals from ceilings when such materials cannot be economically produced because of the marginal or submarginal character of the source, or necessity of installing additional facilities or equipment. Agreed to by standing vote, 121-80, and by teller, 138-101; rejected, roll call, 200-216.

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) — Establish a single central government agency as claimant for construction and supply needs of state and local governments and their tax-supported

agencies. Agreed to, voice vote; rejected, roll call, 164-251.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — To make the Andresen prohibition on imports (see Amendments Accepted) discretionary with the President. Voice.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) — Extend the existing import controls on fats and oil until Sept. 30, 1952. Standing 65-136.

Wright Patman (D Tex.) — Extend the fats and oils import controls until July 1, 1952. This was a substitute for the Spence amendment. Division, 61-129. July 10.

Albert Rains (D Ala.) — Allow no new plants or plant additions to be constructed with government assistance unless the location utilized fully the national resources, dispersed production for national security, and minimized further concentrations of population in areas short of housing facilities. Rains introduced his amendment when a similar committee amendment was ruled out of order. Standing, 79-134.

Multer—Amend the Rains proposal by making the plant dispersal permissive instead of mandatory and by limiting its application to government plants, thus excluding private plants getting government loans. Voice.

James G. Donovan (D N.Y.) — Establish a Federal Minerals Administration, in the Department of Interior, having exclusive power and jurisdiction over the mineral program, exclusive of oil, coal, and natural gas. Standing, 59-95. (Three modifications to the Donovan amendment previously were agreed to by voice vote: James S. Golden (R Ky.), excluding coal and oil; John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), making the minerals administration a subordinate agency under Department of Interior; and Oren Harris (D Ark.), excluding natural gas.)

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Authorize the President to acquire plants and facilities to manufacture certain materials vital to defense, when certified as necessary by the Director of Defense Mobilization, but prohibit their being marketed by the government. Standing, 59-105, again rejected, teller, 90-121.

Wolcott — Retain beef price rollback then in effect but prohibit all other rollbacks on agricultural commodities and on most non-agricultural commodities; provide a cost formula for price ceilings. Standing, 65-129.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) — Cancel the 10 per cent beef price rollback and prevent further rollbacks affecting farm commodities. Standing, 109-163; teller, 124-217.

E. E. Cox (D Ga.) — Extend Cooley amendment to prevent any rollbacks in industrial materials or services. Standing, 89-147.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) — Require approval of the Secretary of Agriculture on price regulations applying to farm commodities. Standing, 61-87.

Kersten — Limit power of the Wage Stabilization Board to formulating general wage and salary stabilization policies and regulations and to advisory capacity of interpreting such policies in individual cases. Standing, 135-140; teller, 152-190.

Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) — Limit the Board's powers (like the Kersten amendment); provide that public membership on board exceed combined labor and industry membership and include at least one labor member not affiliated with AFL or CIO. Standing, 135-140; teller, 113-217.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) — Amend Davis "freeze" amendment to include farm commodities. Voice.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) — Substitute for Davis amendment to rollback all prices and wages to Sept. 8 1950, levels. Voice,

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) — Amend committee amendment (which was agreed to), to remove from price ceilings materials and services sold by state and local governments and other tax-supported agencies. Standing, 47-92.

William B. Widnall (R N.J.) — Empower the Emergency Court of Appeals to issue a temporary restraining order or interlocutory decree staying the effectiveness of a price regulation when the regulation "shows on its face it was issued contrary to prohibitions" under the law and where it would be necessary for the court to act at once to prevent irreparable damage. Voice.

Cox — Exempt bowling alleys from price control. Voice.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) — Prohibit any restrictions on individuals raising or slaughtering their own livestock and poultry for home consumption, Voice.

Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.) — Provide that all price ceilings established in the past or future be adjusted to compensate employers for approved wage increases. Voice.

Cooley — Prohibit price ceilings on tobacco when acreage allotments and marketing quotas were in effect. Standing, 50-103.

Javits — Eliminate "parity" as the standard to determine ceiling prices on agricultural commodities. Voice.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Permit decontrol when the price of a commodity has remained two per cent below the ceiling price for a 60 day period. Voice.

Lucas — Require that labor membership on the Wage Stabilization Board include at least one labor member not affiliated with AFL or CIO. Standing, 42-60.

William H. Bates (R Mass.) — Permit the President to make necessary adjustments in price and wage ceilings so as to correct hardships or inequities. Voice.

Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) — Provide that a four-month "freeze" on prices and wages at July 7 levels as covered in the Davis amendment include farm commodities selling below parity. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Provide that penalties for violations of Wage Stabilization regulations before June 30, 1951, be invoked only if violation was intentional, and that such violations be subject to judicial review. Standing, 59-64, teller, 101-102.

Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.) — Prohibit the OPS from issuing orders of the maximum average price type. Standing, 50-78.

Hoffman — Make it unlawful, effective 10 days after enactment, for any person to charge or pay more than the "fair average price" for any commodity or service; and provide for enforcement by state and local officials. Voice.

Spence — Prevent agricultural import restrictions, not necessary to enforce allocation measures, which might adversely affect the U.S. agricultural export trade. Standing, 106-143.

Multer — Permit World War II veterans who have not previously received a housing loan to qualify for a guaranteed housing loan up to $7,500. Standing, 106-126.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Exempt functions under the controls bill from provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Voice.

Multer — Authorize the President to exercise any and all credit controls, including but not limited to consumer credit and real estate credit controls. Voice.

Patman — Abolish consumer credit control regulation W. Voice.

Multer — Relax regulation W requirements on loans under $500 for purchases other than such items as automobiles and television. Voice.

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) — Modify regulation W to require one-fourth instead of one-third down-payment on automobiles, and 10 instead of 15 per cent on television and similar items. Standing, 46-147.

Boyd Tackett (D Ark.) -- Relax regulation W requirements on loans made under $500, or those made to armed forces members or displaced defense plant employees. Initially agreed to, standing, 83-53. Tackett later said he had misrepresented this amendment and asked for reconsideration, without the exemption for armed forces members and defense plant employees. Then, at the request of Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), the Tackett amendment was vacated by unanimous consent. Tackett then substituted an amendment exempting all loans under $500. Rejected, voice vote.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Provide that price and wage stabilization control authority terminate August 15, 1951. Standing, 28-147.

Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) — Delete the 20 per cent increase in rent under controls. Standing, 43-44.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Authorize the President to prohibit certain speculative or manipulative practices which he judges "inconsistent" with purposes of rent control. Standing, 46-97.

Cole (R Kan.) — Suspend regulation X in areas under rent control. Standing, 107-135.

Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) — Delete provision limiting rent control to cities of less than 2,500,000 population under 1940 census. Standing, 97-145; teller, 127-145.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Substitute 10 per cent for 20 per cent increase over June 30, 1947 rentals. Voice.

Multer — Provide for a four-month freeze at July 7 level on all rentals. Rejected, 53-131.

Banking Committee amendment — Prohibit the importation of articles or commodities made from raw materials in short supply in the U.S., unless the articles were necessary for national defense. Standing, 77-96.

MOTION REJECTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) — Motion to recommit the bill to the House Banking and Currency Committee, with directions to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken. Standing 3-71.

CONFERENCE

A joint conference of House and Senate representatives July 25 began ironing out diferences between the two versions of the bill. The result was a rewritten combination of House and Senate provisions.

The defense housing section of the Senate bill and some housing credit provisions from both bills were dropped. Conferees agreed to ask members in both houses to consider similar provisions in a separate defense housing bill.

Work on the bill was finished July 27. (For final provisions, see Provisions section, p.438.)

Senate

The Senate acted immediately after the conference report was filed the afternon of July 27. Chairman Maybank of the Banking and Currency Committee explained the conference bill to the Senate.

"There are a number of provisions which I believe could be greatly strengthened," Maybank said, "but all in all I think we got the best anti-inflation and production control bill possible."

No Senator spoke against the extension bill, although Maybank was questioned closely on several controversial provisions.

The Senate gave final approval to the bill on voice vote.

House

The House took up the conference bill July 30. Chairman Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee recommended approval of the measure, saying, "If you vote down this conference report, you are going to destroy the Defense Production Act; because it expires tomorrow night and there will be no authority anywhere to control prices, wages or rents."

Spence said he did not think the bill would effectively control prices.

"It is a sellers' bill," he said, "but I don't think we can get any better bill than this."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) told the House:

"The conference report gives the President all of the authority needed to control prices and prevent prices from getting wholly out of alignment if it is judiciously administered."

"We deleted in the House, in the Senate and in the conference," he added, "almost all of the powers asked for which might have resulted in the change of the very form of the American government."

After brief discussion of the measure, the House approved it on roll-call vote, 294-80. Most members of both parties supported the bill, Democrats 180-18; Republicans 113-62. The one independent voted for the bill.

The bill then went to the White House. The President signed it July 31, after criticising it as a weak bill. It became Public Law 96.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Truman said in his message July 31, that he had "reluctantly" signed the amended controls bill in order to save the defense program from expiration.

Assailing the new law (Public Law 96) as the kind that would "push prices up" and "threaten the stability of our economy," Truman declared he would have vetoed the measure if it had contained only inflation control provisions. He declared that, with such "gravely deficient" controls, the government would be unable to prevent inflation until Congress "repairs the damage it has done by this act"

At the same time, Truman pointed out that the new law had made little change in emergency defense powers relating to production and materials controls. He said the production and rent control sections were "relatively adequate", and that such governmental powers as aids to small business had been "strengthened to some extent."

The principal effects of the price control provisions, the President said, would be to raise ceiling prices for the "manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer", and to roll price ceilings forward from their present level "up to heights we cannot yet foresee". He said, furthermore, the law would "greatly increase and complicate the administrative difficulties of price control."

Singles Out Amendments

President Truman's message was particularly criticial of two Republican-sponsored amendments, one eliminating beef slaughtering quotas, sponsored by Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), and the other guaranteeing pre-Korea percentage margins of profits to wholesalers and retailers, by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.). Truman said the Butler-Hope amendment would encourage the return of black markets, and the Capehart amendment would "force price ceilings up on thousands of commodities, clear across the board"

Because of the "complicated and vague" aspects of the inflationary controls provisions, Truman said, it was not yet possible to "estimate fully all of its effects on present price ceilings and on the administration of price control." He promised, however, when the executive agencies finished their detailed analysis of the law's application, to submit to Congress point-by-point recommendations of how to revise and strengthen the law "to give us the tools we need to fight inflation."

The President again asked for revision in a message Aug. 23 directed principally at the beef slaughtering and profit margin provisions. Three Republicans, Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) and Herman Welker (Idaho) quickly introduced a bill (S 2048) which they said would eliminate provisions to which Mr. Truman had objected. Before the law had been in effect a month, hearings were in progress on the proposal to revise it. (See page 462.)

PRESSURE ON CONTROLS

Summary — During the long Congressional fight over controls, scores of national organizations turned their power and influence on Congress in effort to help shape the pending bills. Many organizations sent representatives to testify in the committee hearings. (See Committee sections, pp. 440 446)

Other groups mailed or carried their arguments to individual Congressmen. Many took their cases to the public in an attempt to pressure Congress indirectly.

Almost none of the pressure groups took a simple stand for or against the bill. They favored some parts of the complex, omnibus controls measures and they opposed or asked for modifications of others. They also presented their own programs of anti-inflation action.

Most pressure was in opposition to the Administration program. Despite last minute attempts by the President and his controls administrators to stir up "consumer" interest in his controls program, Congressmen heard from few pro-controls groups or individuals.

Industry, labor, and farm group spokesmen agreed that price advances should be halted. But they disagreed about how to halt that inflationary process. In general, groups blamed "the other fellow" for inflation.

Industry Theory

Industry spokesmen emphasized what they called "fundamental" measures for coping with rising prices. They called for tax policies which would drain from the consumer enough disposable income to keep effective demand down to the available supply of civilian - type consumer goods. They called for fiscal and credit policies on the part of the federal government which would help curb civilian buying and expansion of lower-priority industrial activity. They called for encouragement of increased production in vital industries.

Direct price controls, they said, were burdensome and unnecessary, or relatively unimportant and preferably temporary. They said price controls should be tied to wage controls.

Labor Theory

Labor unions called for increased production in vital industries, use of taxes to sop up inflationary forces and appropriate fiscal and credit measures. But they wanted these methods applied differently, with their weight distributed elsewhere than proposed by industry.

The unions argued that it was wrong to try to peg wages in an industry — or in all industry — at a current level at the same time that the selling prices of the products were pegged at current level, because, they said, the workers' cost of living would be pegged to unfrozen prices in other industries.

The unions claimed that the price freeze was a fraud because that law banned any ceiling on food prices which would not allow parity to the farmer and certain profits to processors.

They proposed that subsidies be paid to the farmer to bring the farmer's income up while keeping the price of his product steady.

Farm Theory

The major farm organizations did not all agree on a number of points. But many of them fought against farm commodity price control. Five of the most important farm groups announced against any amendment of the Defense Production Act which would permit food price control at less than parity. And most of them did not approve of a proposed federal subsidy designed to permit food price control below parity while giving the farmer an income equivalent to parity by supplementing farm marketing receipts with government checks.

Labor Unions

Spokesman for most major labor union confederations during the controls battle was the United Labor Policy Committee. The ULPC at that time had linked these groups for the first time since the CIO was born. Taking part were the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Labor Executives Association.

The ULPC, speaking for the participating unions, said that prices had increased much more than wages, that profiteering had been increasingly great, and that while taxes on the wage earner were at wartime levels, those on corporations were lower.

The labor unions claimed that while wages were being controlled rigidly, prices were being permitted to continue upward. They called price controls fraudulent, arguing that consumers not only had no way of knowing what any merchant's ceilings were but even after paying inflated prices got less quality and quantity. Price control by control of percentage of mark-up margins was under heaviest labor attack, especially since the retailer did his own computing and ceilings were not posted.

Spokesmen for the individual unions also supplied pressure for or against specific phases of the controls program. They flooded Congressional offices with their publications.

UAW - CIO's magazine "Ammunition," in February, said "The freeze is a fraud." It explained, "Under the Defense Production Act, the important prices cannot be frozen," and listed rents and food commodity prices which were below parity. It said there were three more "gimmicks" in the law that prevented price freezing. These were the ban on cutting some middle man's margins, a virtual ban on quality control, and what it called encouragement to discontinue manufacture of low and middle-price articles.

"The Packinghouse Worker," monthly newspaper of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, said that "the recent squabble as to whether the Office of Price Stabilization or the Justice Department should control civil litigation enforcing price controls is a real clue to the sham nature of the controls. Even if the Justice Department wanted to enforce the controls, it could not do so adequately. Enforcement. . .cannot be divorced from the agency which sets and administers them. . ."

Mine Workers

United Mine Workers of America (independent and not in ULPC) did not believe the existing law permitted effective price control. UMW's "Journal" said that the OPS margin regulation further weakened price control machinery already ineffective because of legal exemption from control accorded farm commodity prices under parity.

"The Progressive Miner," organ of the Progressive Mine Workers of America (independent) commenting on the rollback on auto prices ordered late in 1950, said that was all right, "but what happened to the common guy, the man who isn't going to buy a car but has two or three or four or more kids and a wife to support. . .Did you hear the government ordering rollback of prices on butter, eggs, milk or bread?"

Union papers carried numerous stories specifically pinning the blame for high food prices on the food processors and distributors and exempting the farmer.

The International Association of Machinists (AFL), "Machinist," in an open letter to Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson summed up the labor complaint under six points:

High and increasing cost of living, an expiring rent-control law, strict wage controls, an "obviously unfair" tax program being considered by Congress, the "wrecking" of the Labor Department, and the "almost exclusively" businessman-manned mobilization program "run with an eye toward producing the maximum profit."

Under the cost-of-living heading, "The Machinist" said that price control rules permitted storekeepers "to write their own ceilings based on their own records. They can raise their prices whenever the cost of the goods they buy goes up. No ceiling prices are posted in the stores for us to check. There is no effective provision to protect us against cheapening of quality and shrinking the size of the packages."

CIO Proposals

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, presented the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report with a general mobilization and stabilization program, along lines suggested generally by labor spokesmen. Rieve requested:

1. Food subsidies to permit effective controls over retail food prices while assuring fair returns to farmers.
2. Authorization to regulate trading and margins on the commodity exchanges.
3. Effective grade labeling, setting of specifications and standards for different kinds of goods and services, and placing quantity ceilings on highest-priced items made and sold.
4. Increased limit on total outstanding loans to businesses for expansion and grant of power to the government to build and operate plants when needed for the defense effort.

Other points called for integration of the National Production Authority's production function with the price stabilization system so that materials allocations and priorities could be used to further price control; for rationing of basic items such as food and clothing if in shortage; passage of a new rent control law with provision for recontrol of decontrolled areas; taxes bearing on those with the highest incomes and on corporations.

Rieve opposed credit restrictions on purchase of homes, autos and household appliances, which "tend to force low-income buyers out of the market, while allowing those with ample cash reserves to buy as much as they choose." He favored empowering the Federal Reserve Board to impose special reserve requirements on banks to curb any further expansion of bank credit.

Labor Participation

In the execution of controls, labor not only wanted representation at the overall top policy level but also at policy levels in specific fields.

For example, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Of North America (AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) jointly demanded participation at policy-making levels on meat price control conferences "so that the voice of the working and consuming public may be heard." (The two unions claimed to represent between them more than 90 per cent of the workers in the meat industry.)

Farm Group Stands

Farm Bureau

The American Farm Bureau Federation opposed price and wage controls entirely, holding that they "strike at symptoms and not at fundamental causes."

AFBF called for inflation-control measures along these lines, instead of a price-wage-subsidy program:

1. A balanced, pay-as-we-go federal budget, with elimination of non-essential items. This included cutting the President's budget item for the 1952 farm conservation program from $285 to $150 million.
2. "Substantially heavier taxes," — $4 billion more from personal income taxes; an increase from 47 to 55 per cent in combined corporate normal and surtax rate; a cut from $1,000 to $500 in the maximum unitemized standard deduction in personal income tax; and temporary heavy excise taxes on luxury goods and those strategic goods in short supply.
3. Federal Reserve system should relate its government bond-buying-and-selling program to national need for tighter credit. Supply of money and credit should be cut, AFBF said.
4. There should be some inventory control but no consumer rationing, and efforts made to encourage voluntary increase in personal savings. Increased taxes are preferred to forced savings, according to AFBF.

National Grange

The National Grange recommended last-resort use only of price, wage, and rationing controls.

Its executive committee recommended "strict government economy in all departments not materially and directly furthering the defense effort . . ." controls to "channel credit into expansion of our production facilities . . .(and to) restrict borrowing for non - essential purposes," and increased taxes to finance the defense effort as far as practicable on pay-as-we-go basis, and to drain off "excess" buying power. The tax program must preserve opportunity and the chance to expand and promote efficiency, the Grange said.

Only when these measures proved inadquate to bring buying power and supplies of goods and services into balance should price, wage, and rationing controls be used, said the Grange, adding that if used they should be used together, not separately.

The Grange joined other farm groups in opposition to amendment of the Defense Production Act to permit food price control at less than parity, saying that parity is a fair price device and "no amount of government controls" can make succeed an effort to freeze unfairly the return to "any sizeable segment of our economy."

And the Grange opposed the use of subsidies as a means of achieving parity of income to the farmer and lower food prices to the consumer.

Farmers Union

National Farmers Union opposed freezing prices of farm commodities which are below parity. The NFU, unlike the Farm Bureau, Grange and other farm bodies, asked for subsidies.

The NFU listed "three major dangers" confronting farmers, especially the family-type agriculture, in the mobilization period: The "all-out attack on parity"; "failure of Selective Service to be 'selective' and protect essential manpower in agriculture"; and unfair allocation of critical materials for farm machinery, repair parts, REA, rural phones, fencing, bale ties, etc.

National Council

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives rejected the contention that blame for mounting food prices belonged to the farmer. John H. Davis, executive secretary of NCFC, said while some farm commodity prices rose after the Korean War outbreak, non-farm prices also rose. Because farm commodity prices lagged below prices of what the farmer buys, farmer net income was at a four-year low, he said.

While this was happening to farm operators, he said average hourly factory wages had climbed since 1947, and corporate profits after taxes reached a record high.

Charles W. Holman, National Milk Producers Federation secretary, told consumers that food scarcities and rationing would follow "any pricing program that does not permit and encourage full production," and that consumers could not expect prices bringing less than fair returns to farmers.

Holman said that farm subsidies would not be needed if price, wage, and credit controls and materials allocations were skillfully used. Subsidies to farmers "would be an admission that inefficient use of controls had throttled an abundance of supplies by maladjusted price ceilings," he said. He added that subsidies fooled the consumer on food prices made farmer politically subservient to the government, added to the tax burden, and increased inflationary spending power.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association recommended:

1. Reduction of non-essential consumer goods and services.
2. Enlistment of farm leaders by government planners.
3. Placement of farm leaders in allotment control posts.
4. Abandonment of the subsidy idea. But, if government insists on subsidies, pay them to the "real beneficiaries, the consumers," not to the farmers, so that the consumers will know that it is they who are being helped by the government.

Butter Institute

American Butter Institute, Inc., sent Congress a two-point appeal:

1. Asked delay as long as possible for mandatory price controls or actual dollars-and-cents ceilings on butter. If and when ceilings are needed, ABI continued, butter and other dairy products should be priced under ceilings fully competitive with meat and all other farm products.

2. Asked for an early announced policy by Congress or the Economic Stabilization Agency that subsidies would not be used.

On Meat Controls

Organizations of livestock producers, packers, middlemen, and others in the meat industry struggled against meat price control.

In January, 21 of these groups wired Defense Mobilizer Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, and Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle their views. They said they knew meat prices had to be stabilized, but they believe this could not be done by "direct controls, price ceilings, rationing or subsidies."

They argued instead of increased livestock production (which they said would occur if no controls hampered it), a pay-as-you-go tax policy, and a "sound" fiscal and monetary policy.

The 21 groups which signed these telegrams were:

American Farm Bureau Federation.
Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.
Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.
Illinois Agricultural Association.
National Wool Growers Association.
National Lamb Feeders Association.
National Live Stock Producers Association.
American National Cattlemen's Association.
National Society of Purebred Record Association.
National Beef Breeds Association.
Joint Live Stock Committee.
Kansas Livestock Association.
Central Livestock Association, Inc.
Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.
Independent Livestock Marketing Association.
National Livestock Exchange.
National Committee of Order Buyers & Dealers.
American Stock Yards Association.
American Meat Institute.
Western States Meat Packers Association.
National Association of Retail Grocers.

Livestock Conference

A 14 - organization bloc, the Livestock Conference Group, sent Congressmen a statement saying that "the record during the last war showed clearly that price controls on meat were a failure, that they were a barrier to the success of the program to increase meat production as a war necessity, that they drove meat out of the normal channels of trade and forced many consumers to buy in the black market, at prices far above ceiling prices."

The member organizations in the Livestock Conference Group:

American Farm Bureau Federation.
American Meat Institute.
American National Live Stock Association.
Central Livestock Association.
Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association.

XUM

Joint Livestock Committee.
Kansas Livestock Association.
Missouri Livestock Association.
National Association of Farmer Co-operatives.
National Lamb Feeders Association.
National Live Stock Producers Association.
National Wool Growers Association.
Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Meat Retailers, Slaughterers

The Metropolitan Slaughterers Association, N.Y.C., took advertising space Feb. 26 in New York City papers to complain that the Jan. 25 price freeze on retail and wholesale meat prices did not also control prices of live cattle, calves and lambs. "How can the consumer be spared a further hike in the cost of living if the price freeze does not start at the true source — the live animal — but begins after the livestock has been sold at an uncontrolled price!. . .It's up to you, Mr. and Mrs. Consumer. . . Should livestock prices be controlled? The answer is definitely 'Yes'! Write, wire or send this to your Congressman today!"

The National Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers, adopted a resolution which it sent to Congress, saying that meat control in World War II had been inequitable, unworkable and unjust in many cases because regulations were "loosely and hastily drawn." NARMFD demanded that, when legislation or regulations were formulated, enforcement be handled differently.

Business Stands

Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., in an "emergency policy" adopted by its director, opposed payment of generalized federal subsidies on any farm product. The Chamber said that subsidies were inflationary, inconsistent with the pay-as-we-go policy, difficult to discontinue, and created serious reactions when they ended and prices again reflected true market values.

Grocery Manufacturers

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, said in literature sent to Congressmen that "it serves no purpose to shift the responsibility of causes for rising prices, and it is a false hope to expect the government to do the job alone to take care of us."

But, he said, the government should do the following:

1. Reduce all non-essential expenditures.
2. Tighten credit controls.
3. Impose appropriate taxes.
4. Set up adequately-staffed agencies for handling food problems and develop a plan whereby all government and military agencies co-operate in their food-buying to avoid bidding up prices

NAM Resolutions

The National Association of Manufacturers board of directors Feb. 20-21 adopted a series of resolutions dealing with aspects of the mobilization program.

NAM said mobilization aims could be achieved by a "program involving among other things the expansion of productive facilities by industry and the use of indirect controls rather than direct controls which proved to be ineffective in controlling inflation during World War II."

The NAM listed four main lines of policy it favored:

1. "Priorities and allocations should be used only to assure the steady flow of materials needed for the defense program."
2. Pay-as-we-go — taxes to cover all government costs, military and others. Cut non-defense government expenditures to a minimum and scrutinize defense outlays.
3. "Taxes imposed to cover expenditures must curtail spending, not curtail savings and investments. . .This means that the program must be financed largely through broadly based consumption taxes. . ."
4. Use both specific and general controls to keep credit from expanding, either through public or private sources. Federal Reserve System must take charge of the money and credit system and use the interest rate and other powers to restrict credit to loans which would not feed inflation.

NAM said that, if the decision were made to impose price and wage controls, the following should be true:

1. If price ceilings were imposed, wage controls should be invoked at the same time and on the same basis.
2. Wages should be stabilized nationally by a local labor market and/or regional approach rather than by a national ceiling. Whether on a local or national basis, wage increases should not be permitted to breach the stabilization ceiling. The term "wages" should include fringe benefits, including pensions.
3. The wage - salary stabilization board should be advisory only. Wage disputes under the policy should be settled by normal processes of collective bargaining and the Taft-Hartley Act procedures. No agency should have power to impose new pension or bonus plans. The wage board should be limited to cases concerning hourly wage earners and salaried persons receiving under $5,000 yearly; the Treasury Department should handle other cases.
4. Some other points advocated by NAM included suspension of the minimum wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (which authorized the setting of higher minimum wages for firms having federal contracts than was set by the wage-hour law), retaining existing area or regional differentials in wage patterns, and rejection of wage boards for individual industries.

Chamber Views

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. anti-inflation program looked like this:

1. Government expenditures: Eliminate less-essential items and get full value out of dollars spent for military purposes.
2. Taxation: Pay as we go. If another $10 billion in revenue is needed, then about 60 per cent should come from excise taxes, 30 per cent from personal income taxes, and about 10 per cent from corporate income tax.
3. Credit curbs: General credit controls are better than selective credit controls. Best restrictive technique is by increasing reserve requirements, effective rediscount rates and open market operations.
4. Monetary policy: Ban forced savings. Favor flexible interest rate; back Federal Reserve side of that agency's controversy with the Treasury.
5. Price-wage controls: "If fiscal and credit measures are adequate, there should be little or no need for wage and price controls."
6. Manpower: Other shortages trace largely to manpower shortages, so make every effort to enlarge the labor supply. Lengthen the basic work week without time-and-a-half for overtime after 40 hours.
7. Wages: Do not increase wages to keep up with the cost of living. Mobilization means belt tightening; if union members partially escape it through wage adjustments, others will have that much more to take up in their belts.
8. Production: Get greater available volume of goods through increased production, tariff cuts on key items, and procurement of goods and services abroad.

Tax Foundation, Others

The Tax Foundation, Inc., N.Y.C., sent Congressmen, in its January "Tax Review", an article by Dean G. Rowland Collins and Dr. Marcus Nadler. The authors said that anti-inflation controls need not be as drastic as those of World War II and that care should be taken that they facilitate and not hamper industrial production.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. sent out literature labeling price control attempts "futile," urged instead: pay-as-we-go, getting along with cheaper food and old clothes, furniture and cars, and resisting subsidies.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards' "Headlines," Feb. 5 issue, carried an anti-control editorial by NAREB operating head Herbert U. Nelson. "The caliphs on the Potomac are bringing out OPA once more," he said. "Price control doesn't help the little fellow. . .Controls move us all towards a lower standard of living. . .Worst of all. . . is that controls establish the cult of equality. . .Scratch the skin of an equality cultist and you find a socialist. . .Socialism is in the saddle now in Washington. . ."

The Illinois Federation of Retail Associations sent Congressmen its Jan. 25 publication, which said, "Maybe we're nasty about this, but we believe the world would be better off if business flatly refused to try to carry out control orders based solely on price and with only clumsy, inefficient 'passes' at wage and raw commodity controls!"

The Property Owners Asosciation of America, in a resolution adopted Jan. 20, protested Congressional action "in forcing wage controls, price controls and rent controls on the American people in time of peace. Before an enemy has fired a single shot we are asked to renounce all of the liberties which we have enjoyed for over 150 years. . ."

Organized Retailers

Organized retailers, while cautiously watching to see what further controls would be forthcoming, generally seemed satisfied with the same controls opposed by the labor organizations.

The retailers had been pushing for percentage-of-margin-type controls, if controls were necessary.

Over one million retail stores were represented by the Retail Industry Committee and its Retail Planning Committee, which made the appeals to the Office of Price Stabilization on margins.

The retailers also asked that price control at the manufacturing level not distort, divert nor hamper the flow of goods, adding that regulations which froze dollars-and-cents prices or manufacturers' markups for very narrow classifications automatically interfered with production.

Rent Controls

While pressures on price controls and consumer credit controls made the biggest headlines and drew the most attention, organizations were concerned about many aspects of the omnibus economic controls bill. Among these were rent control and the allocations of materials.

The heavier barrage of printed and mimeographed material received by Congressmen on rent control came from its opponents. Both national associations and local groups, mostly in the real estate industry, testified or sent a stream of literature. Biggest pro-rent control bloc was organized labor.

Groups asking for strong federal rent control included the AFL, CIO, railroad brotherhoods, Americans for Democratic Action, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and American Association of Social Workers. The International Association of Machinists sent delegations from far-flung aircraft plants to Washington to tell Congress: No rental housing for aircraft workers, no planes built.

Against Rent Controls

National groups opposing federal rent control included the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., National Association of Real Estate Boards and its Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Home Builders, U. S. Savings and Loan League, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, National Apartment Owners Association, Property Owners Association of America, Inc., the Association of Furnished and Unfurnished Units, Inc., and Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.

State and local groups also had their say against federal rent control. Such groups included the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Association of the Bar of New York City, Small Property Owners of Detroit, York (Pa.) Real Estate Board, Middlesex Apartment Owner's Association, Inc. (Boston), Home and Property Owners Alliance, Inc. (Dallas), and Nueces County Property Owners' Association (Corpus Christi, Tex.)

National Association of Buildings Owners and Managers opposed rent controls for commercial properties (office and store space), as did such groups as the Chamber, NAREB, and the Mortgage Bankers. The American Hotel Association and American Motor Hotel Association spoke against rent control for their industries.

Essentiality of Industries

Over the months many firms and industry associations experienced or anticipated difficulties in getting materials or equipment they needed, and made representations to Congress, the Administration, and the public. Common to many of these allocation appeals was the argument of essentiality: "our" industry is vital and should not be put out of business for want of materials and tools.

The Aircraft Industries Association of America publication, "Planes," in the January issue said:

"Continued access to priorities on scarce materials and parts is absolutely essential to . . . our air transport system . . . In an all-out war economy, swift transportation is an absolute essential."

The Association of American Railroads' president, William T. Faricy, in March said no more effective use of material to increase transportation can be found than using it for railroad freight cars and locomotives.

But the Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., differed. The Committee argued in full-page newspaper ads and tear-sheets sent to Congress, that motor transport was the biggest land carrier, was most efficient, and less liable to disruption by air attack than were the railways.

Automobile Champions

The Automobile Manufacturers Association sent Congressmen a pamphlet, "Automobiles and National Defense," a "short study of the essentiality of the automobile to the national economy, whether in peace or in war."

General Motors sent Congressmen reprints of a radio talk by Henry J. Taylor, under GM sponsorship, in which he stressed the essentiality of the car in the transportation network.

XUM

The National Automobile Dealers Association sent Congressmen copies of its pamphlet "Do You Need Your Car?"

The American Automobile Association legislative policy for the 82nd Congress, adopted in October, 1950, warned against repetition of World War II experience when "officials failed to realize until almost too late the great importance of private passenger cars, buses and trucks in the war effort."

The United Auto Workers (CIO) president, Walter P. Reuther, had CIO backing in his Washington battles to get reversals of agency decisions restricting flow of aluminum and other materials to the auto industry.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association sent Congressmen statements on the importance and the troubles of its industry.

The Associated General Contractors convention in February was told by AGC's managing director, H. E. Foreman, and by Ralph K. Stiles, president of the Construction Industry Manufacturers Association, that shortages of critical materials for construction equipment were hampering their industries and that the two Associations were trying to get action by the Administration.

National Association of Home Builders' Emergency Committee told the National Production Authority in June, however, that the home-building industry should not be put under the Controlled Materials Plan until channeling of materials to builders became necessary.

Farming and Food

Farm organizations, like the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, repeatedly stressed the importance of allocation of sufficient steel, copper and aluminum, to production of farm machinery. The National Barnyard Equipment Council and the Farm Equipment Institute also told Congressmen of the need to equip farmers for high food production.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation sent Congressmen a booklet listing uses of corn products for food, medical care, clothing, arms and equipment for the armed forces.

The National Confectioners' Association of the U. S., argued that, "our product is part of the living pattern of the average American and should rightfully make an important contribution to our nation's preparedness program."

The National Committee of Pet Food Canners sent Congressmen literature arguing for continued availability of tin cans for cat and dog food.

Other Industries

The contributions — and the material needs of the refrigeration and air conditioning industries were the subject of an illustrated brochure which reached Congressional mailbags. It was issued by the Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Machinery Association, Inc., with the aid of the Commercial Refrigerator Manufacturers Association and the Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association.

The American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association sent the lawmakers "Scrubboards for American Women," illustrated, which pointed out, among other things, that home laundering equipment freed women for war work and conserves clothing.

Toy Manufacturers of the U.S.A., sent a letter titled "Why Toys Are Vital to the American Way of Life."

Last Minute Push

As House debate on the Defense Production Act extension got underway, spokesmen for the Administration's economic stabilization program launched a campaign for Congressional and public backing for stronger inflation controls. Other pro-control advocates, including labor groups and the Democratic National Committee, urged voters to bombard Congressmen with pro-control mail.

Mobilization Director Wilson warned of danger of "wholesale inflation" in a broadcast July 9. In a press conference, Economic Stabilizer Johnston translated the meaning of inflation into the language of the average housewife: It could increase the cost of living per family by $1 a day, he said.

Price Administrator DiSalle served as a "grass roots" contact. On his return from the Midwest, he said he met no one who felt price controls were unnecessary.

An appeal to Democratic party leaders to shower Congress with letters and telegrams for controls was made by William M. Boyle, Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Many labor groups urged their members to express their sentiments on controls to Congressmen. The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the railroad brotherhoods, through the United Labor Policy Committee, issued a "warning" that what was termed "Congressional failure" to provide adequate safeguards against inflation was "letting down our country's defenses."

The Committee, which said it represented 15,000,000 wage earners, told Congressmen they represented the American people and not "big business lobbyists" and said the votes Congressmen cast on the controls measure would be judged at the polls in 1952. The statement concluded with: "No friend of high prices can be a friend of labor."

These combined pro-controls pleas did not apparently have much effect on the flow of Congressional mail. An official of the House post office, which handled the mail to Representatives, said, "the people aren't writing any more than usual."

Some of the Rebuttal

Wilson, Johnson, and DiSalle were directly challenged in literature distributed by such opponents of direct controls as the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Live Stock Producers Association.

An editorial in the NAM News claimed that the Administration's campaign to sell the public on the need for price and wage controls had reached a "crescendo of hysteria with every device of propaganda trickery being used to convince people that facts are not as they are, but as the government spokesmen say they are."

A National Live Stock Producers Association publication contained an "answer to DiSalle's Memorandum on Beef Control Program." The reply challenged DiSalle's facts point by point and concluded that "the statements in your report can definitely be proved to be false and misleading."

Other Pro-Controls Stands

The manner in which the Congressional fight over controls continued to develop fanned the off-stage debate. Dissatisfaction with the Senate's controls-extending legislation and with the stop-gap bill apparently inspired proponents of direct controls to intensive last-minute efforts.

Among other pro-controls moves were a statement from the American Veterans Committee, a meeting of delegates of 14 national organizations

with Economic Stabilizer Johnston, and an appeal by a group of prominent men.

In a letter addressed to Congressmen, the AVC expressed its "shock" at what it called Congress' failure to enact a strong Defense Production Act.

Meet With Johnston

The 14 national organizations represented at a meeting with Johnston agreed on a formal statement calling for controls to meet a situation they said had become "critical"

The groups were:

General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Catholic Women, YWCA, National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., American Home Economics Association, AFL, Assembly of Women's Organizations for National Security, National Council of Negro Women, Council for Social Action of Congregational Christian Churches, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, and Americans for Democratic Action.

For Bipartisan Program

Eighteen educational, political and religious leaders of varying political affiliations appealed to Congress for a "bipartisan program to halt inflation." Their statement outlined a "minimum" program of economic controls, including a two-year extension of the Defense Production Act. The declaration's signers included:

Chester Bowles, former director of OPA, former Connecticut Governor, and member of the national board of Americans for Democratic Action.

Luther Youngdahl, then Governor of Minnesota, and U. S. district judge appointee in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, N.Y.C. and national vice-chairman of ADA.

Barry Bingham, president of the Courier-Journal & Louisville, Ky., Times Co.

Robert R. Nathan, economist and chairman of the planning commission of the War Production Board during World War II.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., professor of history at Harvard University.

Francis Biddle, ex-U.S. Attorney General and ADA National Chairman.

Leon Henderson, economist and a former director of OPA.

Stop-Gap Controls Extension

H J Res 278 — P.L. 69

Summary—Both House and Senate approved a stop-gap extension of the Defense Production Act June 29. The Act was due to expire June 30, but passage of a resolution (H J Res 278) to extend it through July 31 kept economic controls in effect long enough for Congress to complete work on a one-year extension bill. (For action on the long-range bill, see p. 438.)

The Senate passed the one-year extension measure early in the morning of June 29 after an all-night session. House leaders, however, had decided that the House could not complete work on the measure before the June 30 deadline. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) announced June 27 they would seek a one-month extension of the existing law.

HOUSE

Committee

Brent Spence (D Ky.) chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced a stop-gap measure (H J Res 278) later the same day. It would have extended the existing Defense Production Act without change and also would have extended the expiring federal rent control law and the fats and oils import control law, all through July 31.

The Banking Committee approved the resolution June 28 on a 21-3 vote.

The Rules Committee cleared the measure for floor action the same day. Under the rule voted by the Rules Committee, only amendments sponsored by the Banking Committee would be permitted from the floor, with one exception. The exception would be an amendment to ban new price ceilings during the brief life of the measure.

Floor Action

The House took up the resolution July 29. After brief discussion of controls, the House agreed by unanimous consent to permit a modification of the Rules Committee limitations so that an amendment could be offered to set price ceilings on farm commodities which reached parity during the life of the resolution.

The Rules Committee restrictions then were approved as modified on roll-call vote, 297-85. (Vote chart. p. 536.)

Spence told the House that controls were necessary "for the good of the people." Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) said the controls in the Defense Production Act were ineffective. He recommended a program of restrictions on money supply and government spending, pay-as-we-go taxation and high production.

There were no Banking Committee amendments. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) sponsored the one amendment and its modification permitted by the rule. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) opposed the amendment because it would have blocked the price roll backs scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization for July 2.

The Cooley amendment was approved on standing vote 143-87, on teller vote 165-106, and then on roll-call vote, 232-159.

The resolution was approved on voice vote without further debate.

SENATE

Floor Action

Senate discussion of the stop-gap bill was even briefer. Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) of the Banking and Currency Committee told the Senate:

"I hope the Senate will accept the resolution, for the reason that the principles the Senate approved in the bill passed early this morning have been practically maintained in the joint resolution providing for the short extension."

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) said he would like to amend the resolution to extend the Wherry Military Housing Act, but he said he realized it was too late to get House agreement on such an amendment. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) offered an amendment to liberalize credit regulations on automobiles, but then withdrew it, saying he did not want to "delay the entire procedure."

The resolution was approved on voice vote.

The President signed it June 30, and it became Public Law No. 69.

Defense Production Act Revision

S 2170; S 2180; S 2104

Summary — After passage of the bill revising and extending the Defense Production Act, the President asked Congress to repeal three provisions of the new measure. He named the provisions as the Capehart, Herlong, and Butler - Hope "amendments."

Mr. Truman said the "Capehart amendment" was the provision in the new law which specified that price ceilings should permit a seller to include in his price all cost increases incurred between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951. The provision had been inserted in the bill by the joint House-Senate conference called to iron out differences in two versions of the measure. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said it had been worked out by both Democrats and Republicans on the conference group.

The "Herlong amendment" which had been proposed by Rep. A. S. Herlong Jr., (D Fla.), banned price ceilings which would deny a retailer or wholesaler his customary percentage margin of profit.

The Butler-Hope amendment, sponsored in the Senate by Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and in the House by Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), specified that meat slaughtering quotas could not be imposed under the Act.

Revisions Proposed

Three Republican Senators, Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) and Herman Welker (Idaho) the same day introduced a bill (S 2048) to strike out the criticized provisions. The bill was considered by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and then laid aside in favor of substitute bills: S 2170, to modify, but not repeal, the "Capehart amendment" and S 2180, to permit livestock slaughtering quotas.

With the two substitutes, the Committee approved a bill (S 2104) to repeal a section of the revised Defense Production Law providing for import controls on fats, edible oils, peanuts, rice and dairy products. This change was requested by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The Senate approved the modification to the "Capehart amendment" Oct. 5. The session ended with the bill stalled in the House Rules Committee. There was no floor action on the other bills.

Background — Congress received a Presidential message Aug. 23 urging repeal of the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope amendments which had been added to the Defense Production Act when it was extended in July.

Mr. Truman said the Capehart amendment was "an economic booby-trap." He added that this provision "saddles the consumers of America with a promissory note of higher prices payable to business on demand."

The President said the Herlong amendment offered wholesalers and retailers "a percentage stake in every price increase."

He said the Butler - Hope amendment put the "black marketeer back in the meat business. And it makes him harder to catch."

Ferguson, Nixon and Welker introduced their bill (S 2048) to repeal the three amendments the same day.

Ferguson told the Senate, "I think there is grave doubt the President really wants to hold down inflation." He added that he and his two colleagues "feel it is so vital to prevent inflation that we want to repeal these sections so we can have real enforcement."

Welker commented that "we have asked just what the President asked. The ball is in your (the Democrats) court and I hope it works."

Calls for "Enforcement"

Calling the President's criticism of his amendment "ridiculous," Butler commented that "if the OPS really wants to control the price of living, it ought to begin to enforce all of the price regulations it has already issued, instead of asking for authority to issue still more regulations of all kinds."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio), told the Senate Aug. 23 the President was using "a cheap political trick," and that he would not support the new controls bill. He commented the Mr. Truman was trying to "make the American people put the blame on Congress for an inflation that really comes from the spending policies of the Administration."

Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.) said he thought Bricker's comments were "uncalled for in view of the fact that there was a group of the Banking and Currency Committee which tried to tear down the President's power to control inflation." Both Bricker and Moody were members of the Banking Committee, which handled the controls bill.

Senate Banking Committee Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) announced soon after the Truman message was read to the Senate that the Committee would hold open hearings on "any changes in the price controls act that any Senator introduces."

SENATE

Committee

Lead-off witnesses before the Committee Aug. 30 were Economic Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and Michael V. DiSalle, head of the Office of Price Stabilization. They said that the three provisions objected to by President Truman made the price and wage controls program "unworkable."

Wilson appealed to the Senators "for the strongest and most effective law you can give us." Warning of mounting inflationary pressures, he said the so-called Capehart amendment was "an invitation to create an administrative mess that will not accomplish what you are trying to accomplish."

DiSalle said he wished he could promise the OPS could "guarantee an absolute stability of prices for the next year" if the controversial sections were repealed. "But an absolute holding of the price line may not be possible," he said, adding the prediction that "some cost increases are bound to come."

Repeal of the disputed provisions, DiSalle went on, "will not provide us with a perfect price control law, but it will give us an Act under which we can move forward with a sound and workable stabilization program." He named the livestock slaughtering quota ban as the key point in making the controls program workable.

Eric Johnston, Director of Economic Stabilization, told the group Aug. 31 that if Congress removed the restrictive amendments, regulations calling for some rollbacks in food prices would be placed in effect at once. Johnston charged that the new law had created a "crisis" in the stabilization program and if left unchanged would open the way for an inflationary spiral.

Republicans Protest

Republican Committee members assailed the Administration's drive to change the law. Bricker told Johnston to try to make the law work before he complained about it. Capehart and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), challenged Johnston for what they termed the Admistration's "failure" to check the food price rise since on original controls law was passed on Sept. 8, 1950.

Before the Committee recessed until Sept. 10 it heard Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp and Undersecretary of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick urge repeal of the import controls amendment which, Thorp stated, puts "new and onerous restrictions on the importation of certain agricultural products."

The Committee met again Sept. 10 and rejected 5-8 a motion by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) that the group recommend simple repeal of the Capehart amendment. Voting with Ives were John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), William Benton (D Conn.), and Blair Moody (D Mich.). In opposition were Capehart, Bricker, Schoeppel, Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), Maybank, J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), and J. Allen Frear, Jr., (D Del.).

Chairman Maybank then named three subcommittees to study the recommended changes in the Defense Production Act. The groups were headed by Robertson (Capehart amendment), Maybank (slaughtering quotas), and Fulbright (import controls). The Herlong amendment was set aside to give the House Banking and Currency Committee a chance to act first.

The Fulbright Subcommittee was set up in answer to a request from Acheson to repeal the import control provisions. Acheson wrote Sept. 7 that the ban would "needlessly cut off overseas markets for American agriculture products and handicap our efforts to develop the defensive strength of the free world."

Capehart Amendment

The Robertson Subcommittee Sept. 13 heard Peter Henle, an economist for the American Federation of Labor, denounce the new Defense Production Act as "a fraud on the American people." He directed his attack at "the terrible Capehart amendment" and said it should be repealed, not revamped.

In testimony on the bill Sept. 14, John J. Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action, told the Subcommittee the Capehart amendment should be repealed entirely. Under the Capehart amendment, he said, the OPS "will not be able effectively to roll back excessively increased prices and equity will require that prices of competitors will be allowed to increase to like levels."

Wilbur La Roe, National Independent Meat Packers Association, asked that the Capehart amendment be retained. He said it was needed to block "a further price squeeze" which would dislocate normal beef business and lead to more black market operations. L. Blaine Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers Association, also asked that the Capehart amendment be retained.

John A. Baker, National Farmers Union, urged Sept. 17 that the Capehart amendment be repealed and that a general retail price freeze be set.

Repeal of the Capehart amendment was opposed by representatives of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

On Sept. 18 the following organizations opposed repeal of the amendment: National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, U-Tote-M Grocery Company and the National Milk Producers Association.

Nat Goldfinger, Congress of Industrial Organizations, favored repeal of the Capehart amendment.

Testimony against changes in the Capehart amendment was heard Sept. 19 from representatives of the National Cotton Council, National Association of House Dress Manufacturers, Nash Kelvinator Corp. and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Subcommittee Acts

The Subcommittee then amended and approved a bill (S 2092) introduced Aug. 31 by Maybank. As approved, it modified the Capehart amendment to provide for ceiling price increases to include "necessary and unavoidable" increases in costs. Labor, materials and transportation were specified as costs which would directly raise the ceilings. Other costs, including "selling, advertising, office and all other production, distribution and administration costs," would also be taken into consideration, and "reasonable allowances" be provided.

The original S 2092 had not used the phrase "necessary and unavoidable", had specified full price ceiling adjustments for material and direct factory labor costs only and had included transportation in the category requiring only a "reasonable allowance."

The July 26, 1951, cut-off date for cost increases was retained.

The Subcommittee approved the amended bill 3-2, voting along party lines. The full Committee voted to approve it Sept. 20, 9-4 in closed session. Capehart said later the bill "takes the heart out of the Capehart amendment."

The modified measure was re-introduced as a clean bill Sept. 24 under a new number (S 2170). Sponsors were Maybank, Fulbright, Robertson, Sparkman, Frear, Douglas, Benton and Moody. It was formally reported to the Senate the same day.

A GOP minority report called the President's criticism of the Capehart amendment "intemperate and ill-considered" and urged that the amendment be left intact.

Import Controls

The Fulbright Subcommittee heard testimony Sept. 13 and 14 on proposals to repeal the import control provisions of the Defense Production Act.

On the first day of testimony the group heard Martin A. Fromer, executive secretary of Cheese Importers Association of America, Inc., urge repeal of the Production Act's ban on importation of fats, oils and certain dairy products. F. B. Wise, secretary-treasurer of the National Renderers Association, recommended continuation of the ban. Laurence E. Sozzi, representing the American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy, Inc., supported removal of the prohibition.

M. R. Garstang, National Milk Producers Federation, told the Subcommittee Sept. 14 that import controls should be retained. "There is a serious question," he said, "as to whether American dairy farmers can maintain a reasonable standard of living and at the same time compete with foreign agricultural imports produced at low cost in countries having lower standards of living."

John A. Baker, National Farmers Union, supported repeal saying, "The immediate effects of the restrictions will be to seriously damage agriculture interests of friendly countries."

Adolph C. Dolder, Switzerland Cheese Association, also supported the bill. E. W. Gaumnitz, National Cheese Institute, opposed it.

The Subcommittee then recommended that a bill (S 2104), introduced Sept. 7 by Maybank, and repealing the import control provisions, be approved. The full Committee accepted it in closed session Sept. 20 on what was reported to be a voice vote.

The bill did not receive floor action in the Senate or House.

Slaughtering Quotas

The Maybank Subcommittee held hearings Sept. 17, 18 and 19 on a bill (S 1928) to permit slaughtering quotas. The measure was introduced July 30 by Capehart and Maybank.

Speaking for the Western States Meat Packers Association Sept. 17, L. Blaine Liljenquist told the group, "There is much evidence that slaughter quotas actually cause black markets rather than prevent them."

Joseph B. Danzansky, National Association of Meat Processors and Wholesalers, favored quotas. Sen. Butler and J. C. Petersen, National Lamb Feeders Association, opposed the bill.

Testifying against the bill Sept. 18 were the American National Cattlemen's Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the National Independent Meat Packers Association. On Sept. 19, the bill was supported by the National Association of Independent Beef Slaughterers, National Farmers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations and Indiana Livestock Producers Association. A representative of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association testified in opposition to the bill.

The Subcommittee recommended approval of the bill with changes. The amendments were designed to prevent future rollbacks in beef price ceilings and to insure fair distribution of all available livestock available for slaughtering.

The measure was introduced as a clean bill (S 2180) Sept. 25 by Maybank. The Committee approved it in closed session, 10-2. Bricker and Schoeppel were reported to have voted against the measure.

The bill was not taken up on the Senate floor

Debate

The bill (S 2170) to modify the Capehart amendment was called up for Senate debate Oct. 4.

One of the measure's supporters A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) described the modification as a middle-of-the-road position between Mr. Truman's demand for repeal, and outright retention which many Republicans had sought. Maybank said no drastic price rollbacks would be possible under the new provision but that it should permit a workable effort to stabilize prices at about their current levels.

The Senate rejected, 28 to 44, on roll-call vote (See Page 532) a substitute proposed by Capehart which would have permitted the government to set industry-wide ceilings and would have guaranteed the right of farmers to demand readjustments if they were hurt financially by the government's program.

Farmers would have to prove, he said, that they were losing money as a result of a rise in necessary and unavoidable costs, and then the government would have to make the appropriate adjustments. Moody said the price control law would be unworkable under Capehart's plan, because the government would have no discretion in the matter of adjustments. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.) said Capehart's amendment would permit farmers to "pyramid their costs."

Immediately after introducing his substitute plan, Capehart offered an amendment designed to tie the reimposition of slaughter quotas to the pricing provision. The amendment had the same provisions as the slaughter quota bill (S 2180) reported by the Banking and Currency Committee. Maybank pointed out the Senate would have a chance to vote later on that question, and moved to table the Capehart quota amendment. His motion carried by a 49 to 16 roll-call vote.

The bill was passed, 49-21 on roll-call vote. Democrats were solidly for the measure, 35-0; Republicans opposed it 14-21.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Substitute for S 2170 to allow government to set industry-wide ceiling prices and permit farmers to obtain price adjustments if they prove they are being hurt by these ceiling prices. Roll-call vote 28 to 44.

Capehart — Amendment to substitute, providing for reimposition of slaughtering quotas. Tabled, by motion of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) on roll call 49 to 16.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Banking and Currency Committee held a one-day hearing Oct. 9 on the Senate-passed bill to modify the Capehart amendment. Only witness was OPS Director DiSalle. He said he would prefer outright repeal of the Capehart amendment but thought the modifications in the bill would make price controls workable.

The Committee approved the bill 15-7 in closed session Oct. 11. An amendment was added which changed the pre-war base-price period from Jan. 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, to July 1, 1949, through June 24 1950.

The bill was sent to the Rules Committee where Oct. 16 it was shelved for the year by a secret vote.

Other Hearings On Controls

The broad powers of the Defense Production Act extended into the jurisdiction of several Congressional committees. Some of these committees held hearings during the year to study various phases of the economic mobilization program. Occasionally the findings of these committees resulted in amendments to the Defense Production Act. (For details of action extending and amending the Act, see p. 438.)

Controls "Watchdog"

The original Defense Production Act set up a joint watchdog committee to keep a running check on administration of the Act. The Joint Committee on Defense Production was headed by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank, (D S.C.) chairman, and Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.), vice chairman. Members were Sens. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio.) and Reps. Wright Patman (D Tex.), Albert Rains (D Ala.), Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.) Henry O. Talle (R Iowa).

All Watchdog Committee members also were ranking members of the

House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees, the groups having jurisdiction over the Defense Production Act extension bills. A formal report on the Watchdog Committee hearings was filed in October. Findings of the group also were passed on informally to other Banking Committee members and eventually helped shape the pending extension bills.

The Watchdog Committee met in closed sessions. Records of the hearings, with confidential information deleted, were later released to the public. Here is a summary of the group's meetings:

Wilson Progress Report

Charles E. Wilson, director of Defense Mobilization, opened the series of hearings Feb. 8. Wilson said the military planned to spend from 50 to 55 billion dollars annually for the coming two years for military equipment. "We must maintain and expand our basic economic strength," he said, "so that our defense requirements may be met on a continuing basis without seriously weakening our economy."

"It seems to me in the next three years—and this is our fundamental philosophy in my office over there—," he told the Committee, "we must get our strength, we must have the end items of material that we need, war material that we need, in good supply at the end of three years, and at the same time keep a sound economy in the country. I believe it can be done."

In answer to questions, Wilson said:

A Controlled Materials Plan would be set up to allocate all available supplies of scarce materials;

United States production of aluminum would trail demand for the next two years; then new plants would produce a surplus of aluminum;

A special small-business division would be set up to see that small businesses were given the greatest possible share of defense contracts;

A "completely impartial judicial body" would be set up to rule on manpower problems.

Other Progress Reports

Eric Johnston, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, and Michael V. DiSalle, director of the Office of Price Stabilization, appeared before the Committee Feb. 9. They made their first reports on attempts to stabilize wages and prices under the Defense Production Act.

Johnston explained that control of stabilization of the economy had been delegated by the President to Wilson. Wilson delegated the power to Johnston, and Johnston redelegated parts of it--control of prices to DiSalle and control of wages to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Prices continued to rise at an ever faster pace through January, 1951, Johnston said. Voluntary controls failed, he said, so DiSalle and the WSB were to order freezes in their respective fields. DiSalle ordered a price freeze Jan. 26. Labor and management members of the WSB, however, voted against a wage freeze, Johnston said, so he personally had to issue the wage freeze order. It was issued simultaneously with the price order, as was required under the Defense Production Act.

In answer to questions from the Committee, DiSalle made the following points:

The Office of Price Stabilization should have a greater voice in enforcement of its price orders;

Workable controls could and should be put on raw cotton. (Maybank warned him such an attempt would mean "chaos" in the cotton industry);

Prices would rise five to seven points on the index before they leveled off;

OPS employees were 65 per cent Republican;

Political recommendations were received on OPS employees, but no political clearance was given on appointments.

WSB, DPA and NPA

The Committee heard representatives of three of the top defense agencies Feb. 13. They were George E. Clifford, legislative counsel, National Production Authority; Edward Gibson, deputy administrator, Defense Production Administration; and Peter Seitz, acting assistant to the chairman, Wage Stabilization Board.

Gibson said the DPA was charged with developing a production program, finding strategic materials and distributing them. He said first priority on material went to military production, second priority to necessary civilian production and third to the materials stockpile.

Seitz, in his progress report, said a freeze had been set on wages by the WSB Jan. 26. Since that date, he said, the group had been busy "thawing some of the inequities in that "freeze order." Wages, he said, could not be frozen completely in the existing flexible economy.

Clifford said the NPA administered the defense loan provisions of the Defense Production Act. He assured the Committee that an office would be set up in the NPA to look after small business loans.

DiSalle Returns

OPS Director DiSalle returned to the Committee March 2. He was asked if any OPS employes had been involved in the reported sales of federal jobs in Mississippi.

DiSalle said his employees had not been named. All of his Mississippi officials, he said, were civil service workers. He outlined the screening process used to check new OPS employees.

In answer to questions, DiSalle said that a one per cent increase in wages would mean one-third of one per cent increase in the overall cost of living. He said that if all food prices were set at parity it would mean a one-half of one per cent increase in the cost of living.

Cotton Freeze

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and DiSalle gave the Committee their views March 8 on the cotton price freeze.

Brannan said he had recommended against the freeze on raw cotton, saying it would be unworkable. He asked instead for a ceiling on cotton at the commodity markets. DiSalle said the law directed him to stabilize all prices and that he couldn't exclude cotton. The whole stabilization program might have failed, he said, if raw cotton had not been frozen.

On March 19 the Committee quizzed Manly Fleischmann, NPA Administrator, on the tax amortization program. Fleischmann said his group had received $11.5 billion worth of requests for amortization and that about $2.5 billion had been granted. He said the concessions were given when a plant constructed for war production would be of no use to the company after the emergency. Committee members criticized Fleischmann for giving certificates for amortization to large, wealthy corporations.

ODM Director Wilson testified again April 4. He predicted that there would

be a slight, temporary fall in prices. He said customers were refusing to pay higher prices for some commodities.

Asserting that inflation was the nation's greatest problem, Wilson said ODM took the view that it "can be controlled." He also expressed the opinion that with "the wholehearted cooperation of everyone," it might be possible to remove wage-price controls and other emergency curbs "sometime in 1953."

Controlled Materials Plan

William H. Harrison, chief of the Defense Production Administration was also a witness. He informed the Committee that a new "controlled materials plan" — similar to the World War II plan for channeling scarce materials to defense and essential civilian manufacturing — was being shaped by his agency.

The Committee continued April 12 to question Harrison, this time on the tax amortization program. Harrison said that the new bill to extend the controls law would ask that the government be allowed to build plants for production of war materials.

Harrison said that when plans — such as those producing guided missiles — had no postwar value, it would be more practical if the government were to build the plant. The existing Act permitted limited aid in building defense plants.

Beef Prices

The Watchdog Committee opened a two-day inquiry June 13 into the effects of the beef price rollback.

Testimony was given June 13 by Paul C. Smith, Swift and Company; Roscoe C. Haynie, Wilson Packing Company; Harry Moore, John Morrell Company; Joe Montague, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; C. L. Farrington, Indianapolis commission livestock buyer; Ray S. Paul, Rath's; James Olsen, Hormel; John Heinz, Heinz Riverside Abbatoir, Baltimore, Md., and G. B. Mackey, Armour's.

Smith said meat controls had failed in World War II and asked that all wage and price controls be dropped. Haynie said farmers could not afford to keep and fatten their cattle and would sell them at short weight.

Chairman Maybank said he felt the rollback had been an error. Rep. Brown said wage-price controls should have been applied earlier.

Price Stabilizer DiSalle told the group June 15 that two pending beef price roll-backs would be carried through. He said beef would be in sufficient supply and that beef blackmarkets did not exist.

Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, said the 10 per cent price rollback already in effect would not hurt cattlemen, nor would the scheduled 4 1/2 per cent rollback eat up all profits. The last 4 1/2 per cent rollback, scheduled for October, might mean a loss to growers and feeders, he testified.

Annual Report

The first annual report of the Committee, issued Oct. 19, said that "as the military program in the days ahead pinches our economy and reduces the amount of available civilian goods, the problems will grow more complex and the incidence of business failures will increase."

The report criticized the Administration for delay in freezing prices and wages. The delay, according to the Committee, "precipitated many of the difficult obstacles which the Office of Price Stabilization has found to be almost insuperable in the control of our economy."

Senate Labor Committee

The Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare held a series of hearings on the operation of the wage stabilization provisions of the Defense Production Act. A majority of the Committee members reported Oct. 18 that the Wage Stabilization Board should be retained as it was and that the provisions for compulsory controls be kept in reserve in case of all-out war.

In a minority report, Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he doubted the authority of the President to set up a Wage Stabilization Board under the Defense Production Act. He recommended that a majority of WSB members represent the public and be free of connections with either management or labor.

Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, opened the hearings May 22. He said he believed that wages could be held to less than a 10 per cent rise each year, using existing machinery.

Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the WSB, explained the function of his group and said wage scales should be adjusted to the cost of living.

Hoyt P. Steele, United States Chamber of Commerce, May 29 urged that the powers of the Board be cut back and that it stop giving case-by-case rulings on wage boosts. He suggested that wage ceiling changes should be general rather than applicable only to a single case.

Walter Mason, American Federation of Labor, and Arthur H. Goldberg, CIO, testified May 31. Both insisted the Wage Board was needed to work out some labor disputes.

W. M. Leiserson, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, told the group June 1 that the Wage Stabilization Board should be dropped in favor of a federal conciliation service to operate under policy orders laid down by Stabilization Director Johnston.

Ira Mosher, National Association of Manufacturers, testified June 8 that the WSB interfered with normal collective bargaining. He recommended that if the group were continued, it have power only to set wage policy, not to decide individual wage disputes.

Elmer E. Walker, labor member of the WSB, told the committee that labor would be willing to give a no-strike pledge for the duration of the emergency in exchange for a no-lockout agreement by industry, provided a group like the WSB existed to settle disputes.

House Labor Committee

The House Committee on Education and Labor made a study of wage stabilization similar to the one carried on by the Senate Labor group. A subcommittee recommended June 21 that the Defense Production Act be amended to reduce the Board to a policy-making body.

On a reported vote of 12-3, the group asked that a new board be named with public members outnumbering labor and industry members. They also asked that an independent union member be placed on the WSB.

On recommendation of Subcommittee Chairman Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.), the full Committee June 25 approved a bill (HR 4552) to revise the WSB. Vote on the bill was reported to be 15-7.

The bill later was offered by Lucas as an amendment to the Defense production revision bill. The House turned it down, 113-217 on teller vote (see page 453).

The Subcommittee investigation opened May 28 with testimony from WSB Chairman Taylor. He said his group had a backlog of 3,000 cases—most of them requests for wage increases. Taylor said a special wage board was needed because emergency labor dispute provisions in the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act were too clumsy to work during time of war.

Economic Stabilizer Johnston said May 31 that labor and business representatives on the Wage Board would be fair in looking after the interests of small businesses or unions, even though their backgrounds were with big business or big unions.

Chairman Lucas said the major responsibility for fairness rested with the six public members of the Board, since the labor and business members represented "big" organizations. He suggested that all Board members be confirmed by the Senate.

"No Added Powers"

The Subcommittee heard Cyrus S. Ching testify June 4 that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service which he headed needed no added powers to carry out its duties during the emergency. It depended on persuasion and would lose its effectiveness if it were given power to force settlements, he said.

R. B. Robertson, Jr., addressing the Subcommittee June 7, charged that the Wage Stabilization Board's policy has been one of "thawing out" the wage freeze. He was an industry member of the board.

Robertson declared that 80 million people in the fixed-income group had no representation on the Board.

Elmer E. Walker, labor member of the board, said June 8 that the WSB should be continued. Nathan P. Feinsinger, Clark Kerr and Frederick Bullen, public members of the WSB, testified June 11. They said that independent unions, not represented on the 18-man board, had received fair treatment from the group. The six labor members, they said, were all from AFL or CIO. Six members represent industry, and six the public.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin urged June 12 that the WSB be continued. He said the group was needed for handling wage stabilization disputes. The NLRB, he said, performed a different function.

Ira Mosher, National Association of Manufacturers, said June 12 the WSB setup encouraged wage increases. He recommended that dispute be settled through normal peacetime collective bargaining.

Don Mahon, National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Independent), and Arthur Sorensen, Confederated Unions of America, both asked June 13 that independent unions be given a representative on the WSB.

Hoyt P. Steele, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the Subcommittee June 14 that "no additional machinery", such as the WSB, was needed to settled labor disputes.

House Agriculture Committee

A study of OPS orders to roll back the price of beef was made by the House Agriculture Committee. After a series of hearings, the group voted in closed session June 8 to ask the President to cancel the rollback orders.

The Committee voted June 19 to instruct Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) to prepare an amendment to the Defense Production Act extension bill which would cancel the orders. Cooley offered such an amendment during debate on the bill, but it was rejected by the House 124-217 on teller vote. (See p. 453.)

The Committee opened hearings on beef prices May 16. Loren C. Bamert, National Cattlemen's Association, said the rollback order merely took the "squeeze" off meat processors and put it on producers. He said there would be a considerable loss of meat through the shipment of cattle to the market before the cows matured, to beat the rollback deadline. He predicted that meat rationing was "almost certain" within a few months.

E. Howard Hill, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, said the uncertain future would keep cattlemen from fattening their cattle that summer. H. E. Pickett, Kansas State Livestock Association, presented figures showing cases where cattlemen would operate at a loss if the OPS rollback went through.

F. E. Mollin, American National Cattlemen's Association; Cushman Radebaugh, Florida State Cattlemen's Association; Sylvan Friedman, Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, and H. E. Slusher, Missouri Farm Bureau, all predicted that the order would lead to a meat shortage.

Brannan Testifies

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan testified before the Committee May 17 and predicted that the beef price rollback would result in more meat for the next year or so, but that it would mean less meat for three to five years after. He qualified his prediction, however, saying it was too early to be sure of the effects of the order. Brannan said he had supplied Price Stabilizer DiSalle with the information leading to the rollback order but that he had not approved nor disapproved it. Chairman Cooley said Brannan's statements had "failed to justify" the price order.

Among cattlemen who appeared May 18 to protest the rollback were Ray W. Willoughby, South Western Cattle Raisers Association, and Fred Sherer, OPS Livestock Advisory Committee. Sherer said the Committee had not been consulted about the rollback. Willoughby said cattlemen might have to operate at a loss under the order.

W. J. Brown, and Warren Monfort, Greeley, Colo., cattlemen, said they might have to go out of business if the rollback were completed.

Cooley and ranking minority member Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) May 23 criticized DiSalle for the meat rollback order. Hope said the order was made in a "casual" way without sufficient study. Cooley urged DiSalle to abandon the further rollbacks which have been announced.

DiSalle insisted his agency had studied the effect of a rollback for several months and that it was impossible to stabilize prices without hurting someone.

Arval Erikson, OPS meat director, was criticized by W. R. Poage (D Tex.) on the ground that all benefits from the rollback went to processors, wholesalers and retailers. Erikson said the processors and retailers were caught in a squeeze when their prices were frozen in January. The cattle rollback, he said, was designed to relieve them.

Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, was the final witness May 25. He told the group that he doubted cattlemen were really hurt by the price rollback order. He said cattlemen were complaining merely because they were opposed to all kinds of controls.

"You can't control wages unless you control the cost of living," Johnston said.

Any stabilization program, he said, will "step on somebody's toes". Johnston said the ESA is considering price rollbacks on things bought by the Defense Department.

Contract Renegotiation

HR 1724 — P.L. 9

Summary — One of the early major actions of the 82nd Congress was to authorize the government to write language into federal contracts let as part of the mobilization effort making those contracts renegotiable under certain conditions. Legislation to do this was requested by the Administration, and was patterned after similar legislation in effect during World War II. About $10 billion was returned to the federal Treasury under the World War II renegotation statute which affected some $200 billion worth of contracts at that time.

However, HR 1724 enacted by the 82nd Congress was more comprehensive than the earlier renegotiation legislation. While contracts let directly by the armed services were already subject to renegotiation before the passage of HR 1724, the new law — to remain in force until Dec. 31, 1953 — made other federal defense contracts subject to renegotiation

A five-man Renegotiation Board was set up by HR 1724, but was given authority to exempt certain contracts. In studying profits under the defense contracts, the Board would consider efficiency of the contractor, reasonableness of costs and profits, extent of risk assumed, contribution to the defense effort, character of the business and other factors. Decisions would be subject to review by the U. S. Tax Court.

The new law stipulated that the first $250,000 received in any fiscal year by a contractor or subcontractor would be exempted from renegotiation under the bill. It would require renegotiation for contract brokers — the "five per centers" — for any year in which their receipts and accruals were $25,000 or more.

The measure also exempted from renegotiation under some circumstances certain contracts for agricultural products in their natural state, for the unprocessed output of mines, oil or gas wells and mineral or natural deposits, timber in form of logs, and also subcontracts under a contract to which the bill would not apply, and contracts with states and other governments.

The Administration-backed legislation got through Congress with relative ease. The House approved its version of HR 1724 on Jan. 23 by a roll-call ballot of 377-0. There was little debate and no amendments were offered from the floor. (See page 540 for vote.)

It was a different story in the Senate, however. The upper chamber passed HR 1724 on Feb. 21 by a voice vote, but only after making a total of 87 changes in the House-approved version and taking a number of roll-call votes on parliamentary maneuvers. (See page 535 for votes.)

A conference committee met to reconcile the two differing versions. When the group achieved a compromise, the resulting bill more closely resembled the Senate's version. The compromise was accepted by the House and the Senate on March 12, by voice votes.

President Truman signed the legislation into Public Law 9 on March 23.

Provisions — As enacted into law, HR 1724 was called the "Renegotiation Act of 1951", and carried two main sections, or titles, as follows:

Title I.

This title dealt with the "Renegotiation of Contracts," and its provisions:

Declared that policy required "the elimination of excessive profits from contracts made with the United States."

Defined "contracts subject to renegotiation" Renegotiation, previously applicable only to contracts with the armed services directly, was extended to a long list of contracting or subconstracting agencies as well as to any other agency designated by the President. Those named in the bill were: Defense Department, Army, Navy, Air Force, Commerce Department, General Services Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Canal Zone government and company, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. To be renegotiable, a contract or subcontract "must have a direct and immediate connection with national defense."

Set forth "general definitions" of terms peculiar to the legislative intent of HR 1724, and spelled out the particular points that the actual language used in federal contracts should cover.

Permitted companies using accelerated amortization of plant costs for tax purposes also to treat this as an "allowable item of cost" when computing expenses for renegotiation purposes.

Outlined "renegotiation proceedings" before a Board to handle them. The Board was charged with initiating renegotiation action when it spots "excessive" profits. If it is unable to work out an agreement with the contractor to return the money to the government, it may make a determination on its own and order the money repaid, though this action can be appealed to the U. S. Tax Court. In determining "excessive" profits, the Board must take into consideration efficiency, reduction of costs, economy in the use of materials, facilities and manpower, relation of costs and profits to volume of production, normal earnings and comparison of war and peacetime products, net worth, extent of risk assumed, type of contribution to the defense effort, character of business and any other factors viewed as being in the "public interest."

Detailed "methods of eliminating excessive profits" by renegotiation, and carried sections on: indemnification, treatment of recoveries, credit for taxes paid, periods of limitations, suits for recovery, sureties, assignees, interest, information to be made available (financial statements and audits), and computation.

Set a floor for the minimum amounts subject to renegotiation.

No contractor or subcontractor would be subject to renegotiation if his total renegotiable contracts amounted to $250,000 or less a year. Also, a contractor's or subcontractor's total income from renegotiable contracts might not be reduced to less than $250,000 annually.

Listed mandatory exemptions from renegotiation under the act. All contracts for raw farm goods, timber and mineral and oil products which have not been treated "beyond the first form or state suitable for industrial use" were exempted from renegotiation, while contracts with common carriers and public utilities also were exempt if rates charged were no higher than that allowed by public regulatory bodies. Contracts for durable productive equipment with "average useful life" of more than five years would be "partially" exempt, depending upon the equipment's usability.

Created a Renegotiation Board, an independent, five - man group to handle renegotiation, with the chairman receiving a $17,500 salary and other members $15,000. President Tru-

man was to appoint the five men, subject to Senate confirmation, but Secretaries of the Air Force, Army and Navy each might recommend one civilian member.

Spelled out permissive exemptions the Board would be able to make. The Board was empowered, at its discretion, to exempt contracts — "individually or by general classes or types" — covering personal services, real property or perishable goods, or others which it deemed could not result in excessive profits. Specific power also was granted for exemptions where renegotiation might jeopardize secrecy needed in the public interest.

Hit at "five percenters" — so-called because some brokers frequently helped companies secure contracts on payment of a fee usually of five per cent — by requiring that contract brokers renegotiate for any year in which their receipts and accruals were $25,000 or more.

Specified that:

a. Amounts received starting Jan. 1, 1951, attributable to performance beginning after July 1, 1950, would be renegotiable, while those received for performance after Dec. 31, 1953, would not be, unless the act were renewed.

b. Renegotiation indebtedness would carry a 4 per cent interest rate.

c. Losses on renegotiable business sustained in one year might be allowed as an item of cost in the next year, though not beyond that, provided it was not due to "gross inefficiency" of the contractor.

Spelled out methods of obtaining a review by the U. S. Tax Court.

Provided for redetermination under the Renegotiation Act, rules and regulations and compliance with them, application of the Administrative Procedure Act, appropriations as necessary to implement HR 1724, and for the prosecution of claims.

Title II.

This title dealt with "Miscellaneous Provisions", as follows:

The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board created by the World War II renegotiation legislation was abolished, and its functions transferred to other affected agencies, including the new Renegotiation Board set up by HR 1724.

Previous statutes relating to renegotiation and the Internal Revenue Code were amended as necessary to reflect changes and creations effected by the new law.

Background — The Administration-backed renegotiation bill was patterned after a similar law passed in World War II after it was found that many war contracts had been let at unrealistic figures. The sums were unrealistic because many manufacturers had no production cost data available when they accepted the contracts, and thus tended to state cushioned prices. When actual cost data was available, and the original prices were seen to be excessive, the government pressed for the law permitting the original contracts to be renegotiated.

More than $10 billion was returned to the federal Treasury through the World War II renegotiation law. It did not subject the contract brokers, who charge fees to obtain government contracts for clients, to renegotiation.

Many contracts let by the Department of Defense in 1950 already were subject to renegotiation under terms of the 1948 Renegotiation Act which originally covered aircraft procurement contracts but was later extended to other military orders. Under terms of the 1951 bill, renegotiation was to be extended to other federal defense contracts and a uniform procedure established.

It was to cover contracts and subcontracts with the Defense Department, General Services Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Commerce Department, and any other agencies which the President designated as engaged in defense efforts.

The proposed legislation had no relation to the law enacted during the "lame duck" session of the 81st Congress which extended Title II of the 1941 War Powers Act. That step was taken to authorize the government to modify existing defense contracts in cases where prices had originally been fixed too low and adjustments were essential to keep the contracting firms in production. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 462.)

HOUSE

The Administration-backed renegotiation bill was introduced in the 82nd Congress on Jan. 12, and was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee, which approved it Jan. 17. There were no formal hearings, because the group had taken extensive testimony on kindred legislation late in 1950 during the last months of the 81st Congress.

After its Jan. 17 approval, the Committee requested Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) to introduce a "clean bill", which he promptly did. This measure (HR 1724) was formally reported on Jan. 20.

The House took up the measure on Jan. 23. No amendments were offered to the bill as reported. Debate was brief.

Rep. Doughton said the program would supplement the existing excess-profits tax. Where the tax applied only to corporations, the new program would put a profits lid on all business enterprises, he said. Rep. Adolph Sabath (D Ill.), however, objected to the bill's exemption of $100,000 of earnings—he said renegotiation should be required when as much as $25,000 has been earned by a contractor or when $10,000 has been earned by a broker.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said the bill delegated authority in "broad and unrestricted language" that was not good practice in normal times.

When the final vote was taken on the bill, the House passed it by a unanimous 377-0 roll-call ballot. (See page 540 for vote.)

SENATE

Hearings

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee was highly critical Jan. 31 of the House-passed bill designed to recapture excess - war profits through renegotiation.

As public hearings began on HR 1724, George called the bill unwieldy, "undermining" to the effort to increase industrial production, and difficult to enforce.

Frank L. Roberts, chairman of the Military Renegotiation Policy Board of the Defense Department, said the government needed broad powers for contract negotiation because the 1948 act did not furnish "sufficient protection."

Contract renegotiation legislation encourages waste, Col. W. F. Rockwell of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, testified before the Senate Finance Committee Feb. 2. He said that the government would receive more revenue from higher excess - profits taxes than from contract renegotiation, on the theory that renegotiation provides a profit for the undetected waste, but an excess-profits tax provides for profits on every saving.

XUM

Ellsworth C. Alvord, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on federal finance, labelled the bill "un-democratic and un-American".

Subsequent witnesses and their positions were:

John J. Riggle, of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, urged mandatory exemption for government purchases of agricultural commodities "in their first marketable or natural state"; H. E. Foreman, Associated General Contractors, favored exemption of contracts awarded through "open advertised competitive bidding". Former Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla.), representing Independent Natural Gas Association and Western Oil and Gas Association, asked for exemption of natural gas, oil and pipeline companies. W. D. Lawson, of the National Cotton Council and American Cotton Shippers Association, and Charles G. Caffrey of the American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, urged that all cotton transactions be exempted.

Committee

The Senate Finance Committee Feb. 14 reported HR 1724 with amendments. As reported by the Senate group, the legislation differed in a number of provisions from the House-approved measure.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was included with the armed services, General Services Administration, Atomic Energy Commission and the Commerce Department as agencies with which contracts were to be renegotiable.

The Committee limited the President's power to designate other departments in the group; the House had given the President authority to designate any other agencies engaged in defense efforts.

The Committee bill permitted a one-year carry-over of net losses and reduced the rate of interest from 6 per cent, as provided in the House version, to 4 per cent. It raised the minimum amount subject to renegotiation from $100,000 to $500,000.

The Senate group broadened the exemptions for agricultural commodities, mine, oil, and gas products. It provided for mandatory exemptions of charitable and educational organizations if income from such contracts was not "unrelated business income" for federal income-tax purposes.

The amended bill provided that the five-member board be appointed as follows: one each by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, GSA and the chairman by the President. The House-approved measure provided that the entire board be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and stipulated that at least three of the members must be civilians.

Floor Action

The House-passed renegotiation bill reached the Senate floor Feb. 19, where it immediately got involved in a see-saw fight over a Committee-endorsed provision giving the proposed board authority, at its discretion, to exempt from renegotiation whatever contracts it felt could not possibly involve excessive profits.

The House had written into its version of the bill a number of mandatory exemptions, such as government contracts with foreign governments and contracts for agricultural commodities in their raw state, mineral products or timber in their first form. The Senate Committee had further liberalized these specific exemptions and expanded the mandatory list to include transportation and public utility service contracts. It then added the permissive exemption power.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) moved that the permissive exemptions section be stricken from the bill. He took the position that it would open the door to "influence peddlers" and "five percenters" and "expose public officials to temptation and the government to corruption."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee, led the floor fight against Douglas. He said the House and his own Committee "had taken care of" agriculture, livestock growers, mines and other producers by exempting their contracts, on a mandatory basis, from renegotiation. It would be the height of inconsistency, and make the law administratively unworkable, George contended, to write in these mandatory exemptions and then deny the proposed board the power to exempt other contracts which it felt could not possibly yield undue profits. Both the permissive and mandatory exemptions were contained in the World War II law, he argued.

Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine), who supported Douglas' position, said the issue involved only the permissive exemptions, though as far as the mandatory list was concerned "there might be arguments as to whether some items" should be included. He argued that dangers of abuse of the permissive provision "had been repeatedly pointed out" by Brig. Gen. Maurice Hirsch, of Houston, Tex., who had been chiefly responsible for administration of the World War II law. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said if there was to be renegotiation, all contracts should be subject to it.

Douglas Motion Defeated

On a roll-call vote, Douglas' motion to strike out the permissive exemptions clause was adopted, 42 to 39. (See page 535 for vote.)

In a customary parliamentary maneuver, intended to make sure the vote would stick, Douglas moved to reconsider and Ferguson moved to table Douglas' motion to do this. This is the standard manner in which the question of reconsideration is disposed of by winners of any Senate voting contest, since only a single motion to reconsider may be offered.

A roll-call vote on Ferguson's motion was demanded by Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and on the ballot, the Senate voted 41 to 41. Thus the motion to table was lost.

Douglas sought at once to withdraw his reconsideration motion, but was reminded by George, who was confirmed by Vice President Alben Barkley, that a motion to reconsider could be withdrawn only upon majority vote of the Senate. The withdrawal effort was abandoned.

George again told the Senate that deletion of the section would render almost impossible administration of the proposed law, while Brewster and Ferguson joined Douglas in arguing that all exemptions, both mandatory and permissive, should be removed.

On the ballot, the Senate decided, 42 to 40, to reconsider its previous acceptance of the Douglas motion. This time, however, the amendment was rejected, 42 to 41, leaving the Committee's disputed provision, after four roll calls, still in the bill.

Approve Limitation

Later the Senate adopted, on voice vote, a Douglas amendment barring the board from exempting individual firms from renegotiation and limiting exemptions to a general class or type of business. Douglas told the Senate this would prevent the board from

picking any individual firm for "favoritism" and "narrow the range of abuse." George agreed to its passage and said he would "study" it in conference.

As the House had passed it, the bill authorized renegotiation of defense contracts in excess of $100,000. The Senate exempted amounts under $500,000. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) offered a motion designed to lower the exemption but withdrew it upon assurance of George that he expected $250,000 to $300,000 would be the figure finally agreed to by the conferees.

After amendments had been disposed of, the Senate moved on to approve HR 1724 by a voice vote on Feb. 21.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John L. McClellan (D Ark) — Limit renegotiation to contracts having immediate connection with national defense. Feb. 19, voice.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) — Exempt construction contracts awarded on competitive bids. Feb. 19, voice.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Vest in the board discretionary power to review decisions involving hardship cases. Feb. 19, voice.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Include ginned cotton and scoured wool as agricultural commodity in raw state. Feb. 21, voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Prohibit delegation of permissive powers by board. Feb. 21, voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William Langer (R N.D.) — Limit "commission" men to total of $25,000 fee on any one contract. Feb. 19, voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Require renegotiation in exceptional or aggravated cases even though contracts otherwise exempted. Feb. 21, voice.

CONFERENCE

On Feb. 22, a joint House-Senate conference met to reconcile the House and Senate versions of HR 1724. The Senate had made 87 changes in the lower chamber's version. By the time the conference committee completed its work at harmonization, the House had given in to the Senate view on 50 of these amendments. The Senate gave in to the House on 19, on which the original House language was left intact.

On the remaining 18, the House accepted the Senate's changes only after altering them in turn. Many of these amendments dealt with minor clerical or technical matters.

The conference committee's compromise version was completed March 7, and reported to the two chambers. The major compromises reached by the conference were detailed to the Senate by Walter F. George (D Ga.) as follows:

First. All of the Senate amendments relating to the exemption of agricultural products and minerals were agreed to by the House conferees, with the exception of the amendment relating to "scoured wool." The House conferees refused to agree to exempting scoured wool from renegotiation.

Second. The House conferees also agreed to the Senate amendment providing a mandatory exemption for common carriers by railroad and public utilities.

Third. Under the House version of the bill the contract or subcontract of a contractor or subcontractor may be renegotiated if he has received or accrued within the fiscal year more than $100,000 in the aggregate from renegotiable contracts and subcontracts. The Senate version of the bill raised this limit to $500,000. Under the conference agreement the minimum is fixed at $250,000.

Fourth. The House conferees agreed to the amendment of the Senate relating to long-lived industrial equipment, such as machinery, tools, and so forth, which does not become a part of an end product or an article incorporated therein. However, certain clarifying amendments were adopted.

Fifth. The Senate amendment taking away the power of the Board to grant permissive exemptions in the case of individual contracts was not agreed to by the House conferees. We were forced to recede on this amendment.

Sixth. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas (McClellan) to limit renegotiation to contracts having a direct and immediate connection with the national defense was not agreed to by the House conferees. However, we were able to work out with the House group a compromise which will help the situation. Under the compromise, "any contract which does not have a direct and immediate connection with the national defense" is placed in the mandatory exemption group.

Seventh. We were not able to reach an agreement with the House conferees on Senate amendment 58, which provided a mandatory exemption from renegotiation in the case of a contract with a Department awarded as a result of competitive bidding for the construction of any building, structure, improvement, or facility. (But a compromise was ultimately worked out.)

Eighth. Another important Senate amendment relates to the composition of the Renegotiation Board. . . five members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Under the Senate amendment the salaries were increased from the $12,500 figure under the House bill to $17,500 for the Chairman, and $15,000 for the other members. The House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment requiring that those recommended to the Board must be from civilian life, and that the President shall designate a member to serve as Chairman.

Ninth. The Senate amendment providing a 1-year loss carry-over, with technical revisions, was agreed to by the House conferees, with an amendment to make it clear that the carry-over shall be permitted only to the extent that it did not result from gross inefficiency of the contractor or subcontractor.

Tenth. Other amendments of the Senate were adopted by the House conferees, including some with technical or clarifying amendments. Among them was an amendment requiring renegotiation to be on a consolidated basis, if the affiliated group so elects, an amendment requiring the elimination of intercompany sales, amendments including among the departments or agencies named in the bill, whose contracts are subject to renegotiation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Canal Zone Government, the Panama Canal Company, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The House conferees also agreed to:

The Senate amendments continuing the profit limitations of the Merchant Marine Act to contracts or subcontracts entered into prior to January 1, 1951.

XUM

The Senate amendment permitting the President to designate as departments, for purposes of renegotiation, only agencies having a direct and immediate connection with the national defense.

The Senate amendment requiring favorable recognition be given to efficiency in determining excessive profits was also agreed to by the House conferees.

The Senate amendment excluding from the definition of a subcontractor office supplies and limiting the power of the Board to define fiscal year in the case of a partnership.

Also, the Senate amendments relating to the collection of interest, the Senate amendment providing relief for assignee banks and other lending agencies, the Senate amendments requiring all excessive profits repaid to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, exempting from renegotiation contracts or subcontracts with educational, charitable, religious organizations, and so forth, where the income from such contracts or subcontracts is not unrelated business income. If it is related business income, such contracts are subject to renegotiation as in other cases.

The Senate approved the conference report on March 12, the same day the House did. Both chambers registered their approval by voice votes. There was little debate. HR 1724 was sent to the White House where President Truman signed it into Public Law 9 on March 23.

GROUP STANDS

In addition to groups which registered their attitudes on renegotiation legislation by going before the Senate Finance Committee hearings, some organizations expressed opinions in their literature or at meetings.

The publication "Labor", for example, repeatedly charged that HR 1724 was shot through with "loopholes". The publication, representing some 15 railroad unions, specifically noted in its Feb. 24 issue that "the Senate Finance Committee put in clauses which would bar renegotiation of contracts on mine, oil and gas corporations."

The National Milk Producers Federation circulated to its members on Jan. 26 a statement that "the Federation supports the principle of renegotiating government contracts in order to prevent excessive profits. It has pointed out, however, that the dissimilarity between industrial and agricultural products requires an exception in the cases of contracts covering farm crops." The Federation pressed for the exception.

Participants in a seminar on renegotiation held by the American Management Association in New York on March 7 urged that provisions in the legislation be more clearly defined with respect to subcontractors. The participants asked for some limitation on the liability of subcontractors for mistakes the prime contractors might make in furnishing renegotiation data to the renegotiation authorities.

Contract Audit, Review

S 921—P.L. 245

A bill (S 921) providing for auditing and examination by the Comptroller General of all contracts negotiated without advertising by the General Services Administration and the Defense Department, became law Oct. 31. It amended two laws — the 1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and the 1947 Armed Services Procurement Act.

The measure was reported Aug. 1 by the Senate Expenditures Committee. On Aug. 9 it was passed by the Senate without objection.

Meanwhile, a similar bill (HR 2574) was reported Aug. 6 by the House Expenditures Committee. The House took up this bill Oct. 17. After accepting two amendments and rejecting two others, it passed the measure on a 101-20 standing vote. The House then took up the Senate bill, on voice votes amended it to contain House provisions, and passed it. The House then vacated the action by which it had passed its own bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Clarence G. Burton (D Va.) — Require expiration of the bill's provisions three years after the date of enactment. Voice vote.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)— Limit the contract review to "directly pertinent" instead of "any pertinent" records. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) — Exempt suppliers of prime contractors and subcontractors. First accepted on standing vote, 56-40, then rejected on teller vote, 69-83.

Committee amendment — Exempt foreign contractors when necessary to effect procurement. Standing, 38-61.

The Senate Oct. 18 accepted the House amendments to the bill, by voice vote. The measure was then sent to the President whose signature made it Public Law 245.

Aircraft Insurance

S 435—P.L. 47

A bill (S 435) to provide war risk insurance for U. S. commercial airlines engaged in overseas operations became law June 14, 1951. It amended the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

The measure authorized the Secretary of Commerce to extend insurance to airlines doing war connected work in other countries when private companies declined to assume the risk or if private coverage was not obtainable on reasonable terms.

Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was author of the measure. At committee hearings on the bill, former Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D Ga.) the executive vice president of the Air Transport Association and later chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and Thomas W. S. Davis, assistant Secretary of Commerce, testified Feb. 13 in the bill's favor. They estimated 20 U. S. airlines would be affected.

On Feb. 22, the bill was reported in the Senate which passed it by voice vote April 11. It was reported in the House May 17, and passed May 21 by unanimous consent. It was returned to the Senate May 23 where minor House amendments were agreed to in voice vote.

The President approved the measure June 14, making it Public Law 47.

Rent Control

S J RES 39 — P. L. 8

Summary — With existing federal rent controls due to expire March 31, unless communities voted on their own initiative to extend them for another six months, the 82nd Congress approved legislation to continue the mandatory rent ceilings for another

90 days, through June 30, 1951. The stop-gap legislation (S J Res 39) did not affect the "local option" feature of the existing rent control law, which permitted communities not only to continue controls once they had expired but also to decontrol local rents on community initiative.

Congress retained the right to end controls by concurrent resolution before June 30 if it wished. The legislation itself merely altered the expiration date in the existing rent control law, the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. (For background on 1950 extension of this law, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 662.)

The Senate passed S J Res 39 on March 13 by a voice vote. The House followed suit on March 19, also by a voice vote. President Truman signed the resolution — which gave it the force of law — on March 23.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Feb. 26 authorized its chairman, Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) to introduce a resolution (S J Res 39) calling for a flat 90-day extension of the federal rent control law. The law, which was due to expire March 31, would thus be continued until June 30. But rent-controlled communities would still be entitled to vote controls away before then. The expiring law had given them this right, which was unaffected by S J Res 39.

Introduction of the extension measure by the chairman, in effect, was equal to Committee approval of the legislation. Maybank said, however, that the Committee members reserved their rights to vote as they saw fit when the bill reached the Senate floor.

Maybank indicated any extension of ceilings beyond June 30 would be tied in with the Defense Production Act. He said that in this way rent control, along with the rest of the home-front mobilization program, would be brought under the "over - all control" of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

Floor Action

The Senate debated S J Res 39 on March 13. Sen. Maybank, floor manager of the extension measure, brought out in the debate that more than 2.7 million dwelling units would be freed of rent control at the end of March if the law expired.

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) argued against the extension bill, saying it would be a good idea to let rents seek their own level for 90 days. He said a "free market" in rents for that period would help Congress decide what kind of rent law should be enacted, if any.

The Senate approved the measure by voice vote.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Banking Committee's approval of a companion resolution (H J Res 196) to the Senate rent bill was blocked for 24 hours by Republicans, after Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) tried to get his group's immediate approval March 14, the day after the upper chamber passed its legislation.

The House Committee met briefly that day to hear Housing Expediter Tighe Woods urge passage of the stop-gap bill. Spence then tried to get a Committee vote, but Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) objected to the fast action, and on the floor, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) objected the Banking Committee's request to meet while the House was in session.

Spence's efforts then were postponed until the next day. The 12-5 vote by which approval was granted March 15 was not disclosed.

Floor Action

The House acted on it March 19. Rep. Spence and Paul Brown (D Ga.), ranking majority member of the Banking and Currency Committee, led in arguing for passage of the extension measure. Spence warned the GOP against making a "political issue" of the measure. He told the Republicans they would "regret it" because "the people want it".

Brown said Congress could not justify their earlier vote for a 90-day extension of controls in the District of Columbia, where many Members live, unless they also voted for a general extension.

Republican opposition was spearheaded by Wolcott and Leo E. Allen (R Ill.). Wolcott maintained that there was no economic justification for continued rent control as long as it was "the studied policy of government to keep prices high." Allen insisted that failure of "93 per cent of the communities" covered by the existing control law to ask for an extension themselves constituted a "studied decision" to end controls.

One Republican voice was raised in support of extension by Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.). "If we are going to have a price stabilization program," he said, "it has got to be all-inclusive and one element of an all-inclusive program is rents". He said he thought all but a "fractional minority" wanted a comprehensive price stabilization program.

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N. Y.) contended that rent control "is no longer a local issue. . .the defense mobilization effort has made it a national matter".

Rep. Wolcott moved to recommit the bill to the Committee, but was defeated on a voice vote. Then the House approved H J Res 196 by voice vote. A record vote was not sought.

In lieu of sending its measure to the Senate for concurrence, the House decided to substitute the Senate - passed version (S J Res 39) of the bill for the lower chamber's resolution. This was done by voice vote as well. The legislation was cleared to the White House, where President Truman signed it into Public Law 8 on March 23.

E Bond Retention

HR 2268 — P.L. 12

Summary — During 1951, some $1.1 billion worth of government savings bonds (series E) began to reach their 10-year maturity. Under existing law, holders of E bonds were required to cash them when they matured. Accordingly, money previously in bonds would become liquid cash, and it was felt this would contribute to inflationary pressures.

Congress therefore changed the law requiring holders of E bonds to cash them at maturity. By what the House Ways and Means Committee called "an important anti-inflationary measure", Congress enacted a new statute (HR 2268) permitting holders of the E bonds to retain them past the maturity date. To make retention attractive, the Congress authorized the Treasury to continue paying interest on the retained bonds, for an additional 10 years beyond the original maturity date.

The new law was passed by the House on Feb. 6 by voice vote. The Senate approved it without change on March 14, also by voice vote. The President signed HR 2268 on March 26.

Provisions — As enacted into law, HR 2268:

1. Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to permit E bond holders "at their option" to "retain the matured bonds and earn interest upon the maturity values thereof for not more than ten years" longer. The existing average interest rate of 2.9 per cent on bonds held to maturity was not affected.

2. Preserved the right of E bond holders to accept cash for their bonds on the original maturity date, according to the original terms of the contract between the buyer and the government when the series E bonds were first issued.

3. Preserved the right of E bond holders to exchange their bonds on maturity for series G government savings bonds, large-denomination ones maturing in 12 years with a straight annual interest payment of 2.5 per cent.

4. Provided that series E bondholders be given the option of reporting interest for income-tax purposes annually or waiting until the end of the second 10-year redemption period to report the full amount of the interest accrued.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Ways and Means Committee in closed session Jan. 30 heard Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder testify in favor of legislation to permit and encourage retention of series E government bonds. Noting that some $35 billion worth of E bonds were outstanding, and that $1.1 billion worth would reach their 10-year maturity starting May 1, 1951, Snyder strongly supported the legislation as an anti-inflationary move.

The Secretary declared: "The aim (of the legislation) is not only to promote thrift, but to act as an anti-inflationary force and to help further distribution of the ownership of the public debt. . .It is our belief that the majority will desire to continue their investment in U. S. savings bonds."

The Committee favorably reported HR 2268 on Feb. 5. It said it believed "the proposed legislation will aid in the Government's anti-inflationary program and do so in a manner which best serves the convenience of the bondholder."

Floor Action

The House took up HR 2268 on Feb. 6. Discussing interest rates on E bonds retained for 10 years after the original maturity date, Ways and Means Committee Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) told the House that the Treasury had proposed a 2.5 per cent interest rate for the first seven and one-half years. The overall 10-year rate would be 2.9 per cent compounded semi-annually, Doughton said.

GOP Resistance

The provision of the bill giving series E bondholders the option of reporting interest for income-tax purposes annually or at the end of the 10-year period was not entirely satisfactory to all Republicans.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) told the House: "One of the dangers" of this provision "is that people of small holdings of E bonds will not take advantage of paying their interest each year. They will come to a year when these E bonds finally mature and the interest on them has accumulated. Then, of course, it will throw many of the bondholders into a higher bracket. They will have lost much of the increment they thought they had gained."

Opposition to the entire bill came from Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.) who said, "we are asking people to make a contract with the government for another 10 years to replace a contract which in the last 10 years has lost 44 per cent of its value."

Buffett offered an amendment, ruled out of order, providing that the principal of the bond, when matured, be adjusted in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index during the second 10-year period.

The House then passed HR 2268 by a voice vote.

SENATE

The Senate Finance Committee studied the House-passed bill, and on March 13, formally recommended that the upper chamber endorse it without change. Accordingly, the Senate approved HR 2268 by a voice vote on March 14.

This action cleared the bill to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law on March 26.

Rail Safety Equipment

HR 4693—P.L. 194

A House measure (HR 4693) giving funds to purchase safety equipment priority over other financial obligations of bankrupt railroads became law Oct. 24.

The bill amended a subsection of the Bankruptcy Act to spell out the power of a bankruptcy court to permit the financing of safety equipment by a railroad which was in the process of reorganization.

Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.) introduced the bill. It was designed to permit purchase of $6 million worth of safety devices by the bankrupt Long Island Railroad. Two tragic wrecks had occurred on the Long Island within a year.

A somewhat similar bill (HR 3751) was introduced earlier by Hall but there were objections to some of its provisions. These were not included in Hall's bill which became law.

The Judiciary Committee reported HR 4693 in the House July 30, 1951. The House passed the measure by unanimous consent Aug. 6. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported it in the upper chamber Sept. 17. The Senate Oct. 11 passed it by unanimous consent.

It became Public Law 194, upon President Truman's signature.

"Tidelands" Oil

Summary — The "tidelands" oil controversy between the states and the federal government was still raging after twelve years. The federal government sought "paramount" rights over the undersea lands, basing its claim on decisions of the Supreme Court that international law makes it impossible for states to "own" offshore areas.

Immediately at stake were the immensely rich oil lands under the ocean off the coasts of California, Texas and Louisiana. The coastal states said their claims to the offshore areas had been recognized and exercised since Colonial times, and sought Congressional action to reverse the High Court.

More than two dozen submerged lands bills, most of them described as "compromises," were introduced during 1951. HR 1089, introduced Jan. 8 by Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.) was approved, with amendments, by a House Judiciary Subcommittee on June 15, and retintroduced as a clean bill (HR 4484) that day. The full Judiciary Committee approved this bill and the House amended and passed the Submerged Lands Act July 30 by a 265-109 roll-call vote. (See page 540.) This bill would grant States ownership of lands to the three-mile limit and reserve control of the continental shelf beyond that mark to the federal government. From proceeds of its land, the federal government would pay 37 1/2 per cent to the states.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee considered three plans while meeting on SJ Res 20, an interim measure introduced Jan. 18 by Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). On Oct. 19, it voted to table the legislation until January, 1952.

Administration spokesmen said President Truman would have vetoed either of these bills.

Background

For many years, ownership of the lands beneath offshore seas was not put to direct legal test since such areas were not considered to contain anything of national importance.

During the 1930s oilmen began taking millions of dollars worth of oil from undersea lands, from pools thought to be worth billions. Between 1939 and 1948 California, Texas and Louisiana leased oil rights to private companies which paid substantial sums for exploration privileges and in production royalties.

In 1933 several persons applied to the Department of Interior for leases on underwater oil lands off the California coast, arguing that the federal government, not the states, controlled them. On Dec. 22, 1933, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes informed an applicant: "Title to the soil under the ocean within the three-mile limit is in the State of California, and the land may not be appropriated except by authority of the state." Later he told Congressional committees he had "inherited" this policy viewpoint and afterwards "began to feel doubt" whether the states actually had a clear claim. He urged President Roosevelt, in about 1938, to authorize a suit against California so that ownership and control of offshore oil lands could be decided by the courts.

California Suit

In the fall of 1945 President Truman, on recommendation of Ickes, ordered Attorney General Tom Clark to file suit in the Supreme Court over the California offshore oil lands. Congress quickly passed a quitclaim bill, (H J Res 225 of the 79th Congress, CQ Almanac, Vol. 2, 1946, pp 579, 593, 596) conceding title of the lands to the coastal states. The President vetoed this bill Aug. 1, 1946, saying that Congress was not an "appropriate forum" to decide Federal claims at the moment when the Justice Department suit against California, to establish the government's legal rights, was pending in the Supreme Court.

A motion to override, made the same day the Pfesident affixed his veto, failed to get the two-thirds majority in the House. The vote was 139 in favor and 95 opposed. Republicans cast 103 votes in favor of overriding and seven against. Thirty-six Democrats voted to override and 86 favored sustaining the veto.

On June 23, 1947, the Supreme Court decided against California and on Oct. 27, 1947, decreed that "The United States of America is . . . possessed of paramount rights in and full dominion and power over the lands, minerals and other things . . .lying seaward of the ordinary low-water mark on the coast of California, and outside the inland waters, extending seaward three nautical miles . . . ."

On April 30, 1948, the House passed another quitclaim bill (HR 5992, 80th Congress) by a 257 to 29 vote with 163 Republicans favoring it and seven opposed, and Democrats divided 94 in favor and 21 opposed. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 333, 382.) The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the bill but it failed to reach the Senate floor.

Lousiana, Texas Suits

Suits claiming Louisiana and Texas submerged oil lands on somewhat different legal grounds were filed by the Department of Justice in 1948. On June 5, 1950, the Supreme Court ruled against these two states, too, handing down decrees identical with the California decree except that the "paramount rights" of the federal government were held to extend 27 miles seaward in the Louisiana case and to the outer edge of the continental shelf—70 to 125 miles—in the Texas case.

The Administration has requested statutory authority for the Department of Interior to lease offshore lands to private oilmen, but Congress has not complied. Instead the House tended strongly toward new quitclaim legislation "restoring" leasing power to the states. Republicans have had a record of party regularity in favor of the quitclaim; Democrats have been more evenly divided.

During 1951, 25 bills to end the dispute were introduced. The Administration endorsed an "interim" bill attempting to compromise the issues without yielding the principle of future federal control.

Meantime, oil was still being produced under original state leases, but money paid for exploration rights and as production royalties was held in special funds set up by agreement between the states and the federal government.

Exploration and development almost stopped off the Louisiana and Texas coasts, although work continued off California. New leases in the Gulf of Mexico were held up. Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the Offshore Lessees Committee (representing oil companies with state leases), testified in February, 1951, that only four "geophysical crews" were operating in the Gulf of Mexico, whereas three and a half years earlier there were 48 such crews. In the summer of 1949, 26 drilling rigs, were in operation, but only five were operating at the time of the testimony.

HOUSE

"Tidelands" oil measures introduced in the House during 1951 totaled 20, of which 10 were introduced during the first three weeks of the year.

The Administration supported H J Res 131, interim bill for federal control, introduced by Judiciary Com-

mittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), on the other hand, expressed the hope that Congress would pass legislation giving a 10 1/2 mile offshore strip to the states. Explaining that the House previously had been waiting for Senate tideland action, Rayburn on May 30 said, "I think this is the psychological time for the House to move" to give states title to coastal oil lands.

Committee

A Judiciary Subcommittee held a one-day hearing June 6 on stop-gap legislation to assign control of the oil-rich tidelands until the dispute was settled.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman testified in support of federal control. They urged approval of Celler's H J Res 131, and argued that defense needs made federal control imperative. Celler warned that a state-control measure would be vetoed by the President.

After the hearing Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.) predicted that the Subcommittee would approve HR 1089, introduced by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), which would give states title to the tidelands portions of the disputed lands. This the subcommittee did, on June 15, reportedly by a vote of 4 to 1. It had amended the legislation and, introduced it as a clean bill—HR 4484. The House Judiciary Committee approved HR 4484 on June 27, by an 18 to 6 vote. The bill was reported July 12.

The House Rules Committee on July 17 cleared this bill for House action, but placed a four-hour limit on debate. Reps. Gossett, Walter, and Edwin E. Willis (D La.) appeared to support HR 4484. Celler and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) supported H J Res 131, to continue operations under mineral leases issued by the states before Dec. 21, 1948, and that were in force June 5, 1950, with royalties to be paid to the U.S. Treasury.

Floor Action

There was considerable House discussion on July 27, when the resolution to consider HR 484 with a four-hour debate limitation was adopted on a 271-92 roll-call vote. (See page 540)

The bill itself was debated on July 27 and 30 and was passed by a 265-109 roll-call vote. Both parties favored the bill, Democrats 109-91 and Republicans 156-17. (See page 540.)

Provisions of Bill

As passed by the House, HR 4484 would:

Declare that "title to and ownership of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective" states shall be established in the respective states.

Define "lands beneath navigable waters" to include land from the high tide mark seaward to the three-mile limit or to the limit which existed when the state entered the union (10 1/2 miles in the case of Texas) and land under inland navigable waters.

Specify that the federal government relinquish to the states all right and interest in these lands.

Permit states which have not done so to extend their boundaries to the three-mile limit or further if approved by Congress.

Vest in the federal government control over natural resources of the sea bed from the state boundary to the edge of the Continental Shelf.

Give each coastal state 37 1/2 per cent of all money received by the federal government for mineral leases in the undersea lands.

Attacks Court Decision

John E. Lyle Jr., (D Tex.) supported the measure, saying the argument that the Supreme Court's decision settled the issue was not valid for "only the Congress can and should settle the dispute."

James I. Dolliver (R Iowa) supported the bill because, "for a period of about 100 years it was generally understood and conceded that the title to submerged lands belonged to the states." Supreme Court decrees vesting control in the federal government, he said, should be "rectified."

Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) said that under the same principal that gave the federal government control of undersea lands, the federal government could claim the land under inland navigable waterways.

Celler led opposition to HR 4484 and declared it proposed to "give away a national heritage." He said that "no matter how you decorate it," the bill favored the oil interests. The federal government, he said, could not and would not lay claim to inland waterways or the tidelands proper. Federal rights, he continued, were based on "international law and foreign relations" and would not apply inland.

Willis claimed that the bill did not conflict with the Supreme Court decision for it asserted "the paramount rights of the federal government as to navigation and national defense."

Gossett, backing HR 4484, said it would be a "shameful thing if Congress subscribes to the theft" of these lands from the States.

Production Threatened?

Celler reported that the President would veto the bill if it were passed and said production of oil would remain stalled pending some final settlement. He offered a substitute to continue oil production for five years under federal supervision while a settlement was being worked out. His proposal was rejected 38-114 on a standing vote.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) offered a substitute which would vest control in the federal government and would put all revenue into a grant-in-aid fund for the nation's schools. The Mansfield substitute was ruled out on a point of order as being outside the scope of the pending bill.

All other major amendments were defeated by the bill's supporters. A motion by Celler to send the bill back to his Judiciary Committee was rejected on standing vote 63-171. The bill itself then was approved and sent to the Senate.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.)—Specify that the Act should not affect the Flood Control Act of 1944. Voice vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.)— Specify that all money received by the federal government under the Act be used to pay off the national debt. Voice.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho)—Specify that the Act not affect the Reclamation Act of 1939. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) — Substitute bill giving interim control of offshore lands to the federal government. Standing vote, 38-114.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) — Vest control in the federal government and put income from mineral leases into a fund for aid to schools. Ruled out on point of order.

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 477
Col. 2, paragraph 2, lines 11 and 12 should be "vetoed by the President in 1946" (not 1949).

Mansfield — Stipulate that states have full title to inland waters and tidelands proper. Voice.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) — Confirm state title to inland navigable waterways. Standing, 45-121.

Case — Strike out provision giving states share in mineral lease income from undersea lands outside the three-mile limit or other state boundaries. Standing, 53-119.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.)— Amend second Case amendment to make clear that only the federal government shall receive money for oil leases outside the three-mile limit or other state boundaries. Standing, 64-125.

SENATE

Hearings

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee started hearings Feb. 19 on interim legislation (S J Res. 20) introduced by Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). The bill was identical with H J Res. 131 and would have validated existing oil leases and permitted continued oil production pending determination in permanent law of exact boundaries and responsibilities for coastal lands beneath the marginal seas. The Supreme Court ruling against the states did not define these boundaries. The bill intended to provide for Interior Department control with the federal government receiving the proceeds and paying 37 1/2 per cent of them to the States.

First witness as the Committee opened hearings Feb. 19 was U. S. Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, who gave his support to S J Res 20, the interim bill.

Everett W. Matton, assistant attorney general of California, said Feb. 20 his state officially opposed the bill in the belief it would make difficult, if not impossible, enactment of quitclaim legislation.

Former Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who first asserted the federal claim to offshore oil lands, scoffed at the description of the pending legislation as "interim." He said it would confirm state leases and "reward trespassers" and was "too damned interim." Profits from tidelands oil production, said Ickes, belong to all the people.

Burton K. Wheeler, former Democratic Senator from Montana, testified Feb. 22 that big oil companies have backed the fight against federal control. Wheeler was critical of both the interim bill and the measure to give states clear title to the land. He said if the bill passed and former Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (Prog. Wis.) were still alive, the investigation "would make the Teapot Dome sink into insignificance."

States Back Substitute

Before the hearings ended Feb. 22 representatives of California, Texas and Louisiana opposed the bill and urged the Committee to take up a substitute bill, S 940, introduced by 35 Senators — 15 Democrats and 20 Republicans — on Feb. 21. The new bill would have conferred on the states full title to underwater coastal oil lands and thus was similar to the measure vetoed by the President in 1949.

Perlman on March 28 registered the Justice Department's vigorous opposition to this new bill, saying it was based on "premises which ignore and contradict the holdings of the Supreme Court." He maintained that Congress did not have the power to decide that the States owned the land, as he said the bill stated, but he did not question the right of Congress to give the land to the states. Perlman contended, however, that Congress should not do so because the lands belong to all the people of the United States. Mastin G. White, Interior Department solicitor, also testified in opposition to the proposed transfer.

S 940 was turned down by the Committee on May 2, by a 6-7 vote. Voting for it were Sens. Guy Cordon, (R Ore.), Russell B. Long (D La.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and George W. Malone (R Nev.)

Those opposed were James E. Murray (D Mont.), Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

Favor State Control

The principle of state control was approved, however, on May 15 when the Committee voted 7 to 4 to accept an amendment to S J Res. 20 (the interim federal-control bill) substituting a proposal by Long. The substitute would have validated existing oil leases, placed in escrow the oil revenue collected by the states, allowed the Interior Secretary the right to approve or disapprove new leases, but continued state administration of the submerged oil lands.

O'Mahoney said those voting for the Long amendment were McFarland, Long, Smathers, Butler, Millikin, Malone, and Cordon. Opposing it were Murray, Anderson, Lehman and O'Mahoney.

On June 7 another amendment to S J Res 20 was offered. This one was introduced by Lister Hill (D Ala.) for himself and Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), William Benton (D Conn.), Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.)

They proposed that revenue from offshore oil fields be dedicated to a program of federal aid to education, directed by a council consisting of 12 persons with experience in education or public administration, four to be appointed by the president of the Senate, four by the Speaker of the House, and four by the President.

Solicitor General Perlman Sept. 11 wrote Chairman O'Mahoney asking for immediate action on S J Res 20 and opposing the legislation to give the submerged oil lands to the states.

Sees "Compromise"

The Committee held a closed meeting Sept. 18, after which O'Mahoney said the House-passed bill (HR 4484) to grant tideland oil to the states had no chance of Senate passage at that time. He added, however, that the federal government "is willing to go a long way to compromise" state claims to tidelands oil. He indicated the compromise might include payment of substantial royalties to the states without surrender of federal sovereignty in the areas

On Oct. 19, the day before adjournment, the Senate Committee voted 7 to 6 to table submerged oil lands legislation until January. The motion was first defeated 6 to 7, but after some discussion of S J Res 20 and the House bill, HR 4484, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) changed his vote and the measure was tabled. Voting for postponement were Murray, Lehman, Ecton, Watkins, Malone, Millikin and Butler. Against postponement were Long, O'Mahoney, Anderson, Smathers, McFarland and Cordon.

Group Stands

A long list of state and federal government groups presented to Congress

XUM

the arguments for or against federal control of the marginal seas.

In favor of federal control were spokesmen for the Defense, Interior and Justice Departments.

In favor of quitclaiming control to the states were many state groups—the Conference of Governors (by unanimous vote of 44 governors), the National Association of Attorneys General, the Council of State Governments, the United States Conference of Mayors, the American Association of Port Authorities, the Great Lakes Harbor Association, and many local Chambers of Commerce, school authorities and civic clubs.

The National Association of State Attorneys General was particularly active. "State title to all submerged lands are clouded by the federal claims and the (Supreme Court) decisions" the Association told Congress. "The federal claims affect the right of every state. . .to its lands, harbors, improvements, waters, fish, minerals an other resources in or under navigable waters and filled lands," it said.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners of Long Beach, Calif., issued a pamphlet attacking federal claims to the "water rights of farmers" in the Fallbrook, Calif., area. These claims, said the Long Beach commissioners, were based on the same legal theory that was decisive in the tidelands decisions — the "paramount power" of the government in the interests of "national defense."

Officials of inland states with large oil reserves, as well as with other mineral resources, speculated on the possible long - range effects of a successful federal claim to offshore oil. Persons supporting the federal government, however, insisted that questions involving mineral rights in inland waters or "fast land" were academic.

GOP Platform

The Republican platform in 1948 flatly endorsed a quitclaim bill: "We favor restoration to the states of their historic rights to the tide and submerged lands, tributory waters, lakes and streams."

The Democratic platform did not include a stand on tidelands oil.

The American Bar Association and the State Bar Associations of California, Texas, Massachusetts and Oklahoma favored state control.

So did, among others the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Southern States Industrial Council, National Reclamation Association, National Water Conservation Conference, and the American Title Association.

The House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature passed a resolution Jan. 16, 1951, asking Texas Congressmen to institute impeachment proceedings against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who wrote the majority opinion in the Texas case. Douglas, the resolution said, "is responsible for the State of Texas being denied a fair and impartial trial. . .and. . .caused three other members of the Supreme Court . . .to ignore a solemn contract" between the United States and "another nation" (Texas).

Change of Mind

At least one group listed by the House Judiciary Committee as favoring a quitclaim bill changed its mind. Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the Offshore Lessees Committee, endorsed the O'Mahoney resolution for interim federal control, saying that the oil industry previously had favored state operation of offshore lands, but because new explorations were checked by the dispute in Congress, and because of the "mandate of the Supreme Court" the oil industry now wanted validation of existing leases and interim federal control of new leases as "the only way out."

On the side of federal control were the National Grange, which "has for years supported the contention that the submerged offshore lands. . . belong to the national government," and the National Farmers Union president, James G. Patton, who in 1950 called the quitclaim bills "a threat to the national security". Patton also said that such bills went against a "federal policy" of preventing "undue concentration. . .of natural resources in a few hands," and that they favored the "monopolistic hold of the major oil companies" at the expense of farmer oil cooperatives.

The CIO in its 1950 convention called for defeat of "special interest raids" such as "attempts to remove submerged oil resources from federal control."

States' "Tidelands" Roles

The "tidelands" or submerged oil lands controversy has involved most of the states. This table shows the stands and claims of the states; their reserves of all oil, "submerged" lands and otherwise, and their rank in production of crude (as of Jan. 1, 1950.) Checks in the first column indicate states whose attorneys general have supported "state rights" in the dispute.

	For State Control	Offshore Land Claims (Sq. Miles)	Oil Reserves (1000's of barrels)	Rank in Crude Oil Production
Alabama		159	3,547	21
Arizona				
Arkansas	√		498,803	10
California	√	3,970	5,808,298	2
Colorado	√		573,518	11
Connecticut	√	600		
Delaware	√	84		
Florida	√	7,340		
Georgia	√	300		
Idaho				
Illinois			533,669	6
Indiana	√		54,535	14
Iowa	√			
Kansas	√		3,193,055	5
Kentucky	√		294,312	16
Louiisana	√	4,169	6,954,160	3
Maine	√	1,187		
Maryland	√	93		
Massachusetts	√	576		
Michigan	√		103,518	12
Minnesota	√			
Mississippi	√	213	880,762	9
Missouri				
Montana			250,015	15
Nebraska	√		1,624	
Nevada	√			
New Hampshire	√	14		
New Jersey	√	390		
New Mexico	√		1,718,108	7
New York	√	381	74,014	17
North Carolina	√	903		
North Dakota	√			
Ohio	√		138,135	18
Oklahoma	√		3,501,611	4
Oregon	√	888		
Pennsylvania	√		209,612	13
Rhode Island		120		
South Carolina	√	561		
South Dakota	√			
Tennessee	√			
Texas	√	3,854	32,181,843	1
Utah			26,969	20
Vermont	√			
Virginia	√	336		
Washington		470		
West Virginia	√		336,695	19
Wisconsin	√			
Wyoming			1,097,745	8

*Source: Petroleum Facts and Figures (9th Edition - 1950).

1951 "Tidelands" Bills

Here is a list with names of sponsors and a brief summary of provisions, of the submerged lands bills introduced during 1951. All of the bills except those on which other action is indicated still were in the hands of committees at the close of the first session of the 82nd Congress.

HOUSE BILLS

Bill No.	Introduced	Provisions
HR 58	Jan. 3 by Clyde Doyle, (D Calif.)	Place title in states up to 3 miles; in federal gov't. beyond; but protect existing commitments made by States. Federal gov't. to pay states 37 1/2 per cent of all money rec'd for leases.
HR 266	Jan. 3 by Norris Poulson (R Calif.)	Release to states all federal interest in lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters.
HT 415	Jan. 3 by Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif.)	Same as HR 266.
HR 1022	Jan. 3 by Robert Hale (R Maine)	Release to states all federal interest in lands beneath navigable waters.

Bill No.	Introduced	Provisions
HR 1089	Jan. 8 by Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)	Same as HR 58. Amended and approved by Judiciary Subcommitte June 15 and clean bill (HR 4484, see below) introduced.
HR 1280	Jan. 9 by Edwin E. Willis (D La.)	Same as HR 58.
HR 1310	Jan. 12 by Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.)	Same as HR 266.
HR 1364	Jan. 12 by Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.)	Same as HR 266.
HR 1523	Jan. 15 by Hale Boggs (D La.)	Same as HR 1022.
HR 1934	Jan. 23 by Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.)	Release to states all federal interest in lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters, but reserve to federal government interest in continental shelf beyond state limits.
HR 3300	Mar. 19 by John E. Rankin (D Miss.)	Same as HR 266.
HR 3936	May 2 by Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.)	Same as HR 266.
HR 4147	May 17 by Olin E. Teague (D Tex.)	Same as HR 1934.
HR 4196	May 22 by Omar Burleson (D Tex.)	Same as HR 1934.
HR 4484	June 15 by Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)	Place title in states or persons up to three miles; in federal government beyond; but protect existing commitments made by states. Federal government to pay to states 37 1/2 per cent of all money received for leases.
HR 4530	June 20 by Robert L. Ramsay (D W. Va.)	Continue operations of certain leases already in force but with money to be paid to federal government; other lands to be opened for releasing to highest bidder for up to five years. 37 1/2 per cent of all money received to be paid by federal government to states.
H J Res 131	Jan. 24 by Emanuel Celler (D N. Y.)	Same as HR 4530.
HJ Res 209	Mar. 19 by Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)	Define boundaries of United States; disclaim federal right or interest in submerged lands, with quitclaim to states.
HJ Res 274	June 21 by Celler	Similar to HR 4530. Rejected by Committee on Judiciary July 12.
H Res 296	July 19 by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)	Provide that royalties from leases of continental shelf submerged lands be used for grants-in-aid to education.

Senate Bills

SJ Res 20	Jan. 18 by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.)	Interim federal control bill, as amended by committee, same as HR 4530. Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs. Oct. 19 voted to table until January, 1952.
S 140	Jan. 8 by William Langer (R N. D.)	Create a Federal Waterlands Reserve consisting of lands one mile seaward of the mean low tide line and give federal government all proceeds from these lands. Convey to States lands within one mile limit. Provided that federal receipts from these lands or $500 million (whichever is lower) be used for public schools.
S 940	Feb. 21 by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and *others.	Same as HR 1022. Rejected by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs May 20.
S 1080	Mar. 9 by Francis Case (R S.D.)	Confirm States rights up to three miles or to state's boundaries when it was admitted to Union; create Federal Waterlands Reserve of continental shelf beyond state limits, and affirms federal rights to these. Education provisions similar to S 140.
S-1540	May 23 by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.)	Recognize states' contracts for docks, piers and other structures, but vests authority for oil, gas, and other minerals in submerged coastal lands in Chief of Army Engineers. Confirm navigable water lands to states.

*Other sponsors of S 940, listed by states: ARK.—John L. McClellan (D); CALIF.—William F. Knowland (R), Richard M. Nixon (R); DEL.—J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D); FLA.—Holland (D), George A. Smathers (D); IND.—Homer E. Capehart (R), William E. Jenner (R); IOWA—Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R); KAN.—Frank Carlson (R), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R); LA.—Allen J. Ellender (D), Russell B. Long (D); MD.—John Marshall Butler (R), Herbert R. O'Conor (D); MASS.—Leverett Saltonstall (R); MINN.—Edwin J. Thye (R); MISS.—James O. Eastland (D), John C. Stennis (D); NEB.—Hugh Butler (R); NEV.—George W. Malone (R), Pat McCarran (D); N.J.—Robert C. Hendrickson (R); OHIO—John W. Bricker (R), Robert A. Taft (R); ORE.—Guy Cordon (R); PA.—James H. Duff (R), Edward Martin (R); S.C.—Olin D. Johnston (D); S.D.—Karl Mundt (R); TEX.—Tom Connally (D), Lyndon B. Johnson (D); WASH.—Harry P. Cain (R).

St. Lawrence Seaway

Summary—Ten very similar measures were introduced in the House and one in the Senate to implement an agreement between the United States and Canada for the joint construction of a deep-water channel through the St. Lawrence river from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

The President, Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Munitions Board, Defense Mobilizer, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Commerce all urged immediate approval. The House Public Works Commitee conducted extensive hearings. Railroad interests, representatives from Atlantic and Gulf ports fearing resultant competition, and the United Mine Workers were among opponents. The bills finally were tabled by the House until at least January. The Senate did not even refer the matter to a subcommittee for study in 1951.

Provisions — HR 2536, HJ Res 2, HJ Res 3, HJ Res 4, HJ Res 15, HJ Res 102, HJ Res 122, HJ Res 159, and SJ Res 27 differed only slighly. All provided for:

Approval of most articles of an agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States dated March 19, 1941.

The joint development of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin on a self-liquidating basis by fair toll charges of not more than $1.25 per short ton.

A 27 - foot channel.

A St. Lawrence Advisory Commission to co-operate with Canadian representatives on administrative, technical and economic aspects of the toll system.

Transfer to New York of power facilities to be constructed on the U.S. side of the International Rapids.

HJ Res 288 and HJ Res 337 required liquidation of the investment over a 50 - year period and omitted the authorization to transfer the International Rapids power facilities to New York.

Background — While the St. Lawrence River proper rises in Lake Ontario, its ultimate source is at the head of the St. Louis river at the extreme end of Lake Superior, 1,870 miles from the St. Lawrence Gulf. Thus with the Great Lakes included the river drains a valley of 309,500 square miles. Proposals to make it navigable its full distance have been advanced over 100 years. At first the project was considered only as an aid to shipping, but in later years it became important as a potential source of cheap hydro - electric power.

As early as 1826 the improvement

of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec was being considered by the assembly of Lower Canada. By 1932 there was a 32.5 foot draft all the way to Montreal, 1,000 miles from the Atlantic. Between Ogdensburg, New York, and Lake Superior the navigation draft is 25 foot downbound and 21 foot upbound.

But in the 114 miles from Ogdensburg to Montreal the St. Lawrence drops 224 feet. A series of rapids were by - passed by 43 - foot wide canals having a minimum draft of only 14 feet. At least a 27 - foot draft channel had been recommended by all commissions studying the problem from 1897 on.

Popular Demand

Vigorous modern demands for deep-water construction rose in the early 1890's. In September, 1895, the Inland Deep Waterways Association met for the first time to discuss the practicability of the Seaway. Following the meeting the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and the government of Canada appointed the Deep Waterways Commission to report on all possible waterways which might connect the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

On Jan. 8, 1897, the Commission reported the feasibility of the St. Lawrence construction and recommended the completion of the entire system as quickly as proper projects could be matured.

In 1902 Congress asked the President to invite the government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an International Waterways Commission to study the problem, and in 1921 the joint commission reported specific proposals. Through the years further studies and reports developed the plan, which was endorsed by all Presidents from Harding on.

Representatives of the U.S. and Canada prepared a treaty for the project in 1932, but the Senate voted 46 for and 42 against ratification, failing to give the two - thirds majority necessary for treaties.

Seaway Bills Fail

Discussions continued, and in March, 1941, another agreement was prepared by representatives of the two countries. This called for completion by both countries of their respective portions of the project by December, 1948, development of hydro-electric works at International Rapids with each country to utilize one-half of the available water, and regulation of the water levels and water diversions from the Great Lakes. This agreement was to require only a simple majority vote in the House and Senate for passage, and was the subject of bills during every subsequent Congress, but reached floor votes only twice.

In December, 1944, a Senate attempt to attach a St. Lawrence amendment to the Rivers and Harbors bill was defeated by a vote of 25 to 56; and in Feb., 1948, the Senate voted to return a resolution to Committee by a 57 to 30 vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 281.).

The total cost to Canada and the United States of the remaining works was estimated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in February, 1951, at $818,063,000 of which the U.S. share was $566,794,000. The New York share of this for the power project was $192,493,000. The U.S. share was greater than Canada's because Canada received credit for work she had completed already.

At a conference attended by five Congressmen, President Truman Jan. 26 urged construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. The conferees said the President sought to give new impetus to the project as a security measure and as a means of tapping Labrador iron ore reserves that would be needed in a decade.

HOUSE

Hearings

Reps. Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.) John D. Dingell (D Mich.), John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), George A. Dondero (R Mich.), Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.), George D. O'Brien (D Mich.) Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D. N.Y.) had introduced HJ Res. 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159 and HR 2536 respectively by February 20 when the House Public Works Committee opened 1951 public hearings on the long - disputed St. Lawrence Seaway.

Four Cabinet officials, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, and Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, as well as Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, supported the $800 million project.

Asserting the seaway was needed at once, Sawyer testified that should war come, "only" through the St. Lawrence project could the nation be assured an adquate supply of iron ore. The Commerce chief said the seaway had a "solid commercial basis" and the net cost to the government "over the span of a generation or so" would "be zero".

Acheson described the proposed development as a matter of "deeper urgency" than had existed before for the joint defense of the U.S. and Canada.

Dingell, author of HJ Res 3, also spoke on behalf of the proposed program.

Marshall, Wilson Testify

Marshall sent a statement Feb. 1, that his Department, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was fully behind the legislation for its "advantages to national defense". Wilson termed the project both "vital" and "urgent." He said planned expansion of the steel industry to 130 million ingot tons a year by 1960 required bringing in iron ores which could be obtained from Labrador to keep up capacity operation.

Chapman declared Feb. 22 that unless the seaway were built "I do not see how we will be able to meet our national iron ore requirements five years from now." He recommended that construction start immediately and the "highest priority" be given to the project. On Feb. 23 he testified that it would be "uneconomic and wasteful" to attempt to move the Labrador ore over the existing all-Canadian 14 - foot channel of the St. Lawrence.

Also appearing Feb. 23, Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Federal Maritime Administrator, testified that 85 per cent of the American merchant fleet would be able to use the proposed seaway.

Maj. Gen. Lewis Pick chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, testified Feb. 26 that estimates of the total project cost had risen $16 million in two years, but that the cost to the U.S.actually would be less in 1951 than was expected in 1948. Whereas the 1948 cost estimate of $802 million had increased to $818 million, Pick explained, the American share, thought in 1948 to be $573 million, was in 1951 reduced to $566 million. Canada would pay.

Chairman Mon C. Wallgren of the Federal Power Commission, Feb. 27 said the power portion of the project would produce electricity "so low in cost that a market is assured." Roger B. McWhorter, FPC chief engineer, testified that the St. Lawrence River provided an opportunity for development of hydroelectric power at a cost lower than anywhere else in North America.

Grain Transport Need

Feb. 28, John E. Burton, chairman of the New York State Power Authority, described the Authority as "100 per cent" for the seaway. Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association March 1 urged approval of the seaway and power project, saying the power development was needed critically.

J. T. Sanders for the National Grange, and Benton J. Stong for the National Farmers Union testified March 1 that the seaway was needed for grain transportation because of the freight car shortage. Roy F. Hendrickson of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives endorsed the development March 2.

Norman W. Foy, sales manager of Republic Steel Corporation, said March 2 the seaway was needed as a lifeline between Labrador iron ores and steel producing facilities in the United States, which are short of ore supplies.

On March 5, George M. Humphrey, president of the M. A. Hanna Company, the firm now developing huge iron ore deposits in Labrador, called early completion "a vital necessity".

Reps. John E. Rankin (D Miss.), Roosevelt (D N.Y.) and Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.), and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) also testified March 6 in support of the project.

Railroads Oppose Project

Gregory S. Prince, assistant general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, testified four days against the seaway. Backers of the projects had "utterly failed" to prove that the water and power projects were economically justified, he said. In committee testimony April 2 - 5, Prince contended that (1) the seaway would be "subsidized competition" for railroads, (2) the project was not urgently needed for national defense, (3) it would be detrimental to the national economy, and (4) vulnerable to enemy attack, (5) it was not needed for importation of Labrador iron ore because domestic reserves were ample, (6) the ultimate cost would be far in excess of estimates, (7) and there was no assurance the seaway would be self-liquidating.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Heavey, retired general manager of the Port of Houston, Tex., declared April 12 that the project could not be justified economically. Fifteen years earlier, as assistant to the army's division engineer at Cleveland, Heavey worked on the engineering and economic phases of the project.

"We are. . .opposed to the construction of this project insofar as navigation is concerned," Heavey testified. "We have invested millions" in Texas coast port facilities which serve the midwest, he added. Heavey contended the seaway with the proposed 27-foot channel would be barely deep enough to justify its construction from an economic standpoint.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) said April 13 that the project would gravely injure the economy of his state. "Coal is King in West Virginia," he said, and if the seaway were built, foreign fuel oil would tend to drive coal from Great Lakes markets, which get 84 per cent of West Virginia coal production.

A. Brown Moore, a member of the Commission Counsel for New Orleans asserted that the seaway would adversely affect the economy of his city and the Mississippi valley. Questioned by Dondero, Brown admitted he favored the $100 million federal tidewater channel to be built from New Orleans as a short cut to the Gulf. Ben J. Williams, of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, also appeared in opposition to the seaway.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) April 17 called the St. Lawrence project the "missing link" needed to transport newly found iron ore from Labrador to U.S. steel mills.

Calls Plan "Monstrosity"

The project was called a "monstrosity" by Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers vice president, testifying April 18. The seaway, he charged, was being "promoted" for the "special privilege" competitive advantage of five or six big steel companies.

Building the seaway would necessitate deepening Great Lakes harbors with an enormous additional cost, R. G. Breene, Dayton consulting engineer, said April 19. He was hired by the St. Lawrence Project Conference, which opposes the seaway, to check the cost of deepening the harbors.

In testimony April 23, Frazer A. Bailey, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, said only 4 per cent of the American merchant fleet could operate fully loaded through the proposed 27-foot channel. Smaller foreign vessels would be the main users, he asserted.

William F. Giesen of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York told the Committee "We just can't believe that any scheme that has a seven-month-a-year top operating potential and that even remotely threatens to ruin our existing transportation facilities serving us regularly 12 months out of the year can be in the best interests of the nation as a whole."

The seaway was opposed April 25 by the Utility Workers Union of America (CIO). Its parent organization, the CIO, favored the St. Lawrence project. The utility workers union filed a written statement of its position and protested to the Committee that it was not alloted time to give oral testimony.

Other witnesses in opposition testified April 25. Also on that day, Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) told the House that "it is rumored that Army engineers have been roaming the hallways of Congress in a frantic effort to garner support for the already discredited St. Lawrence Seaway."

On April 30 the Committee concluded their hearings with testimony in opposition from Reps. Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.), John C. Butler (R N.Y.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Van Zandt, Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), and Clark W. Thompson (D Tex.); and favorable testimony from Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.).

Committee

After concluding hearings the Committee decided on May 1 to fly over the route of the proposed seaway before acting on authorizing legislation. The House on May 21 unanimously approved a resolution (H Res 158) authorizing this on-the-spot survey, which several Committee Members conducted in June.

After two stormy executive sessions July 11 and 12 the Committee reportedly rejected by a 12-15 vote a motion

XUM

to table the legislation and one to adjourn consideration of the measures.

A new resolution (H J Res 288) requiring liquidation of the investment over a 50-year period and omitting the authorization for transfer of power facilities to New York was introduced July 11 by Rep. Henry D. Larcade, Jr., (D La.). This resolution was immediately shelved, however, when the Committee agreed July 17 that only H J Res 4 and H J. Res 15 were before them.

On July 18, H J Res 15 was shelved, and Committee debate was limited to H J Res 4. Most controversy centered on the proposal to transfer to New York the planned International Rapids power facilities. Finally on July 26 the Committee tabled H J Res 4 for the session, by a 15 - 12 vote.

Ten Republicans and five Democrats voted to table: Democrats were Tom Pickett, (Tex.), George H. Fallon (Md.), T. Vincent Quinn (N.Y.), John J. Dempsey (N.M.), John C. Watts (Ky.); and Republicans Homer D. Angell (Ore.), J. Harry McGregor (Ohio), James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Charles W. Vursell (Ill.), Hubert B. Scudder (Calif.), Myron V. George (Kan.), William G. Bray (Ind.), Howard H. Baker (Tenn.) and John T. Wood (Idaho).

Ten Democrats and two Republicans voted against tabling: The Democrats were Chairman Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.), Larcade, Clifford Davis (Tenn.), James W. Trimble (Ark.), John C. Kluczynski (Ill.), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.), Frank E. Smith (Miss.), Blatnik, Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.), Clare Magee (Mo.). Republicans were Dondero and Russell V. Mack (Wash.).

The Committee did nothing more until October. Blatnik Oct. 1 introduced H J Res 337 which omitted the reference to transfer of power facilities and which like H J Res 288 required amortization of the investment over a 50-year period. The Committee conducted hearings Oct. 8, 9 and 10, with Prince of the Association of American Railroads, Bailey of the National Federation of American Shipping, and Kennedy of the United Mine Workers again opposing the project and chief of Army Engineers Lewis A. Pick favoring the construction.

On Oct. 11 Committee Chairman Buckley announced no further meetings on the St. Lawrence Seaway legislation would be called until after Jan. 1, 1952.

SENATE

When Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) introduced S J Res 27 on Feb. 1 it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The Senate Committee had taken no action on the St. Lawrence question since 1947, and in 1951 the measure was not even referred to a subcommittee for study.

Canada Makes Offer

Meantime, Canada's Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent, after a September 28 consultation with President Truman announced his government's willingness to undertake the project alone. Mr. Truman expressed strong preference for joint development, but said that unless Congress assured an early commencement of the work he would support action by the Dominion alone as "second best." Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Lester E. Pearson, told the House of Commons Oct. 23 that Canada expected soon "to receive from the United States Government" the cooperation necessary to allow it to go ahead alone with construction of the navigation project. While there was no legal bar to Canada's constructing canals on its side of the St. Lawrence, dams for power development would necessarily abut American soil at one end and could not be constructed without U.S. permission.

Central Arizona Project

S 75, HR 1500

Summary — A bill (S 75) to authorize construction of the Central Arizona Water and Power Project was approved by the Senate June 5. But in the House the Senate's $788 million authorization measure and a similar House bill (HR 1500) were shelved by the Interior Committee.

Involving a quarter-century dispute between California and Arizona over the right to use Colorado River water, the project was one of the most controversial in the West.

Provisions — The bill would authorize construction of a multi - purpose project known as the Bridge Canyon project which includes a dam and other works on the Colorado River in northwestern Arizona, works in central Arizona, and a dam and works in New Mexico.

The primary purpose would be to provide irrigation water for about 725,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico and to furnish an installed capacity of approximately 770,100 kilowatts of power for domestic, commercial and pumping purposes.

Construction would be held up until after the existing national emergency.

Background — A similar bill was passed by the Senate in the 81st Congress. It provided for the construction of seven dams and reservoirs, power lines and other works on the Colorado River in central and northwestern Arizona and New Mexico. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 659, 660).

SENATE

The legislation was introduced Jan. 8 by Sens. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) and Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) The Interior Commitee voted Jan. 30 to approve the measure but did not report it out until March 12.

The Committee report said a large portion of Arizona's best farm land could not be sustained without water from the planned project. The report also said income from power sales at the project's dams would help repay the costs. Estimates of witnesses as to the ultimate expense varied from $788 million to $2 billion.

Senate passage of the measure was on a 50 to 28 roll - call vote. (For voting, see page 532.)

Enactment of the bill, McFarland contended, was necessary so the Supreme Court could decide on distribution of Colorado River water.

California's William F. Knowland (R) and Richard M. Nixon (R) argued that the water rights dispute should have been settled before the project was given the green light. But the Senate rejected by a 32 to 48 roll call their amendment authorizing a court contest while withholding authorization of the construction itself.

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by the bill's sponsors that would delay the start of actual construction until after the national emergency had ended.

Before the final vote the Senate rejected on a 30 to 51 roll call a recommittal motion by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), who wanted to send the bill back to committee.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Postpone construction until after the present national emergency. Voice vote.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) — Provide for repayment to the government of the cost of water used for irrigation. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.), and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) — Require farmers to pay at least 25 per cent of the cost of the irrigation features of the project. Roll - call vote, 26 to 54.

Knowland and Nixon — Authorize court litigation without authorizing the project. Roll call, 32 to 48.

HOUSE

The House Interior Committee opened hearings Feb. 27 on Rep. John R. Murdock's (D Ariz.) bill (HR 1500) to authorize construction of the vast Central Arizona project. Murdock's bill was similar to the Senate measure (S 75). On April 18 the Committee voted to delay action on the House measure pending settlement of disputed water right claims in the lower Colorado River basin. The committee similarly shelved the Senate bill on Oct. 10.

Baler Twine Imports

HR 1005—P.L. 219

Summary — A bill (HR 1005) amending the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of baler twine was passed by the House on Sept. 14, 1951, by roll-call vote, 210-41. The Senate, on call of calendar, passed the bill on a voice vote. President Truman signed it on Oct. 25, and it became Public Law 219.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) introduced HR 1005 on Jan. 8. Sens. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) introduced S 499, a similar bill, on Jan. 15. The purpose of these bills was to rescind the 15 per cent duty on baler twine and give it the same import status as binder twine, which has been duty-free since 1896.

The Senate during consideration of HR 3336, copper duty suspension bill, included an amendment by Butler and Thye to suspend the baler twine duty, but it was deleted in conference.

HOUSE

Committee

The Ways and Means Committee held hearings on HR 1005 July 16, 17, 23 and 24. Farm witnesses favored the bill. They said there was an acute shortage of baler twine in the United States, and that black markets were developing in some areas. Twine available was priced about 40 per cent higher than last year, they declared. Presenting arguments for the bill were the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union and National Grange. Also favoring the bill was the Brantford Cordage Company of Ontario, Canada.

Opposing the bill was the Cordage Institute, representing 23 cordage mills The Institute contended that farmers would lose more through the destruction of the domestic industry than they would gain in lower prices if the duty were set aside. The American Prison Association also opposed the suspension.

The Department of Agriculture made a favorable report on the proposal. The Munitions Board opposed elmination of the duty.

The Committee favorably reported the bill on July 27. Minority views were presented by eight Republican Members:

Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.), Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), Richard M. Simpson (Pa.), Robert W. Kean (N.J.), Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), and John W. Byrnes (Wis.)

Floor Action

The House debated the bill on Sept. 13 and 14. In the course of debate, Dingell, sponsor of the bill told members that farmers are facing a shortage of baling twine at a time when it is most needed for harvesting. "The only way to relieve the situation now facing the farmer," he added, "is to enact this bill and assure him an adequate supply of baler twine."

Opponenets charged those supporting the bill actually were supporting special interest groups.

Simpson ofered an amendment Sept. 13 to provide certain specifications for baler twine in regard to composition, length and usage. He modified some of the specifications on Sept. 14, but Dingell objected to Simpson's request for the modifications. Byrnes then offered a substitute amendment which embodied the changes Simpson had tried to put in his original amendment. The House rejected both the Byrnes and Simpson amdnements. Dingell said that such amendments would only "circumvent the intent and purposes of the bill."

The House rejected a recommittal motion by Reed, who proposed without a record vote, to send the bill back to committee with instructions to insist on an amendment by John Taber (R N.Y.) which the House had rejected earlier. The Taber amendment would have set a termination date of March 1, 1953, for the legislation.

On Sept. 14 the bill was approved by a 210-41 roll-call vote. It contained no termination date. (See page 542.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.)—Direct that the National Production Authority take all possible steps to allocate from domestic supplies enough baling twine to meet the needs of farmers for 1951 and subsequent emergencies. Ruled out on point of order by Jere Cooper (D Tenn.)

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.)—Provide definition of baler twine which would include certain specifications with regard to composition, length, and use. Voice vote.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.)—Provide definition of baler twine with modifications in regard to length and usage specifications. Standing, 57-88.

John Taber (R N.Y.)—Terminate legislation March 1, 1953. Standing, 47-89.

SENATE

The Finance Committee on Oct. 19, in executive session, voted to report HR 1005 without amendment.

On October 20, on call of the calendar, the Senate after brief debate passed the bill by voice vote.

President Truman signed HR 1005 on Oct. 25, and it became Public Law 219.

Air Line Subsidies

S 436

Summary — Once again Congress studied the separation of mail pay and subsidies to air lines, but as in 1949 and 1950, no legislation on the subject became law in 1951.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee conducted hearings during June and July at which Government and air line witnesses generally supported the separation of the two kinds of payments.

The Committee approved a bill (S 436) to separate the payments on Aug. 8, and reported it Aug. 9. The Senate amended and passed it Sept. 15.

The House did not act on this bill during the first session.

Provsions — As passed by the Senate the bill would:

Separate mail pay and subsidies to domestic air lines, beginning July 1, 1952.

Provide a new scale of rates for payments made to domestic air lines for carrying air mail. These would range from 45 cents to $1.80 a ton mile.

Divide domestic air lines into five classes on the basis of types of communities served, volume and distance of air mail carried and the route patterns flown.

Authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to revise domestic mail rates on the basis of actual costs plus a fair return under "honest, economical and efficient management" of the air lines.

Authorize the Postmaster General to determine rates for air lines operating overseas, beginning July 1, 1953, specifying that they should not exceed the maximum rate established by the Universal Postal Union Convention (an international group fixing postal charges among the various nations), and should not be less than the lowest rate which the United States paid foreign air lines to carry mail abroad.

Background — In 1949 the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee conducted extensive hearings on air line finances and government subsidies, but took no action on a bill introduced by Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) to separate the air mail and subsidy payments to the lines. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 741, 742).

The next year, 1950, the House passed a bill to have the Civil Aeronautics Board list separately the money it paid to air lines for carrying mail and its subsidy payments, so that the Post Office could pay the mail portion. The Senate had continued its general study into January, but did not report a bill. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 641, 642).

SENATE

Hearings

Hearings on legislation (S 436, 1137, 1657, 1756, 1757 and 1870) to separate subsidies from payments to air lines for hauling mail began June 21 with an analysis of a report on the subsidy separation problem prepared for the committee by a law firm.

Later, J. Weldon Jones of the Budget Bureau, and Stuart Tipton, general counsel of the Air Transport Association, testified June 26 at an executive session of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Donald W. Nyrop, Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman, said June 27 he favored separation of the subsidies and believed they should be paid out of a special appropriation instead of out of Post Office funds.

Testifying June 28, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer also favored separation of the subsidies from air mail pay. Robert L. L. McCormick, research director for the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, read a letter from former President Hoover saying subsidies "may be most desirable" but that they should not be imposed "in this hidden manner."

Amos Heacock, president of the Air Coach Transport Association, representing non-scheduled air lines also urged ending the present system. Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., endorsed the separation legislation on behalf of the American Veterans Committee and the Citizens Committee for Subsidy Separation.

On June 29 Reps. Carl Hinshaw (R-Calif.) and John Kennedy (D Mass.) testified. Later, in a closed session, the Committee heard Walter A. Raidus, Office of Transport and Communication Policy of the Department of State, and Delos W. Rentzel, then Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, explain international aspects of the legislation.

Criticizes CAB

During hearings July 2, Sen. Johnson (D Colo.) blasted at the Civil Aeronautics Board for a "do-it-tomorrow" attitude. CAB had shown "a lack of cooperation" with Congress in working out a new pay schedule for air carriers, he asserted. Johnson said Congress should take from the CAB the power to fix pay rates for air lines hauling mail.

Another witness July 2 was Harold F. Hammond, manager of the Transportation and Communications Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber opposed rate fixing by Congress.

L. C. Burwell, Jr., of the Resort Airlines, Inc., Pinehurst, N. C., urged legislation permitting subsidies to air lines which do not carry mail.

CAB Chairman Nyrop wrote Johnson July 9 that "the Board will go forward as rapidly as possible with a separation of the compensatory and subsidy elements of mail pay." The separation for domestic air lines was to be completed by Sept. 1, 1951, and for international air lines by July 1, 1952.

Nyrop also wrote the Committee Chairman that the CAB had made mail rate agreements with the "big four" air carriers; American, Eastern, Trans - World and United. This settlement required the return to the government of about $5 million, as of March 31, 1951, from the four large carriers.

Four witnesses before the Committee July 9-12 urged a separation of the subsidy from the mail rate. They were Robert W. Prescott, president of the Flying Tiger Line, Inc.; Tipton, general counsel of the Air Transport Association, made up most of the nation's scheduled air lines; Charles H. Slayman, Jr., of American Veterans of World War II, and Elliott Bredhoff, assistant general counsel of the CIO.

Speak For Railroads

Gregory S. Prince, assistant general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, urged July 10 that government rate-fixing for air lines be put on the same basis as for railroads. Robert M. Drysdale, Jr., executive vice president of the Federation for Railway Progress, said July 11 that "complete elimination of direct subsidies to the airlines is long past due."

A uniform mail pay schedule for all classes of air carriers was urged

July 17 by Robert J. Smith, president of Pioneer Air Lines, Inc. He said different mail rates for different air carrier classes "might mean the end of the operation of such carriers as Pioneer".

C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, Inc., said July 13 he favored separation.

Meanwhile, on July 18 Chairman Johnson introduced a new measure (S 1870) authorizing the government to raise rates to air mail carriers and make subsidy payments if they were "essential to national defense."

Several witnesses before the Committee July 19-26 urged continuance of the subsidy if the separation were made. Charles E. Beard, vice president of Braniff Airways, Inc., warned July 24 that some of the smaller air lines would have to discontinue operations or be forced to merge if a subsidy were not paid for the maintenance of air routes in which there was not a primary public interest.

J. H. Carmichael, president of Capital Airlines, tesified July 19; Warren L. Pierson, chairman of the board of Trans World Airlines, July 23; and Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American World Airways, Inc., July 26. All supported the general policy of separating subsidy from air mail payments. Stanley Gewirtz of Americans for Democratic Action took the same stand in testimony July 20.

The Senate Committee concluded hearings July 30 on the seven bills. T. H. Ready, president of Helicopter Air Service, Chicago, testified he favored the separation, but believed the helicopter service used to carry mail in Chicago and Los Angeles should be excepted.

Two other witnesses supporting the separation were Raymond A. Norden, president of Seaboard and Western Airlines, Inc., and E. R. Jelsma, staff director of the Committee's subcommittee on domestic land and water transportation.

Committee Acts

The Committee settled Aug. 8 on a measure to provide a schedule of air mail payments for hauling both overseas and interstate mail until the CAB could adjust this rate schedule by specified cost standards, and to have the CAB make subsidy payments to any certified air carrier for the purpose of maintaining and continuing the development of air transportation. The Committee reported the measure Aug. 9 as a substitute for one of the bills (S 436).

On Sept. 12 the Committee agreed to propose on the floor an amendment to this bill that would limit subsidies to those air lines already receiving them.

Floor Action

Floor discussion on S 436 started Sept. 17, and continued Sept. 18 and 19, when the bill was passed by voice vote after amendments had been agreed to.

Johnson acted as floor manager for the bill. He told the Senate it would "bring subsidies out in the open and take the air lines off a cost-plus basis." It would not, however, eliminate subsidies where they were necessary to "foster and control the orderly development of the air transportation system," he explained.

Paul H. Douglas, (D Ill.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) objected to Committee provisions requiring that the amount of mail pay to American air lines operating abroad be no less than that paid foreign lines. Their objection was based on the proposition that the rates paid to these air lines were much higher than cost, and therefore included a hidden subsidy. They wanted to put the rates paid to carriers operating abroad on the same cost-plus-fair-return formula worked out for domestic carriers.

Johnson argued that American firms in overseas operation should not receive less than foreign firms, whose rates were worked out by international agreement. If Congress tampered with them he asserted, it might bring on a rate war. If the foreign carriers' rates were too high, he said the Postmaster General had the authority to avoid such rates by using only U.S. lines, which then might be paid what the Postmaster General considered proper.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) offered an amendment, agreed to on roll call, 53-28 (see page 544), Sept. 19, limiting subsidies for U.S. air lines operating overseas to those holding certificates as mail carriers. Aiken objected that the amendment would encourage monopoly in overseas air transportation, but Owen Brewster (R Maine) pointed out that existing law required air lines to be certified as mail carriers in order to obtain subsidies.

Douglas then offered an amendment to require the Postmaster General to consider actual costs to U.S. air lines operating abroad in fixing their mail pay. This would bring the subsidy for overseas air lines out in the open, he argued. Johnson opposed it on the ground that it would upset international rate agreements, and it was rejected on roll call, 23-58.

Long-Term Contracts

By a vote of 62-14, the Senate agreed to an amendment by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) allowing the CAB to sign long-term subsidy contracts with carriers operating in both foreign and domestic service, with a three-year maximum on the duration of subsidy contracts with domestic carriers.

It also accepted by voice vote an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.), to fix a five-year limit on subsidy contracts with international air carriers in place of the 10-year limit provided in the bill. Williams' amendment at first provided for a three-year limit, but he changed the limit to five at the request of Johnson.

Williams won approval, by voice vote, of a second amendment eliminating a provision stating that payment of subsidies to carriers operating abroad should be "without reduction" for the life of the contract. The Senate also accepted by voice vote an amendment by Douglas directing the CAB to cancel any subsidy contract for an air line if it found that the line offered gifts, entertainment or other gratuities to government officers and employees.

Just before passage of the bill, Aiken attacked it, declaring that "if any bill ever came before Congress that sets up a monopoly operation for a small segment of an industry, this bill is it." He said the bill would give "tremendous profits" to Pan American Airways and Trans World Air Lines for hauling air mail overseas.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Limit subsidies to U.S. air lines operating overseas to those holding certificates as mail carriers. Roll-call vote, 53-28.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to sign long-term subsidy contracts with carriers in both foreign and domestic air service, with three years fixed as the maximum duration for domestic carrier contracts. Roll call, 62-14.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Fix a five-year limit on subsidy contracts for international air carriers. Voice.

Williams — Eliminate a provision in the foreign subsidy section of the bill stating that payments to carriers should be "without reduction" during the period of the contract. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Direct CAB to cancel any subsidy contract if it found that an air line offered gifts, entertainment or other gratuities to any officer or employee of the government. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Require the Postmaster General to consider actual costs of American air lines operating overseas in fixing their mail pay. Roll-call vote, 23-58.

HOUSE

Nine bills on air line subsidy payments were introduced in the House during 1951, but the House conducted no hearings and took no action on the subject.

Three of the bills were introduced by Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.), four by Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), and one each by Reps. William L. Dawson (D Ill.) and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

Highway Aid

HR 5257 — P.L. 175

Summary — After the 1951 midwestern floods, Congress enacted legislation which increased from $5 million to $15 million the amount available for reconstruction of federal highways. Action was completed by Congress on Oct. 8 and the bill was signed Oct. 15.

There was little debate in either chamber but, apparently through a mistake in the House, action on the measure varied somewhat from the usual procedure. The Senate Public Works Committee Sept. 21 recommended a bill (S 2025) increasing federal highway aid and the Senate passed it by voice vote Oct. 1. The House Public Works Committee recommended its own bill (HR 5257) Sept. 25. Provisions in both bills were identical. The House overlooked the Senate - passed measure and passed its own bill by voice vote Oct. 4. The Senate then passed the bill a second time, but under the House number. It did this by voice vote Oct. 8.

Provisions — HR 5257 amended the Federal - Aid Highway Act of 1950 and increased from $5 million to $15 million the amount available as an emergency relief fund for repair of primary and secondary roads. The money would cover the federal government's share of aid which the Act set at 50 per cent. Federal funds are matched by the states.

SENATE

The Senate Public Works Committee, Sept. 21, recommended S 2025, introduced by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.).

A subcommittee, during hearings on the measure, questioned an assistant to Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann about newspaper reports that Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson had promised to provide Britain with American steel for its rearmament program.

The assistant, Melvin L. Anshen, quoted Fleischmann, as saying that he believed the government had made "no firm commitment" to furnish Britain between two and three million tons of American steel. Anshen added that the DPA head "was as amazed as I was to see those figures being discussed." A spokesman for Wilson later said the steel had been promised for delivery in 1952 if the over-all economic situation permitted.

The Subcommittee received complaints that highway agencies throughout the U.S. were unable to get enough steel for highway bridge projects they regarded as important to national security.

In its report the Committee said that unless flood-damaged roads were repaired some midwestern rural communities would face a serious interruption in the harvesting and marketing of crops and consequently heavy financial losses.

During the brief Senate debate Oct. 1, Kansas Sens. Frank Carlson (R) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), said that while they had hoped the bill would authorize funds for repair of highways which are not federal or state road systems, they were "extremely appreciative" of the assistance granted in the bill. Passage was by voice vote.

HOUSE

The House Public Works Committee recommended a similar bill (HR 5257) Oct. 1. Provisions of the bill, which was introduced by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman of the House Public Works Committee, were the same as those of its Senate companion S 2025.

The House passed the bill by voice vote Oct. 4 after a brief explanation by George H. Fallon (D Md.). Fallon told Members that most of the funds authorized would be used in Missouri and Kansas but that a balance of about $6 million would be available in the event of any future emergency.

Since the House passed HR 5257 rather than the Senate - approved measure, it was necessary for the Senate to pass the bill a second time under the House number. It did this by voice vote Oct. 8. "Through the mistake of the House," Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) told the Senate, the Senate - approved bill (S 2025) was overlooked by the House.

President Truman signed the bill into law Oct. 15. It became Public Law 175.

Access Roads

HR 5504 — P.L. 177

Summary — In line with the expanded national defense program, Congress in 1951 increased the authorization funds for repair and construction of roads essential to national defense. It completed action on the bill Oct. 8 and President Truman signed it Oct. 16.

The Senate Public Works Committee recommended a bill (S 1956) Sept. 21. As reported, it would have increased the $10 million authorized under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to $45 million, and would have amended the act to permit control of access to defense roads along the rights - of - way. The House Public Works Committee recommended its own bill (HR 5504) the same day, simply making an increase in authorization to $45 million. The House passed its bill by voice vote Oct. 4, and the Senate accepted the House version of the bill Oct. 8.

Provisions — The law amended the Federal - Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase the authorization for defense highways from $10 million to $45 million. Of the additional amount, $20 million was made available for contract immediately, and up to $5 million was allowed for use in reconstruction, repair, and maintenance of roads in maneuver areas, after certification by the Secretary of Defense.

SENATE

The Senate Public Works Committee Sept. 21 recommended S 1956, to increase by $35 million federal aid

for repair of roads essential to national defense. In its report, the Committee said the $10 million originally authorized was exhausted because of the speeding up of defense construction.

Of the amount authorized, $20 million was to be available for contract immediately. Up to $5 million was to be authorized for use by the Secretary of Defense in maneuver areas. The bill also permitted the Commissioner of Public Roads to control rights of access on roads built with the funds.

After a brief explanation of the bill, the Senate passed it by voice vote Oct. 1.

HOUSE

The House Public Works Committee recommended a similar bill, HR 5504, Oct. 1. The House Bill also increased the authorization by $35 million, making a total of $45 million available under the authorization. Of this amount, $20 million was to be available for contract immediately, and up to $5 million was to be allowed for use in maneuver areas.

The House passed HR 5504 by voice vote Oct. 4.

The Senate accepted the House version Oct. 8. Passage was by voice vote. The measure was signed by President Truman Oct. 16 and became Public Law 177.

"Good Faith" Pricing

S 719

Summary — The Senate passed a bill (S 719) Aug. 2, 1951, to make a seller's "good faith" a complete defense in price discrimination cases arising under the Robinson-Patman Act unless it was proved he knew his competitor's practices were unlawful.

A House Judiciary Subcommittee conducted hearings on this bill and on a similar House measure, but failed to report either.

Background — The Clayton Act of 1914 provided that it should be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price between purchasers, when the effect of the discrimination might be substantially to lessen competiton or tend to create a monopoly. The Act further stated "nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination . . . made in good faith to meet competition."

Enforcement problems developed because absence of "good faith" was difficult to prove, regardless of the effect of the discrimination.

In 1936 Congress passed the Robinson-Patman Act. Under this Act, the determination of the legality of price discrimination turned on whether there was a lessening of competition or tendency to create a monopoly. A seller who engaged in price discrimination could show that (a) his lower price was based on actual savings in costs, and (b) that he acted in good faith to meet competition.

Good faith thus became a "procedural" instead of an "absolute" defense, and legality of discrimination was determined on the basis of the effect of the acts, rather than on the intent.

The Federal Trade Commission issued cease-and-desist orders against a number of firms under this Act. Cases against Morton Salt Company, Corn-Products Company, and Staley Manufacturing Company went to the Supreme Court, and the FTC was upheld. In the last two cases the court held there was evidence of collusion in the use of a basing-point pricing system.

Court Rulings

In April 1948, in the Cement Institute case, the Supreme Court found that the basing - point system as used by the cement industry was a collusive method of price-fixing, and therefore illegal. This was followed by the Rigid Steel Conduit case, in which the court ruled that the basing-point system was an unfair method of competition.

While the Supreme Court decisions did not touch on delivered pricing other than the collusive aspects of the basing - point system, there were widespread claims that it cast doubt on the legality of all delivered pricing.

A bill was introduced in the 81st Congress (S 1008) to place a two-year moratorium on all cases involving delivered pricing while Congress studied the situation. The bill was amended and passed as permanent legislation modifying the Robinson-Patman Act, but was vetoed by President Truman, who stated that "there is no bar to freight absorption or delivered prices as such." (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 704, and CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 564.)

In the meantime a Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case apparently reversed the Morton Salt Company decision. It established that price discriminations made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor were lawful. In effect this set aside the Robinson-Patman Act's emphasis on results rather than intent of price discrimination.

SENATE

Committee

On Jan. 29, 1951, S 719 was introduced in the Senate with the comment of the sponsors that it would "conform statutory law to the interpretation . . . recently enunciated by the Supreme Court." The bill stated as its purpose, "To establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor."

Sponsors were Sens. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), the late Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and John Bricker (R Ohio).

The Judiciary Committee, of which McCarran was chairman, did not conduct public hearings, but reported the bill favorably on April 23.

Opponents said that instead of clarifying the law, the bill would change it — that price discriminations were proved unfair under the Robinson - Patman Act if they resulted in "substantially" lessened competition, but under this bill the government would have to prove intent to lessen competition.

Proponents argued it was necessary to clarify the right of a seller to meet competition by reducing prices through freight absorption as well as other means.

Opponents declared that the issue of freight absorption was injected into the debate as "propaganda," since the Supreme Court only outlawed freight absorption or delivered prices where these prices were arrived at through collusion.

The bill's sponsors said it would not restore the basing-point system. A

XUM

footnote to the majority report said, "This controversy has also been referred to as the 'basing-point controversy,' but such a reference is misleading and should be avoided since it is settled law that use of a basing-point pricing system is unlawful."

Opponents of the bill stated in the minority report that "This (good faith) defense would serve to bolster the systematic matching of delivered prices under basing-point systems."

Floor Action

The bill was debated on the Senate floor July 2, when Russell B. Long (D La.) proposed that the bill be sent to a committee for public hearings. McCarran said that huge volumes were available on the subject, and that the sole purpose of the bill was "to legislate what is law by judicial decision."

Long, an opponent of the bill, said it "would injure small business and do a great amount of harm to our competitive economy, and would, in many respects, dash the hopes for industrial expansion in the South, in New England, and in the West."

When the measure was again taken up by the Senate Aug. 1 and 2, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) led the battle against passage. He said the bill "is a further effort presented on behalf of certain monopolistic interests to weaken the antitrust laws of the nation, to scuttle completely the Robinson-Patman Act, to make possible the establishment of a multiple basing - point system and to enable large suppliers to discriminate again in favor of large purchasers, to the detriment and destruction of small business."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) warned that an "open season on small business" would come with passage of the bill, and Long called it "extremely dangerous to small business." Johnson, one of the sponsors, said it would encourage businessmen to "engage in good faith competition."

In debate Aug. 2, McCarran maintained the bill would not injure small business but, on the contrary, would preserve free enterprise. Wherry, also a sponsor, said the legislation would simply confirm a ruling of the Supreme Court.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and William Benton (D Conn.) predicted the bill would be vetoed by the President.

An amendment by Kefauver which he said would bring the bill more nearly into line with the intent of the original Robinson-Patman Act was rejected, 38-39, on roll call. (see page 544.) The Kefauver amendment would have banned good faith as an absolute defense when the effect of the price discrimination "may be substantially to lessen competition" or would tend to create a monopoly. A modification to the Kefauver amendment offered by Francis Case (R S.D.) to apply the ban when it might destroy competition or create monopoly rather than "lessen" competition or "tend to create" a monopoly was rejected by voice vote.

A motion by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) to recommit the bill was rejected by a 33-45 roll-call vote, and the bill was then passed by a roll-call vote of 42-34. Supporting the bill were 33 Republicans and nine Democrats; six Republicans and 28 Democrats opposed it.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)—Amend act to allow the "good faith" defense to be an absolute defense unless the effect would be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Roll-call vote, 38-39.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Modify Kefauver amendment by changing "lessen" to "destroy," and phrase "or tend to create" to "and create." Voice.

HOUSE

A House Judiciary Subcommittee began hearings July 11 on a bill (HR 2820) introduced Feb. 22 by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) to set forth the right of a seller to engage in competition by reducing prices in good faith, and amend the Clayton Anti-Trust law to provide that good faith shall be a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination. It also would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that a seller not acting in a conspiracy in restraint of trade might reduce prices in good faith to meet competition, unless he knew or should have known that the lower price was unlawful.

Federal Trade Commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn testified July 11 in opposition to the bill. It "would definitely weaken the Commission's ability to stop price - fixing combinations and other monopolistic and oppressive practices," he said.

Testifying July 12, Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), said the bill would "cut the heart out of our system of monopoly control." David T. Searls of Houston said July 12 that the legislation was of "vital necessity to the growth of the southwest."

Hearings on both the House bill (HR 2820) and the Senate - passed bill (S 719) were continued into September.

George J. Burger, speaking for the National Federation of Independent Business, criticized the bills Sept. 13 on grounds they would destroy the "Robinson - Patman protections enjoyed by small, independent businesses against ruinous price discriminations." George H. Frates, National Association of Retail Druggists, opposed the bills for the same reason.

Among other groups represented Sept. 13 were the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, the U.S. Wholesale Grocers Association and the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association.

The Subcommittee concluded its hearings Sept. 14, but did not report either bill before the 1951 session ended.

Import Duty Suspension

Lead — HR 4948

The House by voice vote Aug. 13, 1951, passed a bill (HR 4948) to suspend the import duties on lead until March 31, 1953, or until the end of the national emergency, if that were sooner.

The Senate Finance Committee suggested a minor amendment and reported the bill favorably Oct. 19. It reached the Senate floor on the consent calendar Oct. 20, but Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) objected to its consideration on the grounds that taxpayers' money would be "misused for financing business ventures which should be financed with private capital." The Senate therefore did not act on the measure during 1951.

The bill was introduced in the House July 25 by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Supporters of the bill, including the Departments of State, Commerce, Defense and Treasury, the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Economic

Cooperation Administration believed the lead shortages would be greatly alleviated through the suspension of duties.

The House Ways and Means Committee reported the bill favorably without amendment Aug. 7, and passage by the House Aug. 13 was also without amendment.

As passed by the House the bill would require the President to revoke the suspension of import duties when the average market price of lead had been for a month below 16 7/8 cents a pounds, delivered at New York. At that time the ceiling price of lead, as fixed by the Economic Stabilization Agency, was 17 cents per pound.

On Oct. 2 a new ceiling of 19 cents was established, so the Senate committee proposed an amendment to provide for a restoration of the duty if the price of lead fell below 18 cents per pound. Senate floor action was blocked by Malone's objection.

Zinc — HR 5448

Duties on zinc would have been suspended until March 31, 1953, or the termination of the national emergency, whichever were sooner under a bill (HR 5448) passed by voice vote of the House Oct. 19, 1951. The Senate did not act during the first session.

The House Committee on Ways and Means unanimously reported the bill favorably Oct. 18, after recommending an amendment to provide that when the price of zinc for a month at East St. Louis, Ill., was below 18 cents a pound the suspension would be revoked. Committee Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) told the House that early enactment of the bill was favored by the Economic Stabilization Agency, the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Defense Production Administration, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

On Oct. 20, the day after House passage, the Senate Finance Committee reported the bill and recommended "prompt enactment." The bill was placed on the consent calendar, but Senate action was blocked Oct. 20 when Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) objected to its consideration.

Tungsten — HR 5248

A bill (HR 5248) to suspend the $8-a-ton import duty on tungsten for a period of two years or until the end of the national emergency, whichever would come first, was passed by voice vote of the House Oct. 15. The Senate did not act during the 1951 session.

The bill was introduced Aug. 20 by Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Before reporting the bill favorably on Oct. 1, the committee added a provision calling for the reimposition of the tariff if the domestic price of tungsten should fall below $63 a ton for any one month. The amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill passed under a rules suspension.

Copper Import Duties

HR 3336—P.L. 38

Congress on May 10 approved the bill (HR 3336) suspending the existing 2-cents-a-pound import duty on foreign copper. The suspension would remain in force until Feb. 15, 1953, or the end of the national emergency, whichever occurred first. Mr. Truman signed the measure May 22.

Intended to encourage imports of scarce metal for defense purposes, the legislation nevertheless provided safeguards to protect the domestic mining industry if the price of copper fell below 24 cents a pound. In that event, President Truman, upon notification by the U. S. Tariff Commission, would be directed to reimpose existing copper duties by proclamation.

The version of HR 3336 ultimately enacted was a compromise one worked out by a House - Senate conference group. Originally, the House had provided that the suspension end Feb. 15, 1953, but its conferees agreed to a Senate amendment to terminate the suspension on that date or at the end of the emergency. The Senate conferees agreed to elimination of a second amendment including baling twine among duty - free imports.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.). The House Ways and Means Committee unanimously approved it March 21, and reported it April 2. The House passed it by voice vote April 6. The Senate Finance Committee approved it April 17, after making the change in the expiration machinery on the demand of George Malone (R Nev.). The Senate approved the bill by voice vote April 25, after adding the baling twine amendment sponsored by Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.).

The conference committee reached its compromise May 8, which the Senate accepted at once. The House followed suit May 10.

Efforts to suspend the copper import duty in 1950 failed. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 637.)

Tuna Fish Tariff

HR 5693

The House Oct. 15, 1951, passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5693) imposing a temporary tariff of three cents a pound on imports of fresh and frozen tuna fish. The Senate did not act during the first session.

The tariff would have applied only until April 1, 1953. The bill also directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the competitive position of the domestic tuna industry and to report to Congress on the situation by Jan. 1, 1953.

Several bills were considered by the House Ways and Means Committee to provide an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent of the average apparent annual consumption of fresh or frozen tuna fish during the preceding three years, and a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem for imports in excess of this amount. The Committee felt a more extensive study was desirable, and the Subcommittee chairman, Rep. A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.), therefore introduced the temporary protective measure (HR 5693). The Committee recommended this bill favorably, with a few minor amendments, on Oct. 12.

The amendments were accepted by the House and the bill was passed under a rules suspension Oct. 15.

Federal Reserve Dispute

The convening of the first session of the 82nd Congress in January, 1951, coincided with the flareup of an old dispute between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, which administers the Federal Reserve Banking System, over federal fiscal policies, credit control and debt management. No permanent settlement was achieved during the first session.

Members of Congress quickly made clear which of the disputants they fa-

vored, and a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report began an investigation of the controversy.

President Truman took the side of the Treasury in the dispute.

Background — While the differences between the Treasury and the FRB over federal fiscal policies existed long before 1951, the new flareup was precipitated by the sharp inflationary pressures brought on in 1950 by the Korean war.

The economics of the fight were roughly this: Commercial banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions own many billions of dollars worth of long - term government securities. The FRB must buy back these bonds at fixed prices when any bank wishes to sell them. Cashing bonds would enable a bank to make more loans.

The Treasury, having the duty of fixing interest rates on government bonds, argued that in the interest of financing national rearmament, the government's credit should remain stable. This, it said, was possible only if the price of government bonds remained at the existing level and interest remained at 2.5 per cent.

But the FRB, whose statutory duty was to regulate the volume, cost and availability of the nation's money supply, held that fixed prices on government securities and low interest rates meant that all interest rates would remain low, thus encouraging lending and expanding credit in a period of inflation. The FRB wanted to lower the cash-in value of government securities and increase interest rates so banks wouldn't be so anxious to cash their bonds.

However, the Treasury said bond holders would anticipate the decline in securities' value and panic might ensue. Besides, the Treasury held, increased interest rates would boost the carrying charge of the federal debt.

The FRB argued that as long as it bought the bonds, the ultimate effect would be that the government financed its rearmament operations by printing more and more money.

Hearings Held

After a White House conference Jan. 31 failed to settle the dispute, the controversy was carried to Congress.

Appearing Feb. 5 before the House Ways and Means Committee to testify on the then pending Revenue Act of 1951, (See page 416), Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder said he was far from convinced that the Reserve Board's proposal would be anti-inflationary. On the House floor later the same day, Reps. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and Wright Patman (D Tex.), defended Snyder's and the Treasury's position, while Rep. Fred Crawford (R Mich.) attacked it.

Across the Capitol, meanwhile, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee named Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) to look into the row. On Feb. 7, Robertson announced that the two agencies had agreed to thrash their differences out in private.

By the end of the month, with agreement still lacking, President Truman, in a lengthy memorandum, ordered the disputants to come to some accord at once. He said it was essential that the government develop immediate ways and means of curbing excessive bank lending.

But Mr. Truman simultaneously restated his support of the basic Treasury position. Pending development of a program to curb lending, the President said he hoped "no attempt will be made to change the interest rate pattern."

Within a week after this memorandum was placed in their hands, Treasury and FRB announced they had reached what was described as a "new accord." The compromise called for issuance by the Treasury of a new investment series of long-term, non-marketable bonds, bearing an increased interest rate of 2.75 per cent, in exchange for outstanding long-term, marketable bonds bearing 2.5 per cent interest and maturing June 15 and Dec. 15, 1967 through 1972. About $19 billion worth of these bonds were outstanding, Treasury estimated.

In Congress, this "accord" was greeted with skepticism by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), a vigorous supporter of the FRB, but some members — including Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) and Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) — hailed it with enthusiasm.

On March 6, Douglas and other Senators introduced a resolution (S J Res 45) to force the Treasury to manage the public debt in line with the monetary and credit policy of the Federal Reserve Board, and, in effect, to give way to the Board on the matter of maintaining the government bond market at a fixed level. The resolution was supported by Sens. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). But at the end of the session no action had been taken on it and none was contemplated.

Probe Started

On April 8, Sen. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, announced the creation of a subcommittee to make elaborate studies of "credit control and debt management." He named Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) as chairman. O'Mahoney said the subcommittee was assigned to appraise the government's money and credit policy and to look toward a redefinition of the roles of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board.

The subcommittee planned hearings for 1952, and in preparation for them, sent questionnaires to seven federal agencies and to bank supervisors in all states, as well as to 300 economists, 700 bankers, 40 life insurance company executives and 20 dealers in government bonds.

Small Business Program

Summary — Small business played an important role in Congressional investigations during 1951.

The Senate and House Small Business Committees sought to determine if the smaller operators were getting an even break in the mobilization setup. They studied the little businessman's relationship to the production of key materials, weighed the effect of the draft on his available manpower, and probed complaints that big business was getting a lion's share of defense contracts.

The committees held extensive hearings on the steel supply situation. The Senate group Committee reported that "thousands of small manufacturing establishments are today facing extinction," and placed the blame on government agencies for failing to provide sufficient stockpiles of essential raw materials.

Studying the plastics, aluminum, rubber and nickel industries, lawmakers found evidence that little business was being squeezed out by big business and that black or gray markets in these key materials were be-

ing fostered by inequitable distribution.

The Senate Committee also found that small business was hardest hit by lack of manpower since the outbreak of the Korean war and by the transition from a peacetime to a mobilization economy.

As champions of smaller enterprises, the two committees were leading advocates of a small defense plants agency. They thus responded to thousands of complaints from small-business constituents that they were not getting "a fair share" in the defense program.

On the House side, 261 Congressmen sponsored their Small Business Committee's proposal to establish the small-business agency as an amendment to the Defense Production Act. Forty-nine Senators backed a similar amendment in the Senate. A provision along the line of the House and Senate amendments was approved in conference and became a part of the 1951 Defense Production Act. (See page 439.)

SENATE

Controls Hearings

As word came from Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson at the beginning of 1951 that across-the-board controls must be imposed with "speed and forthrightness" Congressional champions of small business took steps to see that small plants are not deprived of supplies during a materials shortage.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), chairmen of the Senate and House Small Business Committees, introduced bills on Jan. 17 to provide a program to help small business during the mobilization period.

On the same day, Sparkman announced his committee would begin a series of public hearings on material shortages.

First to testify at the opening session of the Senate Small Business Committee Jan. 18 was Wilson, who said: "We've got to have" inflation controls but that he hoped rationing could be avoided.

Asked by Senators when "effective wage-price controls" and other inflation curbs would be coming, Wilson said he didn't want to give a timetable then.

In response to other questions Wilson said that in the following two years, before new steel plants were completed, there would be a steel shortage requiring "a great deal of juggling" to stretch the supply. The outlook for aluminum and copper was "a little better," Wilson thought.

The impact on the nation's economy of war production would be "much greater" than indicated by prevailing production goals and preparations would have to be made so the goals could be greatly increased if necessary, Wilson said.

Although Wilson pledged that his organization would help all it could, he said small businessmen would have to "push their own business - getting to the Nth degree". Wilson said he saw no particular pitfalls for small business in the mobilization program "that cannot be substantially avoided."

William Henry Harrison, chief of the Defense Production Administration, followed Wilson on the witness stand and told the Committee his agency and the National Production Authority were making every effort to see that small companies got as much defense business as possible.

A "method of appeal" for firms suffering hardship had been provided, Harrison assured the Senators.

However, it was inevitable that a number of firms would have to curtail operation due to temporary shortage of materials, Harrison pointed out. "Such firms surely will be needed in the defense effort" and it would be necessary that defense contract schedules give full consideration to available capacity, he said.

The Senate Committee recessed until later Jan. 18 when it met in executive session to hear John Small, Munitions Board Chairman, and Jess Larson, General Services Administrator, on stockpiling of critical materials.

Appraise Steel Supply

The committee Jan. 19 took up the steel supply situation.

David Carson, chief of NPA's steel division, told the Committee that expansion planned by the industry over the next two years would hike productive capacity to about 115 million tons a year, compared with the 104 million tons then produced annually. In the meantime, said Carson, NPA issued an order requiring producers to maintain a regular flow of steel to warehouses and steel distributors for small business, but the benefits of the order would not be felt before February of 1952.

Questioning Carson, Sparkman said his group had received many complaints about "disgraceful black market prices" for steel and other essential materials.

The Senator called for a drastic crackdown by the government to prevent a black market "stranglehold" on the economy. Carson replied that his agency was aware of the problem and that in the case of steel, the industry itself had been "trying very hard to cope with it." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) also cited complaints of gray or black markets, and said that steel was not being equitably distributed.

Another witness, Highland Batcheller, chairman of the board of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, made plain he thought the black market reports were being exaggerated. He said he had not seen a "shred of evidence" that steel producers were condoning or cooperating with black market operations.

Ralph R. West of Cleveland told the Committee Jan. 20. "The manufacturers of northern Ohio are desperate. There just is not enough steel." Russell E. Maintain, operator of a store engineering business in Boston and Woburn, Mass., said his staff had dropped from 110 to 85 persons because of the steel shortage. Mrs. Ethel B. Purdy, of Lyndhurst, N. J., told the Committee that "many large steel consumers are unduly benefiting" from the steel situation and that many small companies "keep operating only by the purchase of overpriced material with resultant harm to their economic position."

Plastics, Aluminum Production

Continuing its series of hearings on materials shortages, the Committee turned to the plastics field Jan. 23.

George S. Nalle, Jr., Texas plastics manufacturer, told the group that "big business" was prospering in the defense emergency at the expense of weaker competitors. Nalle said he and other plastics makers were threatened with "absolute annihilation" by the diversion of essential raw materials to big rubber manufacturing plants.

Dr. Lowell Kilgore, representing the Chemical Division of the National Production Authority, testified, how-

ever, that the supply of materials should be adequate "by the end of the year" to get the plastics industry "in fairly good position." Nalle had contended the industry might not survive that long.

The Committee Jan. 26 began a study of aluminum production and heard that the government might restrict the use of that material for consumer goods. Witnesses representing small companies protested that such a move would bankrupt them and eventually hurt the defense program.

Nigel H. Bell, chief of the National Production Authority's light metals division, told the Committee that his agency was considering a ban on nonessentail use of aluminum, as a means of assuring an adequate supply of the metal for military needs. Government allocation of aluminum already was in effect.

Charles E. Hunter of Bristol, Pa., an official of the Storm Sash Institute, called for reappraisal of military requirements and something less than an outright ban on so - called nonessential uses. Elton Darby, on behalf of the Union Aluminum Company, of Sheffield, Ala., said the prospective federal order would work a great hardship until defense orders could be made available to small concerns.

George Mitchell of Metal Trim, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio, appealed to the Committee to "see to it that we don't die" before defense orders are available. O. G. Norton, owner of a sash concern in St. Albans, N.Y., asked the Committee "at least to see that we get a trickle of aluminum."

Report Issued

In a report filed Feb. 5 the Senate Small Business Committee charged that because of the lack of essential raw materials, "thousands of small manufacturing establishments are today facing extinction."

The Committee placed the blame on the "lack of energy and imagination" of the National Production Authority and on "a slumbering" Munitions Board which had failed to stockpile sufficient raw materials.

The group's recommendations included one that NPA immediately discard the voluntary allocation system for raw materials in favor of a controlled program to insure that materials not required for defense "will be reserved for the most essential civilian purposes."

Rubber Study

Next a Small Business Subcommittee headed by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) began consideration of a proposal to reactivate a stand-by synthetic rubber plant under RFC jurisdiction at Torrance, Calif., with a capacity of 30,000 tons annually. Gerald B. Hadlock, chief of the rubber division of the RFC testified Feb. 7 that the nation had a large enough supply of natural and synthetic rubber to meet both civilian and military needs.

Hadlock said the agency opposed putting it into operation because it produced "hot" synthetic. The need was for "cold" synthetic rubber, which blends more satisfactorily with natural rubber, he told the Subcommittee. He favored dismantling the plant and using the equipment to augment the facilities of other RFC synthetic plants producing "cold" synthetic.

Meanwhile the Committee opened hearings March 6 on the effect of the draft on civilian manpower.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, deputy director of Selective Service, told the group he had heard no complaints about the draft deferment policies. He said deferments sometimes did not get proper action because the applicants did not state properly the basis for deferment claims. He suggested small business set up local committees to help firms with manpower problems.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Defense Department manpower chief, told the group March 2 that the Pentagon hoped to announce a new Reserve policy soon which would insure deferment of almost all inactive reservists unless the world situation changed.

Fleischmann Testifies

The Gillette Subcommittee opened hearings March 26 on the national rubber program under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the effect of rubber allocations on small business.

Manly Fleischmann, chief of the National Production Authority, testified it "is not possible to set up a completely fair system" of rubber allocation but he said his agency was doing the best job it could to interpret Congressional intent laws.

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, charged the "big four" rubber companies—Goodyear, United States, Goodrich and Firestone—were following a program of "rule or ruin" in the industry "and it is too bad if anyone stands in their way." Burger charged that the former rubber director of NPA was forced out and replaced by another "in a move to help the big rubber companies. . .feather their own nests."

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer insisted NPA policies had been drawn with the aim of filling essential needs with a minimum of strains and dislocations to the economy but he emphasized: "Orders of this kind cannot be issued without causing hardships to many concerns, particularly those engaged solely in the production or sale of articles now prohibited." He said it was his aim to provide the assistance necessary for survival of small businesses that met trouble.

On March 27, William O'Neil, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company, called government stockpiling of natural rubber an "absurd damn thing." Congress, he said, should tell military planners that their job was to fight, and that it's the rubber industry's job to produce rubber. O'Neil told the Subcommittee his company had a low-cost process that would solve the synthetic rubber shortage but "fuddy duddy lawyers" in the RFC (which administered the govermment synthetic rubber program) refused to come to terms on the process.

Flay NPA Program

Harry C. McCreary, president of the McCreary Tire and Rubber Company, said March 28 his firm would be destroyed if its allocations were not increased. Vincent Catozella, president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation, testified that his company has been thrown into the red by reduced allocations and had lost many old-time customers.

Both witnesses said the base period adopted by the NPA for computing allocations favored the "big four" tire manufacturers. Another witness, H. P. Schrank, vice president of the Seiberling Rubber Company, urged that the government release 90,000 tons of rubber per month from its stockpile to essential users beginning in April.

As hearings continued March 29,

Edward T. Skinner, manager of the Skinner Brothers Rubber Company, said the program was beginning to look like "a stupid socialistic scheme." Thomas Robins, Jr., president of Hewitt - Robins, Inc., pressed for an efficient coordinator for the program, to be drawn preferably from the "Big Four"

Donald Pratt, of the Durkee-Atwood Company, said the program should be revised to protect smaller companies. J. F. McCann of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company blamed administrative features of the program for some difficulties.

W. O. Dismuke of the Dismuke Tire and Rubber Company, Clarksdale, Miss., and other witnesses argued that the base period used in the allocations — the 12 months ending June 30, 1950—was one of high production for big companies and low production for small ones.

On March 30 Gillette asked that the NPA delay issuing its rubber curtailment order on the grounds it would bear too heavily on small rubber companies, but on April 2 the NPA came out with the order eliminating spare tires from new cars to save rubber for trucks, tractor and farm equipment tires.

Tire Shortage Described

John B. Hulse, managing director of the Truck-Trailer Manufacturers' Association, Inc., testified April 2 that more than 2,500 new truck trailers could not be delivered because they lacked tires.

Next day John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co., said "a civilian crisis in rubber" might be imminent if stockpiling and allocation policies were not changed. Rubber for production of essential civilian products should be substantially increased, Collyer stated. He called NPA's spare tire order "unrealistic and unwise"

Robert S. Wilson, vice-president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., testified April 4 that his firm had not received a fair share of rubber for the previous six months.

On April 9 Frank Tobin, speaking for the trucking industry national defense committee, said his industry faces a tire shortage. He blamed "government officials and tire companies."

Leland Spencer, director of the rubber division, of the National Production Authority, said the order banning spare tires from new cars partially "defeats its own purpose" but nevertheless was worthwhile.

Urges Decontrol

Harry E. Humphreys, Jr., president of U.S. Rubber Co., April 10 told the Committee the government should remove controls on the production of essential civilian goods.

"There is no rubber shortage today," he told the Senators. The present stockpile would last through a five - year war without imports, he contended. Humphreys outlined a four-point decontrol plan.

Earl W. Glen, former director of the NPA rubber division, told the Committee he had urged a stockpiling speedup in 1947 which might have headed off the current rubber shortage and saved millions of dollars. He declined to name any individual or agency responsible for delays. He added that the stockpile was big enough so industry should be allowed to find its own supplies without federal restrictions.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), a member of the Committee, said "plain short sightedness" led to many of the supply problems.

Jess Larson, General Services Administrator said April 12 that his agency was nearing its stockpile goal of enough rubber to sustain a five-year war. But he assailed testimony of rubber industry spokesmen who said the government should drop most of its curbs on the rubber industry.

A representative of the RFC told the group April 16 that the rubber shortage was caused by collapse of the synthetic rubber market after World War II. W. Elmer Harber, then RFC chairman, said synthetic production slumped to 215,000 long tons a year in January 1950 compared with 600,000 tons needed to keep the nation well supplied in time of emergency

Air Line Testimony

A subcommittee on aeronautics heard H. B. Robinson of Peninsular Air Transport Inc. Miami, Fla., testify April 23 that the Civil Aeronautics Board was attempting to stifle small, unscheduled airlines. Similar testimony came from Irving E. Herman, of Great Lakes Air Line, Rochester, N.Y. Amos E. Heacock of the Aircoach Transport Association April 24 blamed the big scheduled airlines for the difficulties small ones face.

Chairman Delos Rentzel of the CAB defended his agency April 25, flatly denying that it attempted to discriminate against small airlines. "We don't want to drive them out of business," he said, "but we want them to operate in a legal way."

Joint Hearings

During May the Small Business Committees of both Senate and House held joint hearings on small business participation in the military procurement program. As they opened May 7 Chairman Sparkman of the Senate group declared that the armed services still were procuring most of their materiel from the highly industrialized areas, instead of using facilities "wherever they are."

John D. Small, Munitions Board Chairman, said that percentages of awards to small business had risen steadily during the first quarter of the year, increasing from 16.6 per cent to 25.9 per cent. Other Munitions Board officials also testified.

Defense Production Administration officials said May 8 that they expected small business to benefit under a pending plan to control steel, aluminum and copper.

Witnesses included Edwin T. Gibson, acting DPA administrator, and John Pritchard, deputy DPA administrator for small business.

More than two-thirds of all Navy prime contracts were going to small business concerns, Vice Admiral A. G. Noble, Chief of Navy Materiel, told the joint hearing May 15.

"These contracts represent 69.5 per cent of all Navy prime contracts, and 18.1 per cent of all dollars expended by the Navy for procurement" during the period from July 1, 1950, through March 31, 1951, Noble stated.

The smaller dollar cut for small business was due to the fact that many of the Navy's largest items—ships and weapons—must be built by large concerns, he said.

John A. McCone, Undersecretary of the Air Force, said the Air Force was following "an active small business program," chiefly because it favored "wide dispersal of production facilities." The Air Force also wants to keep small firms in business under the semi - mobilization program so they will be available if the nation goes into total mobilization, McCone added.

Bids On U. S. Contracts

With the joint phase concluded, the hearings continued before the Senate group, while the House Committee went on to other small business studies.

Emerson C. Whitney, president of the William F. Klemp Co. of Chicago, told the Senate Committee May 21 that the government paid three times what it should have for tank grills. His concern sold them to two Detroit companies, which in turn sold them to the government, he said.

If the government had made the contract directly with his firm, Whitney contended, it would not have paid the extra cost charged by the prime contractors.

On May 22 J. P. Lawlor, president of General Filter Co. of Ames, Iowa, complained to the Committee that his firm bid $61,251 under the Refinite Corporation's bid for 105 mobile demineralizers. Nevertheless, he lost the bid, he said, because his bid was determined to be "excessively low," and his plant's capacity not considered large enough to handle the contract.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Shephard explained May 24 that the Air Force made an "error in judgment" in rejecting the low competitive bid from General Filter and negotiating a contract at a higher figure with Refinite of Ralston, Neb.

Also May 24 Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Labor Committee introduced three bills (S 1542, S 1543 and S 1544) to aid small businesses in obtaining their share of defense contracts, and to strengthen anti-monopoly laws. None were acted on during the 1951 session.

The Committee heard more testimony May 28 and 29 from representatives of small businesses interested in defense contracts.

S. Abbott Smith, Smaller Business Association of New England, recommended that an independent small-business agency be set up to safeguard the interest of small enterprise. He also endorsed "legitimate five percenters," and said the average small businessman needed their help in running down elusive contracts.

George R. Frankovich, New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association; H. Leon Laycock, Fulford Manufacturing Co., Providence, R.I.; and Henry P. Husserl, Rhode Island Stamping Co., Providence, R.I., all appeared to protest their inability to get critical materials essential for their businesses.

N. T. Rockel, General Armature and Manufacturing Co., Lock Haven, Pa., said he had unreasonable difficulties in obtaining information on military contract requirements. He suggested an advisory group to work out defense production problems of small businesses.

John E. Orchard, Orchard Brothers, Inc., Rutherford, N.J., and E. C. Hyde, Maine Industrial Mobilization Division, both said small businessmen were being stymied in their attempts to land contracts.

Push War Plants Unit

Sparkman announced June 4 that he and 49 other Senators would try to establish an independent government agency similar to the Smaller War Plants Corporation set up in 1942 to help small business. Later offered as an amendment to the Defense Production Act, the proposal was incorporated in the 1951 revisions to that controls statute (see page 439).

The agency, called the Small Defense Plants Administration, was empowered to recommend loans and advances to help small defense manufacturers. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to put up the money.

Sparkman, acting as spokesman for the program's sponsors, said the existing Defense Production Act contained "no concrete proposals for assisting small business through this defense effort."

As a consequence, he added, the nation's small enterprises got little or no help from executive agencies in obtaining war contracts or an even break in the mobilization program and were up against a crisis that required immediate government action. Sparkman pointed out that under similar circumstances in June, 1942, legislation creating the Smaller War Plants Corporation passed both the Senate and House without a single dissenting vote.

Manpower Report

The Manpower Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee, in a report filed June 18, said that the sudden call on manpower resources after the outbreak of the Korean war hit small business concerns hardest. Part of the difficulty arose from failure of the government to implement a clear manpower policy, it asserted.

In addition to losing manpower, many small plants had to curtail production because of materials scarcity and inability to obtain defense contracts.

The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) said that it did not believe government agencies fully appreciated the gread productivity of small business. It recommended that the federal departments outline their manpower proposals and plans relative to small business, and report semiannually to cabinet officials.

Reports on Contracts

In a report to the Senate issued June 20 the Senate Small Business Committee accused the armed services of an attitude of "royalism" which gave favored bidders, usually large concerns, the lion's share of defense contracts. It called for a "spread the contract" policy on the part of military procurement officers so that small business might get more defense contract awards.

A subsequent report released July 19 said ten large manufacturing companies had received 40 per cent of the total dollar volume of defense contracts since Korea.

Fifty large companies received almost two-thirds of the dollar volume of such contracts during the same period, the report stated.

"Watchdog" Hearings

A new phase of the Senate group's study of small business began when Committee Chairman Sparkman announced July 2 the establishement of a "watchdog" subcommittee to check on the role of small business in the defense program. He said the group would investigate misuse of critical supplies and unemployment resulting from the transition from civilian to military production.

Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.) was named chairman of the new subcommittee, which included Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Russell B. Long (D La.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and James H. Duff (R Pa.).

As the study got under way Marshall C. Thomas, president of the Thomas Industrial Supply Company of Norwalk, Conn., testified July 16

at hearings in Detroit, that racketeers were selling nickel at high prices. Testifying under subpena, Thomas admitted that he sold nickel anodes for up to $5.50 a pound, although previous witnesses before the group said the normal market price was 67 cents. He denied that he knew any racketeers, but said "word has got back to me" that racketeers were selling the scarce metal.

At the hearings, Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, proposed a big expansion of steel production to speed the defense effort. I. T. O'Brien, official of the Chrysler Corporation, said Chrysler might have to shut down by September unless it was allocated more steel. Two Ford Motor Company officials told about materials shortages plaguing their organization.

The "watchdog" Subcommittee held hearings Aug. 21 and 22 in an effort to trace the alleged black market in nickel.

High Price of Scrap

Chairman Moody charged that larger industries were making "a practice" of paying more than small businessmen could afford after hearing testimony that Westinghouse and General Electric had paid from $3 to $4.50 a pound for nickel.

Sidney S. Gould of Combined Industries, Inc., a Brooklyn nickel-plating firm, testified that he had to pay $3 a pound for "the rankest grade of scrap." He added that when he refused to pay cash, his supplier, Flurey Products Corp., Brooklyn, instructed him to make out his check to Adrian Roman. In subsequent testimony Adrian B. Roman of the Burgan Supply Company, Brooklyn, declined to answer questions about commissions or "kick-backs" to Flurey.

Officials of Seymour Manufacturing Company, Seymour, Conn., testified their company had sold the nickel to Flurey on repeated assurances that it was for legitimate use, at 76 1/2 cents to 79 1/2 cents a pound. They stated that Flurey would be cut off from further supply.

The operators of the Flurey Company, Robert Corey and Benjamin S. Flug, appeared Aug. 28 before the Subcommittee. Senators were dissatisfied with their testimony, however, and Moody and Duff warned them and another witness, Henry Eisenstadt, a New York trader in non-ferrous metals and chemicals, that they could be cited for contempt for reluctance to answer questions.

Metals Profiteering

Rounding up the findings of the Moody Subcommittee, the full Committee reported to the Senate Sept. 17 that a growing army of gray marketeers, thriving under "official apathy," virtually cornered a sizeable part of the free market in nickel and a dozen other critical defense materials.

Demanding "vigorous action" by the Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Bureau and the Office of Price Stabilization against any persons or companies engaged in the "vicious and amoral system of profiteering," the report cited nickel as a "case history" of the gray market in key materials.

The Committee said the nickel gray market was made possible by "large companies" able to pay exorbitant prices and by the "fuzziness" of Office of Price Stabilization regulations.

Both Senate and House Small Business Committees joined with the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees Oct. 12 to hear progress reports from Charles E. Wilson, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and Manly Fleischmann, head of both the Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority.

Both men discussed the controls program as it affected the allocation of scarce materials. Both predicted the tightest pinch on civilian production was yet to come and would be felt after the first of 1952. But they insisted that some civilian production would be continued "unless the military program is increased suddenly and drastically."

Steel Gray Market

Critical materials came under further study when the Moody group held hearings on the snowballing prices of steel as it moved through the "gray market."

At a Chicago session, a young steel broker Nov. 20 told the group he started with $1,300 of his own in 1946 and expected to gross $7 million this year after grossing $5-$6 million last year. He was Seymour Waldman, head of Emergency Steel Service Company, Skokie, Ill.

Sen. Moody said he believed scarce steel could be blamed on the large number of middlemen in the field, each taking his cut. He declared that government regulations should be changed to make this illegal.

In evidence, the group outlined an example of a "typical gray market daisy chain" showing that one steel shipment changed hands more than half a dozen times and swelled in price from $5.20 to $15.74 a hundred pounds.

In Detroit on Nov. 29 the subcommittee heard of other profitable deals. According to testimony of officials of the Oakman Manufacturing Company, two dummy companies were set up so old-line steel mills and warehouses would not discover they were reselling all the excess steel they could buy.

Officials of suppliers of the Oakman Company said they did not know their steel was being resold and would have cut off Oakman as a customer if they had known.

200 Per Cent Profit

On Nov. 30, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) asked one witness whether it "doesn't actually verge on treason" for middlemen to profit on shortages. The witness, Charles B. Soloman, secretary of the Barry Steel Company of Detroit, simply replied, "No."

Eugene Zack, vice president of the M. W. Zack Company, told the Senators how the Palmer Bolt Company, owned by his father, bought 100,000 tons of war surplus scrap — some of it wagon bolts from Civil War days—and made a 200 per cent profit on it by reselling it to steel middlemen. Zack said he would not be surprised if the records showed a $3 million profit on the deal.

At hearings in Washington Dec. 3 the Senators heard conflicting testimony as to whether a steel shortage actually existed. J. V. Honeycutt, assistant vice president in charge of sales for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said there was no over-all steel shortage, that steel mills would be looking for customers next year and there was no need to cut production of automobiles.

He said the gray market in steel increased in scope and tonnage after the Controlled Materials Plan was imposed by the DPA last July 1.

This was to be expected, he explained, since according to the CMP, allocations were based on consumers' estimates of needs. "Naturally," Honeycut stated, "everyone exaggerated requirements."

Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administration chief, maintained, however, that a steel short-

age did exist and that controls for steel distribution were necessary. He added that allotments made under CMP were carefully screened and denied that exaggerated claims were granted.

A third witness, David F. Austin, vice president in charge of sales for the United States Steel Corporation, said other methods "less restrictive than CMP would have accomplished the same purpose."

HOUSE

The House Small Business Committee covered the nation in its studies on how small enterprises fared under defense mobilization. The Committee was headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.).

Hearings

A Subcommittee headed by Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) conducted field hearings during March and April in 30 cities in 23 states. It heard 700 witnesses testify on emergency problems of small business.

Cities at which the group checked first hand on shortages and procurement problems included Lynchburg, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga. Raleigh N. C., Charleston W. Va. Covington Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio. Indianapolis, Ind. Lafayette Ind., Toledo Ohio, Rock Island, Ill., Davenport Iowa St. Louis, Mo., Louisville Ky. Harrisburg, Pa., Syracuse, N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y., Paterson N.J. Hartford, Conn., Providence R.I., Worcester, Mass., Manchester, N.H.

Also Little Rock, Ark., Dallas, Tex., Houston, Tex. and San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.

Although the Committee made no report as a result of these hearings, Chairman Patman said April 17 the investigation had turned up "widespread evidence of gray or black markets in basic materials." He said the group would look for a method to stop such black market activities.

However, Rep. William S. Hill (R Colo.), a member of the House Small Business Committee, gave his version of one phase of the joint hearings in a statement May 6.

Asserting that the small businessman was at a disadvantage in military procurement, he said, "Negotiation of contracts cuts the throat of the small manufacturer because it places the large corporations in an advantageous position. The large companies are financially able to maintain men at key points to obtain information on products to be purchased. It also opens the field to the well-known 'five percenters'. . . at the expense of the small-businessman and the taxpayer."

While the military services steadily increased the number of negotiated contracts, small-businessmen complained to the Committee that they received no notice of many contracts let by direct negotiation. Subsequently, in June, the Munitions Board agreed to announce 18 days in advance when military purchasers planned to award a contract by direct negotiation rather than by invitations to bid.

The third House Small Business Subcommittee, headed by Clarence G. Burton (D Va.), studied special problems of small business groups. At Chicago hearings May 11 and 12, the Congressmen received first hand information on the difficulties of independent manufacturers of farm equipment, tools and supplies in obtaining enough material to make essential farm equipment.

In addition to closed-session hearings on the aluminum supply, the Burton group conducted hearings in Washington on the problems of small business under the Controlled Materials Plan. Under CMP, the total production of the critical materials, steel, copper and aluminum, is allotted by the Defense Production Administration among defense, defense - supporting, civilian production and construction programs.

Thirty government officials testified at the hearings which revealed that some businessmen had been unable to place orders for steel allocated under the plan.

Report

This study produced the only report released by the Committee during the year. It concluded that "in the scramble for materials that accompanies severe shortages the small producer is usually the one that gets hurt the most."

The report warned that operation of the CMP was threatened by "confusion and uncertainties," "indiscriminate use of directives," "complexity" of the administrative setup, and "lack of coordination between policy and operations."

While it said controls such as CMP were "necessary to our survival during a period of war or emergency," it cautioned that controls must not become permanent and said "CMP must be abandoned at the earliest possible moment."

The Committee planned a second report, covering progress of small business during the year, to be made to Congress in 1952.

Seek New Defense Unit

In pressing for the establishment of a Small Defense Plants Administration the Patman Committee obtained the backing of 261 Congressmen to an amendment offered to the Defense Production Act. (See page 448.) The amendment was proposed by the Banking and Currency Committee in collaboration with the Small Business group.

Arguing for the new agency, Patman said it would provide a place in Washington and in all of the principal cities throughout the country where a small - businessman interested in getting defense orders could get information. All of his problems could be handled under "one roof," according to Patman. "And if there will be a lot of running around to do, this agency will do it for him."

Tax Write-Offs, Defense Loans

A House Executive Expenditures Subcommittee March 19 opened a two-fold investigation of government defense loans under the 1950 Defense Production Act, and the program of accelerated tax amortization of defense construction costs provided in the 1950 Revenue Act.

After lengthy hearings the Subcommittee, headed by Porter Hardy, Jr., (D Va.), issued a report sharply criticizing administration of both programs. The report called handling of the programs "unsound and detrimental to the public interest in many respects." It also cited favoritism to federal employees by defense contract seekers.

Hearings

As it opened hearings March 19, the Subcommittee focused its attention on an alleged "can't lose" venture in which three men put up $600 of their own and got a $7.8 million government loan on a defense plant.

Chairman Hardy censured the National Production Authority (an agency of the Commerce Department) for its approval of the loan. Hardy said

the money was to finance a pipemaking plant in Hazelton, Pa., for the Hazelton Steel and Tubing Company. Moreover, he said, the Defense Production Administration, which also approved the loan, granted the stockholders permission to write off for tax purposes 85 per cent of the construction costs in five years.

The Subcommittee first heard testimony from DPA officials. Byron W. Woodside, director of the agency's business expansion office, said the loan had been approved in February after it was recommended by the NPA, on the condition that the company raise another $1 million.

The Hazelton loan applicants were identified as Benjamin S. Dowd, Martin C. Charles and James H. Hopkins.

J. F. Williams, an examiner of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which actually made the approved loans under the Defense Production Act, testified that he had urged NPA to turn down the application. He said the applicants had presented a financial statement showing that they had only $600 in cash and a 27-acre plot which was provided by a community development group. The examiner said the men valued the land at $100,000 but that investigators for his office said it was worth only $13,850.

Under terms of the loan, if all went well, Hardy observed, the three men would become "multi-millionaires" in a few years.

Loans to Steel Firms

Blanket approval by the NPA of government defense loans to 48 steel companies, representing $469,266,643 for new plant facilities, was brought to light April 5 by H. C. McCoy, NPA's assistant chief, in testimony before the Hardy Subcommittee.

The 48 applications were approved by the NPA, McCoy admitted, even before technical investigative reports had been completed by the agency's staff.

"We felt we should take these applications on their face value," he declared, adding he considered them all "very sound cases." He acknowledged, however, that "some reports from the (NPA) iron and steel division" ultimately had been adverse to "some of the applicants."

The 48 applicants were not named, with the exception of the Hazelton Steel and Tubing Company. McCoy admitted that the NPA technical review of the Hazelton loan had charged misstatements of fact on the application, but he added he considered the technical report "irrelevant" and of "minor importance." The need for pipe and tubular products was more important, he said.

The Lone Star Steel Company of Dallas, Tex., was described as receiving $73 million from the government in defense expansion loans plus tax benefits even though it needed no such incentives, in testimony April 9 before the Subcommittee.

Officials of the RFC, headed by then Chairman W. Elmer Harber and Examiner J. F. Williams, testified that Lone Star first applied in 1949 for a regular loan of $67 million to finance new steel-making facilities for a blast furnace acquired as war surplus for $7.5 million in 1947. The plant, built by the government in World War II at a cost of about $30 million, never had been put into operation. The RFC witnesses explained RFC approved the regular loan on terms which Lone Star never met.

Certificate of Necessity

In 1951, after the Defense Production Act was passed, the company applied for a defense loan and was granted $50 million in return for a mortgage on its property. Another $23,425,201 loan was granted by the National Production Authority as a defense loan — also through the RFC — making a total of $73,425,201.

NPA, moreover, granted Lone Star a "certificate of necessity" entitling it to accelerated amortization of 85 per cent of the cost of its plant for tax purposes. Thus certified under the Revenue Act of 1950, applicants could amortize their plants by deducting the cost from income taxes within five years, instead of the 20 years customarily allowed.

Assistant NPA Administrator Frank R. Creedon told the Subcommittee the Lone Star application for tax certification was among the first of the 48 steel company applications approved by the NPA under the defense policy of speeding up new steel production.

Report

On concluding the hearings, the Subcommittee drafted a report, which was approved by the House Executive Expenditures Committee. Released May 25, it sharply criticized the administration of both the accelerated tax amortization program and direct government loans to finance plant expansion. Administration of the two programs has been "both unsound and detrimental to the public interest in many respects," the report said.

The Committee noted that in the first five months of the tax program, certificates of necessity were issued for $5 billion worth of plants. It declared established administrative regulations and procedures and safeguards had not been followed.

Criticizing, in addition, the government's expansion loans program, the Committee suggested that Congress might want to discontinue this direct loan program and substitute either a guaranteed loan program or direct government construction and ownership of defense plants, or both.

Detroit Hearings

Starting a new phase of its probe of defense spending, the Subcommittee heard in Detroit testimony about favors to federal employees extended by contract seekers.

The group's first witness, Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford, chief of the Army's tank arsenal in Detroit, said July 23 he accepted free use of a Washington hotel suite from an agent for two companies holding $33,000,000 worth of ordnance contracts.

Rep. John F. Shelley (D Calif.), a member of the Subcommittee declared July 24 that the Congressional probe had revealed enough irregularities at both the Detroit Tank Arsenal and the Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center to warrant an FBI and Treasury Department investigation.

Army Secretary Frank Pace announced July 30 the removal of Brig. Gen. Crawford from the command of the Detroit tank arsenal. Rep. Hardy called the action "timely, appropriate and in keeping with the facts disclosed" by the investigation.

Evidence of "highly irregular conduct" on the part of procurement officials at the Rossford Army Depot, Toledo, Ohio, was found by the Subcommittee, Chairman Hardy announced Aug. 16.

Rep. Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio), whose district includes the depot, charged that the Rossford unit paid private contractors as much as $3,600 each to repair army motor vehicles, even though the depot has parts and equipment for the repairs.

Further hearings and a second report were planned by the Hardy group.

RFC "Influence" Investigation

Summary — A subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee completed an investigation into the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that produced widely publicized charges of favoritism and "influence" in awarding RFC loans.

The investigation started in 1950 and was scheduled, after two extensions, to end Jan. 31, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 646.) However, the Senate, Jan. 29 approved a bill (S Res. 17) by J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Subcommittee Chairman, to extend the investigation to May 1 and authorize expenditure of an additional $20,000. Approval was on voice vote.

An interim report covering phases of the 1950 investigation was filed by the Subcommittee Feb. 2. A final report and minority views were sent to the Senate by the full Banking and Currency Committee Aug. 20. The majority report recommended reorganization of the RFC. Two Republicans signed a minority report which criticized the Administration for permitting irregular loan procedures.

Members of the Subcommittee were Fulbright, Burnet R. Maybank, (D S.C.), chairman of the full Banking and Currency Committee, J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio). During the 1950 phase of the investigation, Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) was on the committee. In 1951 Bricker replaced Tobey.

The Subcommittee held many hearings in 1951. The group questioned the RFC directors, businessmen who had obtained loans, a Presidential assistant, many minor government officials and several alleged "influence" men.

Charges of influence brought out in the investigation were heralded as ammunition for the 1952 Presidential campaign. The "mink coat incident," in which a White House secretary acquired an expensive mink coat, became an anti-Administration catch phrase.

The Fulbright Subcommittee turned over to the Investigation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments the job of investigating reports that the Democratic and Republican National Committee Chairmen brought pressure on RFC. The Democrat later resigned. The investigation of a former Congressman's dealings in U.S. surplus ships also was turned over to the Investigations Subcommittee. (See page 504.)

Background — The Fulbright Subcommittee opened its investigation in April, 1950, after the Senate approved the study Feb. 8 and provided $50,000 to finance it. Hearings were held throughout the year, concentrating on the Texmass Petroleum Company Dallas, Tex.; The Lustron Corp., Columbus, Ohio, and the Waltham Watch Co.

When the hearings opened, the RFC was run by a Board of Directors: Harley Hise, chairman; Walter L. Dunham; Harvey J. Gunderson; Henry A. Mulligan and William E. Willett.

Mulligan retired April 30. Hise and Gunderson resigned Aug. 9. To take their places, Mr. Truman appointed W. E. Harber, chairman, and C. Edward Rowe and Walter E. Cosgriff, members.

The five directors were renominated for new terms in 1951. But early in the year the President sent Congress a proposal for reorganization of the RFC. His plan was to abolish the five-man Board of Directors and substitute a single Administrator. This proposal encountered opposition in Congress but was put into effect. (See page 339.) No action was taken during the year on the nomination of the five directors.

W. Stuart Symington was appointed to be the new single head of the RFC and was confirmed by the Senate. He took over May 7, and the Board of Directors stepped down.

FIRST REPORT

On Feb. 2, 1951, the Banking and Currency Subcommittee which had conducted the 1950 investigation into RFC lending practices made its report to the full Committee. The Subcommittee, headed by Fulbright, said its findings indicated that "influence which persons outside of the RFC have over individual members of the Board of Directors" was related to "improper use of the corporation's vast (lending) authority."

"Only a drastic action can restore the integrity of RFC," the Subcommittee said.

The report said the Fulbright group intended to make further investigations in 1951 of certain loans made by the RFC.

It noted that "specific allegations of favoritism" directed at RFC Directors Walter L. Dunham and William E. Willett were made in testimony before the Subcommittee. Willett "came up through the ranks in RFC," according to the Subcommittee report, and Dunham "attributes his appointment" to the RFC directorship to "Cy Bevan, a Detroit lawyer who was formerly the Democratic National Committeeman for the State of Michigan."

Joseph H. Rosenbaum, "leading member" of the Washington law firm of Goodwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham and Bailen, was quoted in sworn testimony as having claimed that Willett and Dunham were "in his hip pocket", the report said. Donald S. Dawson, personnel adviser to the President and formerly personnel officer of the RFC, tried "to dominate" the agency, according to testimony given to the Subcommittee.

Named "Most Frequently"

E. Merl Young, who rose from a $1,080-a-year government messenger job in 1940 to be an $18,000-a-year vice president of the Lustron Corp. and a $10,000-a-year official of F. L. Jacobs Co., (both RFC borrowers) in 1948, was named "most frequently in the reports of alleged influence," the Subcommittee said. Young was the husband of Loretta Young, a White House secretary until 1951.

Rex C. Jacobs, president of F. L. Jacobs Co. of Detroit and James C. Windham, treasurer and director of the same company, had been closely associated with Rosenbaum, Dawson, Young and Dunham. Windham was an aide to George Allen, then an RFC director, at a time when a $3 million loan was made to the Jacobs concern, and joined the company shortly afterwards, the report said.

"Investigation by the Subcommittee indicates that close personal relationships exist between Dawson, Young, Jacobs, Windham, and RFC Directors Dunham and Willett. These friends, with others, constitute a group who appear to have exercised

influence over the RFC," the Subcommittee reported.

C. Edward Rowe of Athol, Mass., an RFC director, was "regarded as Willett's candidate" for the position, and was understood to be acceptable to White House Assistant Dawson for that reason, the report stated. Rowe was appointed to the RFC in November, 1950, less than four months after a controversial $300,000 loan was made to his business, the Harrington and Richardson Arms Co. of Worcester, Mass., according to the Subcommittee.

Former Rep. Joseph E. Casey, (D Mass.) was reported as being "instrumental in bringing about Rowe's appointment," the report declared. Casey had been a key legal representative on RFC matters for the Goodwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham and Bailen law firm and "shared to the extent of 20 per cent in the fees which the firm collected from the presentation of loan applications or the conduct of other business with the RFC."

RFC Affairs Discussed

The Subcommittee said it was RFC Director Dunham's practice to "discuss the affairs of RFC freely with representatives of the Democratic National Committee, and to give special attention to matters in which the Committee was interested."

It also reported that an introduction of Leon B. Parker, a Kansas City lawyer, to Dunham by the Democratic National Committee "may have been deemed a sufficient warranty of the character and financial responsibility" to justify the sale to Starrett Television Corp. for $700,000 of the assets of a bankrupt Kansas City juke box manufacturer, which had borrowed $1,500,000 from RFC. The sale to Starrett was rescinded by the RFC directors in November, 1950, after an official of Starrett was sentenced to prison for income tax evasion.

The Subcommittee also listed several loans and transactions of the RFC which indicated "improper use of the corporation's authority", and said that "important loans were made upon the affirmative vote of a minority of the board members," often over "the adverse advice of the corporation's most experienced examiners and reviewing officials."

Most of the individuals mentioned in the Subcommittee report defended their actions. The Subcommittee offered all of them an opportunity to testify.

Distortion Charged

The Subcommittee issued a statement Feb. 7 confirming a denial by Casey that he had received any fees in connection with RFC loans after Rowe became an RFC Director. Casey said that his conduct in connection with RFC had been "twisted" in the report. "I've been virtuous, positively saintly in this," he said.

(At the time, Casey was registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. In April, 1948, he registered as working for the Committee for Equalization of Tobacco Taxes, at a $15,000 fee, for the rest of that year. In February, 1950, he filed as representative of the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, for the duration of 1950, and was to receive $5,000 retainer fee and $1,000 monthly from that client.

(Casey, who served in the House from 1934 to 1943, also served as a consultant to President Roosevelt from 1942 to 1944. He has been associate counsel of the Boston law firm of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson.)

President's Comment

President Truman had sharp comment on the report at his press conference Feb. 8. He called it asinine, and said he wanted to talk to Subcommittee Chairman Fulbright and the authors of the report at the first opportunity. He said that the chairman left town when he found out that Mr. Truman wanted to see him.

The President voiced complete confidence in Dawson and said he did not think Dawson should seek a public hearing before the Subcommittee. It should have given Dawson an opportunity to testify before issuing the report, he said.

Mr. Truman recalled that he had sent a plan to the previous Congress calling for the transfer of the RFC to the Department of Commerce, and providing that the Secretary of Commerce be the loan administrator. The plan was rejected by the Senate July 6, 1950. — (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950 P. 372.) The President said that he was working on another reorganization plan similar to the one which had been rejected.

Fulbright replied from Miami, Fla., that the Subcommittee released its report only after giving the President "every opportunity to clean up the RFC."

Douglas and Frear, members of the Subcommittee, said the report was not intended to be a reflection on President Truman. Both indicated that they felt the report was founded on a factual investigation. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), a new member of the Subcommittee, said the President's description of the report as asinine was "not justified." Capehart called Truman's remark "as bad as his statement that the Hiss matter was a red herring."

Bricker called for the dismissal of Dawson on the basis of the report. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) and Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) called for Justice Department investigation of the charges. Schoeppel expressed the belief that there should be a grand jury investigation, ultimately.

Ex-President Herbert C. Hoover, in a letter Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) made public Feb. 8, called for a reform of "abuses and mal-organization" in federal agencies like the RFC.

Legislation Endorsed

The Fulbright report also endorsed a bill (S 514) providing for a single RFC head instead of the Board of Directors under which the agency then was functioning. While the full Senate Banking and Currency Committee authorized the submission of the report to the Senate, it "reserved a decision" on the merits of the bill itself. Also reserving his decision on the measure, Capehart (R) declined to sign the Fulbright document. He was the only Senator who failed to sign it.

The reorganization measure itself was introduced by Fulbright after he had been authorized to do so by the Subcommittee on Jan. 4. Besides abolishing the five-man Board, S 514 was drawn to place administration in the hands of an RFC governor, who would have the assistance of a subordinate review board; forbid any borrower to hire an RFC employee within two years after getting a loan from the agency; and give Congress control over billions of dollars of RFC loans by requiring the agency to get its funds through Congressional appropriations instead of borrowing from the Treasury.

1951 HEARINGS

Within two weeks after the Senate Banking and Currency Committee issued the report filed by the Subcommittee which had investigated Reconstruction Finance Corporation lending practices in 1950, the group decided to hold a new series of public hearings. Persons named in the report

would be given an opportunity to testify.

On Feb. 21, the group opened the hearings. Charges and denials immediately erupted. Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) concluded that "one of these men is a liar" after hearing conflicting testimony Feb. 21 from Ross Bohannon, Dallas attorney, and E. Merl Young, former RFC examiner, relative to Young's role in an attempt by Texmass Petroleum Co. to get an $18 million loan from RFC. The company, which later entered receivership, finally received a 10.1 million loan in May, 1950.

Bohannon, Texmass counsel, testified that Young demanded a fee of $85,000 to help get the loan for Texmass. Young denied that he had ever made any proposal to Bohannon. He said that Bohannon wanted him and William M. Boyle, then a Washington attorney and later chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to work on the loan. Young testified he talked it over with Boyle who advised him "to forget it." Both testified that Boyle was not directly contacted by Texmass officials.

Bohannon said Young had been recommended to him in 1949 as a man having great influence with the RFC by John B. Skiles, personnel manager of the RFC Dallas office, who resigned in January, 1951.

According to a memorandum signed by L. B. Glidden, then manager of the Dallas agency, Bohannon had advised him that Texmass officials wanted Young investigated. An investigation was begun by a former FBI man, but discontinued after the offices of Sens. Tom Connally (D Tex.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) advised Bohannon that no outside aid was needed at RFC if the Texmass loan was meritorious. Bohannon said his firm received $35,000 for processing the loan.

Denies Receiving Fees

Young told the Subcommittee that he had never received any fees or commissions from RFC loan applicants. He denied that an RFC loan applicant had given his wife, a White House stenographer, a "white mink or ermine coat," as charged by Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.). He said he bought the coat from a furrier who had once applied for an RFC loan which he did not get.

William E. Willett, RFC director also criticized by the Subcommittee for alleged favoritism, denied that Young tried to sell influence with the RFC, and said he believed Young's version of the conversation with Bohannon. Willett said he had always been opposed to the Texmass loan. "If you felt very strongly against this loan, I can't imagine why you didn't denounce it," Fulbright interjected while Willett was testifying.

Young said he worked for both Lustron Corp., a housing prefabricating firm, and F. L. Jacobs Co., a Detroit industrial plant, both RFC borrowers, to the knowledge of each company. Carl G. Strandlund, Lustron president, had told the Subcommittee previously that he did not know Young was working for the Jacobs Co., a business competitor, while employed by Lustron as a vice president. Young testified that he thought Lustron paid his expenses while he was on a 10-day political tour for the Democrats in 1948.

Willett's "Personal Favor"

Willett told the Subcommittee Feb. 22 that he departed from usual RFC procedure "as a personal favor" to C. Edward Rowe, an RFC loan applicant who was named an RFC director in September, 1950, four months after his loan was approved.

Willett said he personally assigned the examiner who made the recommendations that the $300,000 loan be approved for Harrington and Richards Arms Co., of Worcester, Mass., in which Rowe had the principal interest. He defended his action on the ground that "Judge Rowe had been a personal friend of mine for years," that he did not have final authority to approve the loan (a majority of the five-man board must do so), and that the loan was good and has been repaid in full.

Willett also testified that he personally assigned Hubert B. Steele, an RFC examiner, to handle the loan application of the Central Iron and Steel Co. of Pennsylvania, which received loans totaling $6,300,000 from RFC. The loans were granted over the objection of the other examiners and reviewers who worked on it with the exception of Steele, who approved it. Subsequently Steele was hired at $15,000 a year by the Washington law firm of Goodwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham and Bailen, which represented Central at RFC.

Previously Willett disclaimed that he had ever "consciously yielded" to improper influence. He denied that he had been influenced by Donald Dawson, White House aide and former RFC personnel director, by Young, or by Joseph H. Rosenbaum, Robert Dudley or Joseph E. Casey, Washington attorneys.

Easier Terms Hinted

Chad Calhoun, vice president of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., told the Committee Feb. 22 that his firm had been informed it could get easier terms on RFC loans if Boyle, then a Washington attorney, were hired as counsel. Calhoun spoke from a memorandum he said he made of a conversation between Rex Jacobs, Detroit manufacturer, and Edgar Kaiser, the K-F president. The memo said that Jacobs suggested the employment of Boyle.

Calhoun also testified that Walter L. Dunham had asked his help in obtaining confirmation as RFC director, requesting him to talk to Sen. Tobey. "I think it highly improper for Mr. Dunham to ask a borrower," Fulbright observed.

Jacobs testified that Dunham had told him about having a "set-to with one of Kaiser's men" and Dunham asked Kaiser "to handle matters himself." Jacobs said that he talked to Kaiser, but did not recall mentioning Boyle's name, although the name of Max Siskind, Boyle's former law partner, was mentioned.

Jacobs said that he had told Young to do what he could to help Kaiser get a loan, as the Kaiser company was a customer of Jacobs. When asked by Fulbright what he thought he could do, Jacobs said: "Not much, but if there was anything we could do, I wanted to do it."

Kaiser: Terms Tough

Kaiser said that Calhoun "probably drew certain conclusions" from his conversation with Jacobs. He did not mention Boyle's name in his testimony. Kaiser said that his company had dealt directly and exclusively with RFC officials and had received loans under terms "severe to the extent of being unreasonable."

Kaiser said his firm did employ E. C. Bevan, Detroit lawyer, and former Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan, who was a friend of Dunham, but only after Kaiser had talked it over with Dunham who cautioned him that no one could influence the RFC loan application. Kaiser had received $69 million in RFC loans. The Kaiser company did not hire either Young or Rosenbaum, the latter quoted in the Subcommittee report as claiming he had Willett and Dunham "in his hip pocket."

As hearings continued Feb. 23, Senators quizzed Eugene Kelly, employed

a week previously as a $50-a-day publicity man for the RFC. Kelly named his principal sponsor as James K. Vardaman, Jr., member of the Federal Reserve Board and former White House aide.

Questioning of RFC officials about the employment of Kelly then brought out that the White House had been given copies of RFC correspondence, including letters to the RFC from Congressmen. Three RFC officials — W. E. Harber, chairman of the board, Willett and Arthur Merritt, executive manager for the board of directors — all said they did not know who had asked for the Congressional-RFC correspondence.

The wife of White House Aide Dawson, named in the Subcommittee's report as one of those seeming to exert influence on RFC directors, then was summoned to Capitol Hill. Mrs. Dawson, who was in charge of RFC files, said she supplied the photostats at the request of Donald M. Smith, assistant executive manager of RFC.

700 to 900 Letters

Smith said he got his instructions from Harber and delivered the correspondence on two occasions to Dawson at the White House. From 700 to 900 letters were involved, he estimated.

The President's request for the files came after the Subcommittee issued its report of Feb. 2, according to Mrs. Dawson and Walter E. Cosgriff, an RFC director. Mrs. Dawson said the letters went back to about 1941.

The Senators pressed Harber and Willett for more information about the President's request. Harber finally said he thought Dawson had made the original request to RFC.

During the session, Subcommittee Chairman J. William Fulbright, (D Ark.) challenged RFC directors to prove that he or his colleagues on the Subcommittee had exercised "improper influence"

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) announced publicly that early in his Senate career, because he "didn't know better" at the time, he had urged RFC approval of three loans. He turned over to the Senators a file he said contained all his correspondence with RFC and demanded that his colleagues investigate. Other members backed Fulbright and Douglas and invited scrutiny of their RFC correspondence.

After the disclosures of White House interest in RFC files, the President's office issued a statement saying he "knows of no evidence of illegal influence of the RFC" by his staff members or Congressmen.

The correspondence was sought by the President for study in his reorganization of the RFC, said Mr. Truman's press secretary. The reorganization plan for that agency went to Congress Feb. 19 and was subsequently put into effect.

Following the Presidential statement, Fulbright commented "it is setting a low level if our only goal for official conduct is that it be legal instead of illegal". His group had found no outright violations of the law, but "many acts bordering on illegality". Fulbright said.

Young in Spotlight

Other testimony Feb. 23 focused on E. Merl Young. A central figure in the RFC inquiry, Young denied posing as the nephew of the President. In this he contradicted testimony by Edward P. Morgan, director of price control enforcement and a former FBI agent. Morgan had investigated Young at the request of Bohannon, Dallas attorney who handled the $10 million RFC loan to the Texmass Petroleum Company in 1949 and who had testified that Young offered to assist in obtaining the loan for an $85,000 fee. Young denied this.

J. Edward Johnson of Dallas, a partner in Bohannon's law firm, testified Feb. 23, backing Bohannon's statements.

Denying charges that he had claimed to have two RFC directors "in his hip pocket", Joseph H. Rosenbaum, Washington lawyer, read Senators a 14-page reply. Rosenbaum was a principal partner of the Washington law firm which the Subcommittee said was most frequently mentioned in connection with the alleged influencing of the RFC. He said: he had never met or talked to most of the directors including one of those he was supposed to have "in his hip pocket"; his firm, in its RFC business, had lost 18 out of 30 loan requests; and his firm's employment of Hubert Steele, an RFC examiner whose favorable report had blocked disapproval of a loan for a client, was after Steele had decided to resign from RFC.

At one point, Sen. Douglas flayed "the brazen attitude of the RFC" and said there had been "a chain of cases" in which RFC employees helped to approve loans, then took jobs with the borrowers.

The Subcommittee Feb. 26 heard John B. Skiles, L. B. Glidden, B. M. Lindsley, all former RFC officials of the Dallas office, and Paul J. Cotter, head of the RFC investigative staff. The three former employees had wrangled over operation of the Dallas office, according to their statement.

Cotter, after an investigation, had recommended the discharge of Lindsley and Skiles. Glidden told the Senators that the "RFC stinks."

Sen. Tobey then denounced RFC as a "political trading bureau" and recommended that it be abolished.

Willett, a board member, also questioned Feb. 26 about the Dallas office, said the RFC Board had been a "bad" one and that he was "as bad as the rest."

The Board had not followed recommendations that two Dallas officials be fired, Willett said, because it could not come to an agreement. All three —Glidden "the weak manager," "the hotheaded Skiles and the weak Lindsley" — should have been discharged, said Willett.

Skiles Suggested Young

Skiles said he had suggested to Bohannon, seeking the Texmass loan, that E. Merl Young might be of help. Skiles had the recommendation of Donald Dawson in getting the Dallas RFC job, in 1946.

Fulbright said he did not intend to call Dawson as a witness, since the President said Dawson should not reply.

"We're not looking for any quarrel with the President," he said.

Feb. 28 the Senate group delved into what Fulbright called "very succulent tidbits" of financial aid from Rosenbaum to Young. In the past 18 months, Young said, he bought a $52,000 home, a $9,540 fur coat for his wife, and an interest in several business firms.

The mink coat was paid for by Rosenbaum, who handled the fur company's loan application to RFC, Fulbright said. The company — Gunther Jaeckle Co. of New York City— sought $175,000, but didn't get it.

The transactions Fulbright described included a Rosenbaum investment of $5,000 and loan of $11,000 to an insurance agency headed by Young; Young's purchase from Rosenbaum of 60 shares of Martin Investment Co. stock at $1 a share (the

stock later advanced to $200 a share); a payment of $500 by Young to Rosenbaum for a half interest in a company from which Young shortly afterwards borrowed $32,000.

With other transactions, all of which involved Rosenbaum, the money Young borrowed came to $136,500. Young testified that all the loans still were outstanding.

Lustron Head Appears

On March 1, Carl Strandlund, former president of the Lustron Corp. which went bankrupt after borrowing $37.5 million from RFC, testified that "financial wolves" operating in an influence ring in the government, brought his prefabricated housing plant to ruin. He named Dunham, Young, and Rex Jacobs, Detroit manufacturer, as leaders of a "clique" trying to get control of the Lustron plant. RFC foreclosed after he resisted Dunham's demands that the enterprise be operated by an RFC-appointed committee, Strandlund asserted.

Strandlund said he hired Young at the suggestion of a former RFC Director, Harvey J. Gunderson. Three months after Young went on the payroll at $12,000 yearly, his salary was raised to $18,000 at the suggestion of former RFC Chairman Harley Hise, according to Strandlund.

The March 1 hearing produced a statement that Strandlund loaned Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) money at Pimlico in 1949 to bet on horse races and tore up checks McCarthy gave in repayment. Young gave the testimony. Strandlund said the check incident occurred at the Laurel race track, not Pimlico, and that Young wasn't present. He said McCarthy first had written a check for "about $100" and then decided he wanted "about $200". So, Strandlund said he tore up the first check and cashed the Senator's second, larger one.

Young insisted, however, he had testified about "what I saw." McCarthy gave his version after the hearing was closed. It was in line with Strandlund's — except that the amounts of the checks McCarthy said he gave were $50 and $100 respectively.

Testimony then turned to the "hip pocket" charges. Roy Fruehauf, Detroit trailer manufacturer, March 2 testified that Rosenbaum, the Washington attorney, had boasted to him that he had two RFC directors—Dunham and Willett — "in his hip pocket." Fruehauf then accused Dunham of blocking plans to save the Lustron housing enterprise from bankruptcy. He said he saw a connection between Dunham's alleged opposition to any reorganization plan and a claim that a Lustron negotiator refused to pay Rosenbaum $10,000. Fruehauf had a $3 million stake in the Lustron case, representing the unpaid balance on a trailer order his company had from the housing concern.

Rosenbaum entered denials, testifying he did not even know Dunham and never had seen him. His contacts with Willett, he said, had been few.

Hotel Firms' Loans

Focusing its attention March 5 on three RFC loans to hotel concerns in Miami Beach, Fla., the Subcommittee developed testimony that Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, interceded with the lending agency on behalf of one of the loans while his son, James A. Murray, a Washington attorney, was earning a $21,000 fee in this and the other loan cases.

Sen. Murray's name was brought into the probe in connection with a $1 million loan to the Sorrento Hotel in Miami Beach. A letter from Murray to Hise, then the RFC chairman, was put in the record. In it, Murray wrote that it was such cases of financial difficulties as the Sorrento's that concerned the agency. The other loans discussed at the day's hearing were $1.5 million to the Saxony, and $1 million to the Maxwell Company, dealers in hotel equipment. The fee paid the younger Murray was said to have covered all three cases.

Another of Murray's sons, Charles A. Murray, the Senator's administrative assistant, was said to have attended a conference between RFC Director Dunham and George M. Glassgold, the principal Sorrento attorney, two days before the loan was approved by the lending agency.

The statements about Murray were developed during questioning of Glassgold by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah). Bennett labeled the Sorrento loan a "bail out." He said it was approved Oct. 27, 1949, after Murray's letter and after Glassgold and Charles Murray called on Dunham.

Testimony March 5 also developed that Hilton W. Robertson, an RFC examiner, who recommended approval of all three loans, was a "complimentary" guest, with his wife and daughter, at the Saxony Hotel for 10 days in January and February, 1950. Dawson, the White House aide, had the same guest status three times, — in December, 1949, and March and April, 1950, with a $30-a-day accommodation for a total of about 22 days.

Hotel Often "Host"

Robertson described his "complimentary" stay at the Saxony hotel. The story of Dawson's visits was brought out in a release by the Subcommittee of transcripts of testimony taken in closed session in February. George Sax of Chicago, the hotel owner, was then a witness. He had explained to the investigating group that the hotel often gave complimentary rooms to "leading" people, including Members of Congress.

Next day, Sen. Murray defended his intercession on behalf of the RFC's Sorrento loan, and demanded a complete summary of Congressional intercession with the RFC, by letter, telephone or interview, be put on the open record.

"As regards my son's participation in this matter," the Senator continued. "I want to state unequivocally that I treated the case just as I did any other case. He is a lawyer conducting proper and ethical services for his clients; and I can see no reason why, because, he is my son, I should treat him any differently than I would any other lawyer." He said his intervention with the RFC on behalf of Sorrento concerned a good financial risk and was "the same sort of representation to the RFC that I have made in many similar cases."

The facts were similar, he contended, to the facts involved in thousands of other cases handled by Members of Congress.

At the same time, Chairman Fulbright asked the RFC to make its own investigation into a publicized report that Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.) had influenced the agency to make a $1.7 million loan to the Mobile Paper Company of Mobile, Ala., a company with which Boykin's son was affiliated. Boykin, Fulbright said, had asked the Senate group to "investigate the loan very, very thoroughly," but it was decided to let the RFC do the job.

Dunham Denies Abuses

RFC Director Dunham, who was called for testimony behind closed doors because of a heart ailment, was revealed March 7 to have sworn he did not abuse his trust by allowing others to influence him on loans. He charged, nonetheless, that others —including members of a Washing-

ton "social group" which was close to the White House — "sought to use me."

He named Dawson as a member of the group, but specifically insisted "I can recall no instance where he sought to influence my judgment on a RFC loan."

Besides Dawson, Dunham named the members of what he called the "social group" Young, James C. Windham, a former RFC employee, Rex Jacobs, Detroit industrialist and Windham's employer, and RFC Director Willett. He said also, that he had received many RFC loans applicants sent by Democratic National Committee Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., and other party officials, but he insisted he sought only to give the visitors "fair treatment." If that is "influence," he said, "then it existed."

Dunham denied that he had blocked a Lustron reorganization scheme and told the Subcommittee that as soon as he could quit the RFC without appearing to be "under fire" he would do so.

Called to testify again March 8, Dunham said that a fellow director, Rowe, had urged him to resign and "become the fall guy" for the Senate investigation. Fulbright said documents to back his story had been filed with the Subcommittee by Dunham.

In the course of the session, the Subcommittee dug into the official diary Dunham had supplied and asked him whether Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman had urged him to back a garage and bomb shelter loan to a Boston concern. The questioning was based on the diary's word that Steelman once telephoned, saying President Truman thought a proposed $12 million grant to the Motor Parkway, which wanted to put the project under Boston Common, justified RFC interest. Dunham, who questioned the loan's legality, said Steelman had not asked his support.

Central Steel Loans

The Fulbright Subcommittee hearings March 12 turned back to the $6,300,000 in loans to the Central Iron and Steel Co. of Harrisburg, Pa. The Central Steel loans had been granted, according to previous testimony, after RFC Director Willett substituted Hubert B. Steele as examiner on the loan. Other examiners had recommended against it. Steele joined the law firms of Goodwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham and Bailen and Joseph E. Casey a month after the second loan was authorized, according to his testimony, at $15,000 salary. Steele maintained he had planned to leave RFC for some time.

Joseph H. Rosenbaum, who the Subcommittee said wielded influence at RFC, detailed the sale of 2,400 tons of steel which he obtained from Central in 1950. It was sold to Atlantic Basin Iron Co. of Brooklyn, N.Y., a corporation set up by Rosenbaum and E. Merl Young. Atlantic Basin sold the steel to Chicago Iron and Steel Company, a warehouse firm, at a $75,000-$80,000 profit, he said.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said the steel went into the "black market" and that "it was simply a pay-off to somebody. Somebody got $75,000 for doing nothing," he said. Rosenbaum denied the charge.

Former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D Mass.) told the Committee March 12 that he, Rosenbaum and others, made $2,800,000 by investing $100,000 to buy up surplus government tankers. Casey said his profit amounted to $270,000 on an investment of $20,000. He had to pay only a capital gains tax on the sale, he said.

Surplus Ships

Casey said he organized the American Overseas Tanker Co. about five years earlier, putting up $20,000 capital. Rosenbaum and others raised $80,000 more. The company purchased five surplus tankers from the government, floated a $10 million loan to pay for the ships, and then signed a five-year contract to lease the ships to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on a monthly rental basis.

Casey denied that he was part of an alleged "influence ring" operating at the RFC. And he challenged "inferences" that he had anything to do with the appointment of Rowe as director of RFC and, as a result, had benefited from fees on RFC loan applications. Rowe and Casey were formerly law partners.

Casey said he ceased to practice before RFC after Rowe's appointment.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) charged on the House floor March 13 that Guy G. Gabrielson, chairman of the GOP National Committee "apparently did a little influence peddling himself" with the RFC. He said two Senators, whom he did not name, exerted pressure to get RFC loans for Carthage Hydrocol Company, Inc., New York, of which Gabrielson was president and counsel.

The company received $18,500,000 in three loans from 1946-1949, according to Hays. Gabrielson "charged his own company . . . $100,000 for his services in securing these loans for it," Hays said. The loans were all granted before Gabrielson became GOP chairman on Aug. 4, 1949.

The Fulbright Subcommittee March 13 invited Hays to name the two Senators whom he accused of "influencing" the Carthage loan, in testimony at a public hearing. Hays replied the same day: "The truth or substantial truth of what I said can be easily verified by you or by any member of your Subcommittee or your staff making an inquiry of the RFC."

March 14 Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) said Gabrielson received $136,075.43 in salary, legal fees, and expenses from Carthage since 1945. Hays said he thought Gabrielson actually received about $162,000 from the company, formed to make high-octane gasoline from natural gas.

Gabrielson denied the loan-influence charge as "an unmitigated lie."

Challenged in Senate

The loans also came in for discussion in the Senate, March 15 when Capehart and Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) accused Sen. Douglas of saying that the probe had "covered up for some Republicans". Douglas said that he had been "extremely dubious" about the loan. Fulbright said "we could have headlined the loan" but gave Capehart "a break" and let him question Gabrielson about it.

"Let's quit intimating that Republicans were shielded," Capehart declared. "Let's name them. I challenge you to name them," he said. "I demand that the Committee meet . . . and you prove it."

The Subcommittee decided March 19 to continue its probe indefinitely. Although Fulbright said he wanted to wind up the investigation as scheduled April 30, he was overruled by the other Subcommittee members.

Fulbright had previously suggested that another committee continue the investigation and broaden it to include moral standards in government generally.

The Subcommittee voted to accept an offer of $20,000 in Banking and Currency Committee funds to continue its inquiry.

Dunham and Rowe

RFC Directors Rowe and Dunham gave the Subcommittee testimony March 19 about a draft of Dunham's letter of resignation.

Dunham and his secretary, Mrs. Florence M. Smoot, told the Subcommittee that Rowe urged Dunham to resign on the ground that he had been "crucified" by Congress, because he had voted for the Lustron and Texmass loans. They said their testimony would be backed up by Mrs. Adeleen Mott, a stenographer in Dunham's office.

Mrs. Smoot said that Rowe came into her office Feb. 20 while Dunham was in Florida and suggested that she revise a letter of resignation which Dunham had written before he left. Rowe proposed that the statement be included: "I am being crucified on the Hill because I voted for the Lustron and Texmass loans," according to her testimony. She said that Rowe directed her to deliver the letter as revised, to Dawson at the White House.

She said she telephoned Dunham about Rowe's proposed revision, and Dunham angrily directed her not to "let that letter go." She quoted Dunham as telling her "there is something funny going on there."

Rowe conceded that he had drafted a possible letter for resignation for Dunham, but said he did so because he was concerned about Dunham's health. He denied that he had urged immediate delivery of the letter to Dawson. He also denied that he intended to make Dunham the "goat" or "fall guy" for the investigation, and said that Dunham had apologized to him for so testifying.

Joseph W. McIntyre, an assistant to Rowe, told the Subcommittee he did not hear Rowe urge Mrs. Smoot to deliver the letter to Dawson immediately. Mrs. Mott filed a statement with the Subcommittee that Rowe talked over the letter with Mrs. Smoot but she did not recall that Rowe asked Mrs. Smoot to deliver it to Dawson.

Truman Urged Cleanup

Rowe also testified that President Truman told him in 1950 the RFC "needed to be cleaned up" and that the President urged him to become an RFC director and "go on over there and do a job."

Rowe demanded that the Subcommittee withdraw its criticism linking him to an alleged "influence ring" with White House contacts. He said an "exhaustive investigation" would prove he had acted in a "perfectly ethical and legal manner."

He defended the RFC loan negotiated to his company, Harrington and Richardson Arms Co., Worcester, Mass., as "proper and sound." A $300,000 loan was granted to the company shortly before Rowe became a director. Fulbright said that a study of RFC practices indicated that "concessions" were made to Rowe relative to this loan.

RFC Director Cosgriff and Willard E. Unzicker, who resigned as assistant controller March 16, urged immediate reorganization of the agency to restore employee morale, when they appeared before the Subcommittee March 19.

Cosgriff, who had not been criticized by the Subcommittee, said all RFC directors should resign, because they were tainted with "guilt by association." He favored an administrator for the agency.

Unzicker urged abolition of the five-man board and immediate reorganization; because he said, the morale of RFC employees was so low they would "walk out almost in a body" if they could do so.

He said he resigned because the agency was in "an administrative mess" and because demands made on him by Donald W. Smith, deputy executive manager, were "impossible of performance." He had been with RFC since 1932, and testified his experience with the agency convinced him that it had rendered "valuable service to the country."

Casey Refusal

Former Rep. Casey appeared again March 28 but refused to tell the Subcommittee further details of a transaction in surplus government tankers.

Casey contended that the Subcommittee was not constitutionally authorized to consider the matter. (The RFC was not involved in the tanker transactions.)

Casey said he and others who participated in the transaction would willingly present details to a Congressional committee which would have proper jurisdiction over maritime matters. But, he said, to discuss the subject before the RFC Subcommittee would taint the ship deal with "the flavor" of RFC.

Casey refused to tell who his colleagues were on the ground that the Fourth Amendment guaranteed them protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

The Fulbright Subcommittee voted 5-2 April 4 to ask the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to investigate the transactions involving Casey. Capehart and Bricker voted against the move. They wanted the Commerce Committee, of which they were members, to handle the probe.

Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), chairman of the Expenditures Subcommittee on Investigations said his group would start work immediately. No public hearings were held during the session.

Truman Conversation

The RFC probers heard Sen. Tobey present new material "related to the RFC but not to a loan" at a closed hearing of the Subcommittee April 4.

Tobey made his story public April 11 when he told the Senate that he had received two telephone calls from President Truman, which he recorded, about the RFC probe. In the original conversation, Tobey related, Mr. Truman said some one was lying, and should be punished "whether it was his man or somebody else."

Then, Tobey stated, he said that he had "at least 300 letters" from Senators and Congressmen in his possession and "he also had good information that a good many of these got fees" for obtaining RFC approval of specific loans.

In the second conversation, Tobey said, the President disclaimed that he had evidence about "payoffs" to Congressmen for obtaining RFC loans.

"I confess I was amazed at the disparity between his original definite statement and his last statement to me disclaiming he did have such evidence," Tobey said. In a talk with the President at the White House later, Mr. Truman told him he had decided not to make public his information because it would "only reflect on Congress," Tobey said. The Senator said he did not think the President was attempting to "put pressure" on him.

Tobey's disclosure that he had recorded his telephone conversations with the President prompted a quick reaction from the White House. The President thought it was "outrageous," according to his press secretary, Joseph Short. "As far as the President is concerned, every word can be made public," Short said.

Tobey Denies Impropriety

Tobey denied that there was any impropriety in making the recording. He did not have a warning signal on his recorder, he said.

In an unrecorded telephone conversation between the President and Tobey April 10, Tobey said, Mr. Truman accused the New Hampshire Republican of trying to impeach him.

"Now, let me tell you this, Senator," Tobey quoted Mr. Truman as saying, "if you want to have me impeached, you just go right ahead and I'll help you." Tobey said that he intended to do "nothing of the sort" when he disclosed the conversation April 12.

Former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.), appeared before the Subcommittee April 10 to say that he talked to Tobey about Dawson. Wheeler testified that David Niles, another White House assistant, asked him to talk to Tobey because Dawson is "a good guy and a good public servant" and Niles wanted Tobey "to go easy on Dawson."

Wheeler added that "Tobey got excited about it and said, 'Oh God, this is the palace guard. I don't like this.' " Wheeler denied that he was trying to "bring any pressure" on either Tobey or the Subcommittee.

Congressmen's Letters

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 17 assigned to the RFC Subcommittee the task of determining whether Members of Congress used improper influence in writing letters to the lending agency.

Fulbright said the first step would be an examination by staff members of photostatic copies of the 800 or so letters written to the RFC by Congressmen in recent years in connection with loans.

RFC BILLS

While the Fulbright Subcommittee continued its investigation of the RFC, the full Banking and Currency Committee opened a series of hearings on bills to determine the future of the lending agency.

Before the Committee was a bill (S 1376) by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) to abolish the RFC and a bill (S 515) by Fulbright to continue the agency under a single head and to require that all loans be made "substantially" in the public interest.

Former President Herbert C. Hoover was the first witness when these hearings opened April 30. He said the RFC should be liquidated because it had been making "risky" loans and because "favoritism and corruption" had cropped up in its loan operations.

Requirements Relaxed

Hoover said that the RFC was created by Congress Jan. 22, 1932, during his administration, to provide emergency loans for financial institutions. Requirements had since been relaxed, he said, so that the RFC undertook to finance "almost anything . . . on most any terms it pleases."

Byrd and Fulbright testified in support of their bills. Fulbright said April 27 that credit facilities simply were not available to small businesses, particularly in the South. Byrd said May 1 that RFC's lending operations were a "fountainhead of inflation." RFC offered "too great a temptation to political camp followers," he said.

Byrd read into the record letters from Jesse Jones, former RFC chairman, and from Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina favoring the abolition of the agency.

Marriner S. Eccles, then Federal Reserve Board Governor, who testified in favor of the Byrd bill April 27, called RFC a "socialistic" operation which fed inflation.

Threat To Free Enterprise

"Government participation" in direct lending to the private economy or in direct ownership "is socialistic in nature . . . If continued and expanded, it will weaken and ultimately destroy the private free enterprise system," he said.

James L. Fly, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, asked the Committee to investigate loans made to Henry J. Kaiser enterprises on the grounds that Kaiser's firms had received preferential treatment.

William R. Chase and J. S. Ervin of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and Justin Potter of the South Eastern Industrial Council, all opposed continuing RFC.

Horace V. Avery, Jacksonville, Fla., businessman who was a member of the RFC Florida advisory committee, said the Washington RFC office frequently approved loan applications which the Florida office had refused to recommend.

Small Business View

Wendell Berge, chairman of the Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee, told the Subcommittee May 22 that "big business and banking interests" wanted to abolish the RFC. If legislation were to end RFC lending functions, it would "be catastrophic" to small business, he said.

Ed Stevens, a Dawson, Ga., peanut butter manufacturer, testified that a $65,000 loan from RFC to his concern in 1933 had been the economic salvation of the community. With RFC's help "we're beginning to get us some shoes" in southern Georgia, he said.

Testimony in support of the agency also came from the Farmers Union, bankers from Lansing, Mich., and Waycross, Ga., the Mortgage Finance Committee of the National Association of Home Builders, and several businessmen whose companies benefited from RFC loans.

Reports Both Bills

The Banking Committee June 22 decided to give the Senate its choice between the two RFC bills. The Committee voted to send both measures to the floor without recommendation. S 515 was formally reported Aug. 20 and S 1376 was reported July 13. Neither saw action on the Senate floor; although a presidential RFC reorganization plan did become effective. (see Page 339.)

Dawson Testifies

Donald S. Dawson, Presidential assistant, agreed May 1 to testify before the Fulbright Subcommittee. He appeared May 10 and denied that he had ever tried to "dominate" the RFC.

"To the best of my knowledge, I have done nothing in connection with the RFC that is improper in any way," Dawson said. "I have at no time attempted to dominate or influence" any of the RFC directors.

Dawson, the President's adviser on patronage, said that all RFC appointments were first cleared with the Democratic National Committee. Asked if any positions were filled by persons named by the Committee, Dawson replied, "Well, we didn't hold it against them."

Dawson denied that he had ever used his White House connection to influence the awarding of RFC loans, including the $1,500,000 loan to the Saxony Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla. He said he had "nothing whatever to do" with the Saxony loan.

As to his free stays at the hotel, Dawson said that the hotel extended

"such courtesies to many people . . . including Members of the Senate." But he said he would not accept free lodging in the future.

He denied that he had participated in a conference at which plans were discussed to transfer control of the Lustron Corp. from Carl G. Strandlund to Rex Jacobs.

He said that he did not meet Jacobs until two years after Jacobs received his RFC loan, and that he only saw Jacobs "socially from time to time."

Didn't Help Young

He said that he had known E. Merl Young, Jacobs' Washington contract man with the RFC, since 1946, but that he had "never interceded with the RFC on behalf of Mr. Young. I have never supported any candidate for any RFC post at the suggestion or instance of Mr. Young," he said.

As for Joseph H. Rosenbaum, Dawson said he did not know him. Dawson said the Subcommittee had used "misleading language" in its report in naming Jacobs, Young, and Rosenbaum as members of an RFC influence ring with White House connections in Dawson.

Disclaiming influence, Dawson told the Subcommittee that President Truman had ignored his recommendation that Hise and Gunderson be reappointed RFC directors. Sometimes the President accepted his recommendations and sometimes he did not, Dawson said.

"No Impropriety . . ."

Dawson said "there were no indications there was a counterattack" to the RFC Senate probe when the White House ordered an investigation into Congressional correspondence with the RFC.

The President merely wanted to see what the correspondence looked like, Dawson said. Although there were strong letters in the files, Dawson said he had seen "nothing concerning a fee" or threats or promises in the Congressional files at RFC.

Dawson wound up his testimony May 13. He told the group:

"The proceedings should be full justification of every action I have taken. I think (they) clearly demonstrate that there has been no impropriety on my part."

"Strains Credulity"

Chairman Fulbright saw Dawson's testimony in a different light. "There's quite a difference of views on what is proper and improper," he said. "The Subcommittee has a set of standards different from those you employ."

Fulbright said that "it strains my credulity" to believe that Dawson did not have a "power of veto" over some RFC directors. And he added that Dawson did not deny "very close associations" with those who formed "a web of influence" over the RFC.

Fulbright said that although Dawson might not have been conscious of having any influence over RFC Directors Dunham and Willet, "my impression is that you had power of life and death over them in an economic sense."

Dawson told the Senator "you overestimate the importance of my position."

Congressional Letters

The Subcommittee decided May 28 not to make public several hundred letters which Members of Congress had written the RFC. The decision was unanimous.

Although some Members of Congress "undoubtedly" exercised pressure on the RFC, the Subcommittee reported, their "improprieties, if any" were not disclosed in their correspondence with the government lending agency.

Theodore Herz, Subcommittee staff member, said that 136 letters and telegrams were written to the RFC by Congressmen relative to a $72 million loan to the Lone Star Steel Co., of Daingerfield, Tex.

B & O Probe

Sen. Tobey May 31 called upon the Subcommittee to make a new study of an $80 million loan to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Tobey was not then a member of the Subcommittee, although he had served on it earlier.

An investigation of the loan was made in 1947 while Tobey was chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, but a report on the probe was not released at the time.

The B & O loan was under investigation by the new RFC Administrator, W. Stuart Symington, who was following up a preliminary study done earlier by the RFC Board of Directors. Symington had asked the B & O to speed up payments on the loan, it was announced May 28.

On May 31 Fulbright rejected a suggestion by Tobey that the Subcommittee make a new study of the B & O loan. Fulbright said, "Nothing could be gained through a Congressional investigation," and recommended a Justice Department probe.

The Banking and Currency Committee released June 1 the long unpublished report accusing the RFC and the B & O of "collusive and irregular dealings" in connection with an $80 million RFC loan to the railroad.

The report was signed by Tobey, who recommended that the Justice Department investigate the loan. The report never was adopted by the full Committee.

Tobey had made the following conclusions in the report:

The RFC took greater risks than was necessary in its loan arrangements with the B & O.

The RFC was a party to collusive and irregular proceedings when the B & O filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1945. At the time the B & O could have reduced its loan by $40 million to $60 million, but diverted its funds to other uses, and the RFC was "fully aware" of the diversion.

Principals in the RFC-B & O negotiations included former RFC officials who took top posts with the B & O: Cassius M. Clay, Russell L. Snodgrass, Frederick E. Baukhages, and Stewart McDonald.

Banking Committee Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) turned the report over to the Justice Department June 2.

Central Iron

The RFC Subcommittee announced June 23 that it had written a history of RFC loans to Central Iron and Steel Co. of Harrisburg, Pa., and had turned it over to the Justice Department for study.

Kaiser-Frazer

The Subcommittee voted 4-1 July 12 to refer a report on the RFC loans to Kaiser-Frazer Corp. to the full Banking Committee for further consideration.

Chairman Fulbright and Sens. Douglas, Frear and Bricker voted in favor of referral; Capehart voted against it because, he said, "I do not believe we should single out one RFC borrower for a special report and let all others go scot free."

The report was sent to the full Committee July 19 and made public at the same time. It said the initial RFC loan of $34,400,000 made to K-F

in 1949 was not in the public interest and should not have been made.

Although it recognized that denial of the loan would have resulted in liquidation of the new automobile enterprise, the report said; "the Subcommittee believes that the RFC should not have made the original loan. It does not believe that the interest of the general public was such as to justify the use of public funds to continue operations of Kaiser-Frazer as an automobile company."

Later two other RFC loans were made to K-F, $10 million in 1949 and $25 million in 1950.

The report said that no evidence was found that K-F employed "influence peddlers" to win loan approval, and the Subcommittee expressed confidence that the loans would be repaid.

Edgar F. Kaiser, president of the corporation, issued a statement July 19 that it was "gratifying" the Subcommittee "was cognizant of the complete integrity" of K-F, and added that under terms of the RFC act "the loan was in the public interest."

Approves Report

The Subcommittee also approved July 19 by a 3-2 vote a final report on its investigation into influence and favoritism in the RFC. The report was submitted to the parent Banking and Currency Committee July 30.

Fulbright, Douglas and Maybank signed the final report. The two GOP Subcommittee members, Capehart and Bricker, started work on a minority report on the Subcommittee's investigation.

Neither report was made public for several weeks.

In the meantime, on Aug. 1, Fulbright recommended that the Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Expenditures Committee conduct an investigation into reports that Democratic National Committee Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., had influenced an RFC loan to the American Lithofold Corp. of St. Louis.

According to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the company had received the loan in 1949 only after political pressure was applied.

The Investigations Subcommittee ordered the investigation started Aug. 7. (See Page 508.)

FINAL REPORT

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee investigation of the RFC came to a formal end Aug. 20 when the majority report was approved by the full Committee, on party lines.

The minority report, signed by Capehart and Bricker, was released at the same time. Separate "individual views" by Fulbright and William Benton (D Conn.), both criticizing the minority report, also were filed.

In its report, the Democratic majority of the Committee concluded that the lending agency needed reorganization.

The minority concluded the agency should be abolished, and accused President Truman and Boyle of having "transferred Pendergast politics to the national level." They also declared that "morality in Government has declined to the lowest ebb in the nation's history."

Fulbright, in his "individual views", described the Republican report as "scurrilous" and "a political diatribe." He said it had no relevancy to the majority report approved by the Banking and Currency Committee or "to anything other than the next Presidential election."

The Republican report blamed President Truman and Boyle primarily for the evil which the Fulbright Subcommittee had disclosed in connection with RFC loans and suggested that the Democratic national chairman perhaps headed a vast "influence racket."

But the minority statement said the investigation had "failed to substantiate the charge" that Guy G. Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had influenced an $18 million RFC loan to the Carthage Hydrocol Company.

The two Republicans also lashed out at Donald S. Dawson, and said flatly that they did not accept his "protestations of innocence" that he never sought to influence the RFC in making loans.

"Even if we accepted Donald Dawson's explanations, we believe his ethical standards are indefensible. If he is sincere in the beliefs of right and wrong expressed before us, then he is incapable of honest duty as a public servant and should be summarily dismissed," they added.

Through some 35,000 words the minority report reviewed in detail the investigation and the findings of the Subcommittee as stated in four interim reports. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 646.)

Majority Conclusions

The majority statement did not discuss in detail the Subcommittee's charges of irregularities and influence peddling in the RFC. It did say, however, that its hearings "fully substantiated" the accusations and findings and that the RFC's former Board of Directors, superseded by the appointment of a single Administrator, "tacitly acknowledged" its responsiveness to outside, political pressure.

Repeatedly pointing out that the Subcommittee's study was directed at the operations of the RFC, not at whether the agency should be continued, the majority report made these specific recommendations:

As a condition precedent to the making of loans, the RFC should find that "a substantial public interest would be served."

RFC should determine that "financial assistance is not otherwise available on reasonable terms" before granting a loan.

No loans should be granted except on the reasonable expectation that they could be paid off with interest in 10 years, from earnings or other means, but not from liquidation of the borrower's business.

The Administrator should be required to pass on the reasonableness of all fees paid by the borrower, and to satisfy himself about "the propriety of all arrangements involving intermediaries."

RFC employees should be forbidden to accept jobs with borrowers from the RFC within two years after the borrower received an RFC loan.

Four Indicted

On Dec. 19 a federal Grand Jury indicted four persons figuring in the RFC probe. Charged with testifying falsely to the Senate Subcommittee which investigated RFC lending, they were:

E. Merl Young, former RFC examiner, Joseph H. Rosenbaum, a Washington lawyer interested in RFC lending who helped Young's wife get a mink coat; Young's brother, Herschel; and Robert W. Dudley, another Washington lawyer seeking an RFC loan. Dudley was brother-in-law of former Rep. Joseph Casey (D Mass.).

Boyle, Gabrielson And RFC

Summary — The Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department in 1951 conducted an investigation into reports that the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees used political pressure to influence Reconstruction Finance Corporation decisions on loans.

The charges first came up during the Fulbright Subcommittee investigation of influence in RFC loans. Sen. J. William Fulbright's (D Ark.) group turned the inquiry over to the Investigations Subcommittee, a group authorized to investigate any activity of the Executive Branch. (see page 507.)

Members of the Investigations Subcommittee were Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) Chairman; and John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), members.

They opened hearings on the RFC cases Sept. 13 and closed the investigation Oct. 5. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, William M. Boyle, Jr., and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Guy G. Gabrielson, both denied that there had been anything improper in their relations with the RFC.

Officials and employees of the American Lithofold Corp., St. Louis printing firm which had hired Boyle and which had obtained RFC loans, testified, as did RFC officials.

Boyle resigned giving ill health as the reason shortly after the hearings closed. Gabrielson was asked to resign by several GOP Congressmen, but he said there was no reason for him to do so.

The Subcommittee worked on a final report for possible release at the end of 1951.

Hearings Begin

Hearings before the Subcommittee started Sept. 13. First witness was J. E. Toole, former treasurer of American Lithofold. Toole read from a diary that "RJB", whom he identified as R. J. Blauner, former president of the corporation, insisted Feb. 3, 1949, that Toole seek "high influence" at the White House to accelerate an RFC loan. Toole testified that he protested it would be "a mistake to try political pressure at this time."

Toole told the Subcommittee that he had been offered a position with Lithofold in 1944 which he took "almost immediately" after he had helped approve a $1,671,000 loan to Lithofold while he was chief loan analyst for the Small War Plants Corporation.

J. Frank Williams, the RFC examiner who approved $645,000 in RFC loans to the St. Louis firm in 1949, testified that he had not been pressured by Boyle to approve Lithofold's loan application. He said that Boyle, Max Siskind, Boyle's former law partner, and E. Merl Young, then an RFC loan expediter, never had talked to him about the loan. In fact, he said, he had never met Boyle.

Sen. McCarthy asked Williams why Lithofold's business with the government increased "by leaps and bounds" after it hired Boyle. Williams said that the RFC records showed "no fees paid" to anyone in connection with the loan. He testified that the company's loan applications had to be scrutinized carefully because expenses in salaries and commissions on sales for the Blauner family were "out of line," and because it sometimes had to defer payment to avert delinquency.

Toole testified Sept. 14 that Boyle made an appointment for three company officials to see Harley Hise, then chairman of the RFC, on Feb. 28, 1949, after Lithofold's third loan application had been turned down, and that a loan for $80,000 was approved by RFC three days later. Before the year ended, Lithofold had received a total of $565,000 in loans, he said. Toole said he did not know that Boyle was on the company's payroll at the time.

Remembers Calls

Hise testified Sept. 14 that Boyle called him from time to time to ask him to "meet with someone he would send over" but he could not recall that Boyle had ever interceded with him on behalf of Lithofold.

George B. Luce, chairman of the RFC review committee, told the Senate group Sept. 17 that the first loan to Lithofold was approved by RFC officials after the review committee recommended against loaning to the St. Louis printing firm. Although Luce said the procedure was unusual in the Lithofold case, several RFC officials who handled the case said that no pressure was put on them by Boyle to act favorably.

Frank Prince, a former RFC official and nephew of Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.), told the Subcommittee Sept. 17 that he had been fired by the RFC, and that he had accepted gifts in 1949 and 1950 from Blauner, including a ham, turkey, boxes of fruit, and a camera. He stated, however, that he had not been ousted because of accepting these gifts, but because of "false charges" made against him by Reuben Hartman, former head of the Mobile, Ala., Paper Mill Co.

William E. Willett, former RFC director, said Boyle called him three times after Boyle became a paid official of the Democratic National Committee, but that he never called on the Lithofold case. Although he was contacted more than a hundred times by the Committee, Willett testified Sept. 19, no pressure was ever put on him relative to any loan.

He said Boyle called Jan. 6, 1949, before he became a salaried official of the National Committee, to ask him to see officials of the Swift Engineering Co. They were brought to the office by Siskind, Willett said.

White House Queries

Willett also testified that he had received two calls from Matthew Connelly, Presidential secretary, about "a loan somewhere down south" and about a Key West, Fla., man who wanted a loan to buy a hotel. And he said he received a call from John R. Steelman, Presidential assistant, about a proposed Boston garage loan. He said he regarded the calls as in the nature of queries. The White House also inquired about any possible connection that Donald S. Dawson, Presidential assistant, or Boyle had had with the Lithofold case, he said.

Harvey J. Gunderson, former RFC director, testified Sept. 19 that he had never been contacted by the Democratic National Committee, but that Guy G. Gabrielson, Republican National Committee Chairman, had called him concerning a loan to Carthage Hydrocol Inc., of which Gabrielson was president and counsel. Gunderson said he had received the call from Gabrielson after the latter had taken over as Chairman, but he could not recall that they talked about anything but construction details.

Francis D. Flanagan, Subcommittee counsel, then said he had talked

with RFC examiner James O. Hoover, who said Gabrielson called him in April or May, 1950, to ask for a modification of terms for a third Carthage Hydrocol loan, and that the changes were made along the line requested by Gabrielson.

Willett and Gunderson said they received more calls relative to RFC loans from Congress than from any other source.

E. Merl Young, who figured prominently in the Fulbright Subcommittee RFC investigation, testified Sept. 19. (see page 498.) He said Shirley Green, daughter of Cecil A. Green, Washington representative for Lithofold, had been a White House stenographer during the time that Lithofold received $565,000 in loans from RFC. Miss Green confirmed Young's statement, but denied that she had any connection with the loans.

Homer W. Stanhope, comptroller and assistant secretary of American Lithofold, told the Subcommittee Sept. 20 that Boyle received six checks for $250 each from Lithofold over a two-month period in 1949. He cashed five of the checks and endorsed a sixth, dated April 30, 1949, for deposit to the account of Siskind, his former law partner, according to Stanhope.

Siskind was still on the payroll of Lithofold, Stanhope said. He said Boyle and Siskind were listed by the company as salesmen, but the RFC in St. Louis "knew what Boyle and Siskind were actually getting paid for."

Boyle, who served as unpaid vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee from Feb. 8, 1949, until April 20, 1949, did not receive a check from Lithofold after April 30, 1949, to his knowledge, Stanhope stated. Boyle became a salaried vice chairman of the committee April 20, 1949, and became chairman in August, 1949.

Federal Employees

Stanhope and Carmine S. Bellino, a Subcommittee investigator, testified Sept. 20 that James P. Finnegan, former Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, was paid $45,085 in salary and expenses by Lithofold while he was in his government post. Finnegan resigned as Collector April 4, 1951, and his activities were investigated by a St. Louis grand jury.

Bellino testified that three other government officials received pay from Lithofold while holding government posts. He said they were James B. E. Olson, who received $5,851 in 1949 - 50 while district head of the New York alcohol tax unit of Internal Revenue, a job he resigned Aug. 24; John L. Kelly, former chief of the New York-New Jersey wage and hour investigating unit of the Department of Labor, who received $13,942 in 1949-51; and Walter Doxon, an internal revenue agent at Newark, who got $1,000.

Lithofold also paid for airplane tickets to Florida for Elmer Brown, supervising agent of the Internal Revenue Office in Chicago, and Nagel Campbell, former collector in the same office, and their wives, Stanhope said. Marion O'Connor, an auditor in the Newark Internal Revenue office, for two weeks was a guest in Florida of Lithofold officials, he said.

R. J. Blauner, president of Lithofold, told the Subcommittee Sept. 21 that he hired Boyle as Lithofold's Washington attorney in 1949 because he expected "some things might develop." However, "nothing of any great moment" developed, he said.

He testified that Boyle was introduced to him by Green, his Washington representative, and that he hired Boyle to supplement Green's Washington work "on the legal side."

"Mr. Boyle", Blauner declared, "was never hired as a salesman for our company. Period."

Seldom Discussed RFC

Blauner said that the only conversation he had with Boyle regarding the RFC was when he, Green, and J. E. Toole went to Boyle's office Feb. 29, 1949, to ask him to arrange an appointment with Hise. Green proposed the meeting, he said.

Asked if he or Lithofold ever employed anyone for influence purposes, Blauner said, "We haven't done it. Some people may do it. But we haven't."

Sen. McCarthy asked Blauner how many men were put on the Lithofold payroll while connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau. Blauner named James B. E. Olson and James P. Finnegan. He said he hired them because "I thought they are good salesmen. That's the absolute truth."

He also was asked to whom his company gave cameras as "good will gestures." He recalled that Matthew J. Connelly, Presidential secretary, Boyle, Turney Gratz, former assistant to Boyle and Frank Prince, former RFC official, were among those who received such gifts. His company also gave perfume and hams as presents, he stated.

Green was a witness Sept. 21. Soon after he began his testimony several Senators agreed that Green was "in no condition to testify." In answer to a question by McCarthy about drinking, Green said that he had had one cocktail for lunch. The hearing was recessed and later his attorney said he was suffering from "a nerve condition."

Finnegan told the Subcommittee Sept. 21 that he had recommended Green for the job as Washington representative for Lithofold because "I thought he knew folks." Finnegan said he received $44,000 from Lithofold for "commercial" duties, and that he had nothing to do with the RFC loan or tax matters.

Gabrielson And RFC

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said in a Senate speech Sept. 21 that Republican National Chairman Gabrielson was counsel for his (Gabrielson's) company before the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He said Gabrielson was drawing a salary of $15,000 a year to represent the Carthage Hydrocol Company, and had at the same time talked with RFC Chairman W. Stuart Symington about getting more lenient terms on the $18,500,000 loans which Carthage had with the agency.

"He has been representing this company as counsel interceding in their behalf while at the same time holding the position of Chairman of the Republican National Committee," Williams said. "I do not think anyone who holds an official position in either major political party, whether as chairman or executive vice chairman, has any right to represent any firm or individual for a fee before a government agency."

Williams' speech was endorsed by Republican Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Harry P. Cain (Wash.), Francis Case (S.D.) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.).

"I do not know what the facts in the case may be, but I do know that we cannot point a finger of scorn and accusation at someone else without at the same time recognizing our own responsibility in that field," said Dirksen, Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee.

Gabrielson's Denial

In a letter to Chairman Hoey, Gabrielson Sept. 22 denied that any dealings he had with RFC were improper.

He asked the Subcommittee to hear him as soon as possible to clear up "rumors and innuendo." He said he sent a six-page letter to Republican leaders last March 27 detailing the facts about the loan to Carthage Hydrocol. He said all loans that the company had received were granted before he became National Chairman. "Neither influence nor pressure were used in obtaining the loans," he said and no influence was being used with the RFC in his negotiations with the agency to postpone repayments for one year.

"How absurd can blackguarding get?" he asked. "As the Chairman of a party out of power since 1933, I certainly had no voice in naming the RFC board or its present Administrator . . ."

Sen. Ferguson and Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and John P. Saylor (R Pa.) called for his resignation however, on the ground that the GOP Chairman should not be vulnerable to the charge of "influence".

Olson Testifies

James B. E. Olson told the Subcommittee Sept. 24 that he went on Lithofold's payroll at $750 a month in February, 1949, and continued in their employ until June, 1951, as vice president of the firm. He said that he solicited printing orders for Lithofold by phone from two liquor dealers, and Lithofold got business from both. At the time he was district supervisor of the New York Alcohol tax unit.

He testified he split commissions on the sale of printing business with Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., former internal revenue commissioner who went on Lithofold's payroll after he resigned from the government in 1947.

Charles B. Moling, who was hired by Lithofold in March, 1951, as a $25,000 official in charge of sales in the East, testified Sept. 24. He said he received $6,100 in personal loans from Lithofold and $6,000 from Laurel Printing Company of New York while he was a $6,200 - a - year civilian employee of the Air Force. The loans were made in 1949 and 1950, he said.

He testified that he had been asked by Lithofold for aid in obtaining paper, but had never been asked to change specifications for the company. He went to work for Lithofold after leaving federal employment, and said he received numerous gifts from R. A. Blauner, former vice president of Lithofold, whom he characterized as probably his best friend.

Walter Doxon, Internal Revenue agent, and John L. Kelly, former regional director of a wages and hours investigating unit of the Labor Department, testified Sept. 25 that they split $7,000 in commissions from Lithofold while on the federal payroll.

Siskind Testifies

Max Siskind outlined to the Subcommittee Sept. 26 how he bought Boyle's law practice for $150,000. It was customary for the two to do business "without so much as a scrap of paper between us," he testified, and therefore not unusual that they should have handled the sale of Boyle's law practice the same way.

Siskind protested but finally agreed to submit to the Subcommitee a list of the 23 cases which he had bought from Boyle. He said the listing would ruin his law practice and subject his clients "to being hounded."

The list did not include Lithofold. Siskind said that he did not know that Boyle represented Lithofold until Green called him in May, 1949, to ask him to succeed Boyle as the company's Washington attorney. He called Lithofold "a big - money-for-nothing" client, and said that he had only handled two minor matters for the company. He, like Boyle, testified that he had never had any part to play in RFC loan negotiations for the company, and he had never solicited government contracts for the printing firm.

Both Boyle and Siskind agreed to submit their income tax figures for the previous two years.

BOYLE'S TESTIMONY

Boyle testified Sept. 27. He said he did not exert influence on the RFC for a loan to American Lithofold.

Boyle told the Subcommittee that he made an appointment for three Lithofold officials to talk to Harley Hise, then chairman of the RFC, on Feb. 28, 1949. Boyle insisted that he did not know Lithofold was seeking an RFC loan, but "probably assumed" such negotiations were involved. At the time he was receiving a monthly retainer of $500 from Lithofold "for general legal services," he said.

"I had nothing to do with the application. I had nothing to do with the presentation of the case. I never discussed the loan with anyone in the RFC," he declared.

He was serving as non-salaried Democratic vice chairman and acting chairman during the time he accepted Lithofold as a client, Boyle said. He told the Subcommittee that he accepted eight law cases — not including Lithofold — involving government agencies, while serving in this capacity. However, he discontinued his law practice when he became the salaried executive vice chairman of the Committee April 20, 1949, he said. Then he sold his law practice to Siskind for $150,000, he added.

Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) said seven of the eight cases accepted by Boyle during this period were handled "successfully from the standpoint of the client. Including Lithofold this makes eight out of nine handled successfully," Nixon commented. Two cases besides Lithofold involved RFC loans.

Boyle said that his action was "perfectly proper. I never asked a favor from a government agency in my life." He said he never used his political power for personal gain.

Under questioning by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Boyle testified that he had not recommended to Lithofold that it retain Siskind as its counsel. He said that Cecil A. Green had suggested Siskind become the firm's Washington attorney.

Probe Sale of Practice

Boyle was questioned about the sale of his law practice to Siskind. McClellan told Boyle the arrangement "gives rise" to the belief in the minds of some that it was an arrangement for "Siskind to do the work and Boyle as the National Chairman to get $150,000."

Boyle answered that the $100,000 which he had received from Siskind was for installment payments as part of the sales agreement, not legal fees. "I never sent clients" to Siskind, after going on the Party's payroll, Boyle said, and he and Siskind did not split fees after that time.

Theodore Link, reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, told the Subcommittee Sept 28 that two "very reliable" sources, whom he declined to name, told him that Boyle received $8,000 from Lithofold while he was an official of the National Committee. Boyle testified that he received only $1,250 from Lithofold, and had so informed Link. Link testified that Boyle "was vague" and "told me he didn't remember what he got."

In a development related to earlier testimony in the investigation, 12 GOP House members Oct. 3 demanded that Gabrielson resign. Signing the statement were: John J. Allen, Jr.

(Calif.), William H. Ayres (Ohio), John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), Glenn R. Davis (Wis.), Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (Mich.), Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.), Donald L. Jackson (Calif.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Thurston Ballard Morton (Ky.), Walter Norblad (Ore.), and Charles E. Potter (Mich.).

Hired RFC Man

Boyle had Turney Gratz "on his payroll" in 1949 while Gratz was a $10,330 - a - year employee of the RFC, Nixon told the Subcommittee Oct. 3.

Gratz immediately asked the Subcommittee for an opportunity to explain his work for Boyle. He told the press that Boyle paid him for "personal accounting service" which he handled in his spare time and "had nothing to do with the RFC or Bill Boyle's political affairs." He said that he kept track of Boyle's investments for him from 1946 until 1950.

Janet Boone, former stenographer for Lithofold, testified Oct. 3 that her immediate superiors ordered her to keep the statements made out for Boyle face down on her desk so that they could not be seen by others. "They told me Mr. Boyle was the Democratic chairman," she testified. "I asked if he was a salesman. They gave me no answer."

She said she thought that she was mistaken in telling Link, the St. Louis Post - Dispatch reporter, that Boyle and Siskind were paid in a joint account. Carmine S. Bellino of the Subcommittee staff testified that the firm's bookkeeping methods indicated that Lithofold believed "it was one and the same account." Miss Boone was with Lithofold until July 1, 1950, and she said that she was never advised that Boyle was "off the payroll."

GABRIELSON TESTIFIES

Chairman Gabrielson of the GOP National Committee testified before the Subcommittee Oct. 4 that he tried to get Harvey J. Gunderson, former Reconstruction Finance Corporation Director, appointed president of the New York Stock Exchange in 1950.

Gabrielson identified a memorandum from Allen K. Brehm, treasurer of Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., dated Oct. 11, 1950, proposing Gunderson as successor to Emil Schram as Exchange president.

At that time Gunderson, a Republican, knew that he would not be reappointed as an RFC director, Gabrielson said. Gabrielson told the Senate Investigating Subcommittee that he was "glad to help" Gunderson, but that he was "unable to do very much." Gunderson did not get the job.

Sen. Nixon told Gabrielson that his recommendation of Gunderson "certainly creates a bad impression" and implied "an act of impropriety."

Under questioning, Gabrielson testified that he had contacted Gunderson about 15 times concerning loans after becoming GOP National Chairman, and that he had talked once with Hise, former RFC chairman, and several other RFC officials. The loans all were granted before Gabrielson became National Chairman. Most of the conversations dealt with "working capital," he said. He said that he had talked with Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman about his company's operations.

Turney Gratz testified before the Investigating Subcommittee Oct. 5 that he received $11,000.95 from Boyle for keeping Boyle's personal books and records and keeping track of his investments.

Hearings before the Subcommittee closed and staff members started work on a final report.

Boyle Resigns

Boyle announced Oct. 13 that he had resigned as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Next day he entered Georgetown University Hospital for a checkup.

In his letter of resignation to the President, Boyle said: "This Committee has now made a thorough inquiry, including a most thorough examination of all my books and records, which I was glad to make available to it. A Republican member of the Committee stated yesterday that the records contain 'no evidence of illegality or moral turpitude' on my part. I should add to that that I have at all times conducted myself with honor and propriety."

Boyle said poor health forced him to give up the national chairmanship before the heavy work of the 1952 campaign began.

Gabrielson, Republican Chairman, said in Denver Oct. 13 that he felt fine and had no intention of resigning.

Capitol Pressure?

While work on the final report continued, the Subcommittee started a "preliminary" inquiry into reports that two Capitol employees had pressured the RFC in connection with loans.

The Hoey probers studied reports that Mrs. Flo Bratten, secretary to Vice President Barkley for 25 years, and Charles E. Shaver, counsel for the Senate Small Business Committee, asked the RFC in 1950 to approve a $1.1 million loan to finance construction of a proposed Chalfonte Hotel at Miami Beach, Fla., and a $325,000 loan to the Mercury Record Company of Chicago.

The investigation came about as Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) made public a telegram to Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) demanding suspension of Shaver from the Senate Small Business Committee staff. Sparkman asked Hoey to investigate, and said he was "deeply shocked" about the reports.

Shaver said Oct. 22 that he and Mrs. Bratten urged the RFC to grant the two loans. Both were approved, but the hotel loan was never made because its backers rejected the terms as being too stiff.

He had "no apologies to make" for his actions, Shaver said. He sought the hotel loan approval at the request of "an old friend," Sam Fleisher, president of the Fleisher Engineering and Construction Company of Minneapolis. Vice President Barkley and Mrs. Bratten also said they were "old friends" of Fleisher.

Meanwhile, Barkley said Oct. 22 if his secretary interceded in behalf of a government loan applicant she acted contrary to his "specific instructions." He later queried Mrs. Bratten, then announced he would withhold judgment pending outcome of the investigation.

Speaking to newsmen Oct. 23, Mrs. Bratten said she had talked to RFC officials "hundreds of times" but never tried to influence the hotel loan. She merely inquired about its status, she said. She declared she never had accepted fees and to her knowledge had done nothing "wrong."

Shaver Oct. 24 submitted his resignation because criticism of his conduct "has impaired my usefulness to the Committee."

Sen. Hoey said Nov. 28 the preliminary study had been finished and that in January, 1952, he would ask the Subcommittee to decide whether to hold public hearings.

Probe of Tax Collection Scandals

Summary — A long investigation into reported irregularities in collection of taxes and in prosecution of tax fraud cases uncovered highly publicized scandals and led to the resignation or ouster of scores of federal employees.

The hearings were scheduled to continue into 1952.

The Subcommittee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws of the House Committee on Ways and Means conducted the investigation. On the Subcommittee were Cecil R. King (D Calif.), chairman, Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.), J. M. Combs (D Tex.), Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) and John W. Byrnes (R Wis.).

Spade work for the probe was started after the House approved the study Feb. 2, 1951. The hearings started March 19 and continued at frequent intervals into December.

The Subcommittee questioned officials from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Department of Justice and many persons who had been in tax difficulties.

During the investigation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue retired, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of tax fraud prosecution resigned by request; the chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau resigned with a sharp criticism of the Subcommittee, and several Collectors resigned or were fired.

Highlight of the hearings came when a Chicago lawyer testified that two men had tried to shake him down for $500,000 on the threat that they could have him jailed for his tax debt. The two men, he said, claimed to be associated with several high government officials. The two men, and the officials named, called the story a lie.

Background — When investigating an error in his own tax return in 1947, Sen. John Williams (R Del.) found that a cashier in the Collector's office had been tampering with the accounts. Williams told the Senate the Internal Revenue Bureau did not seem sufficiently alert, and he started a long personal investigation into the operation of the Bureau, punctuated by frequent Senate speeches on the subject.

In 1950 the Senate Crime Investigating Committee heard testimony in California charging Internal Revenue officials there with many irregularities. Also in 1950 the St. Louis, Mo., Collector was publicly criticized and finally indicted for accepting bribes. (For Crime Committee investigation in 1950, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 437.)

These and other reports convinced the tax - writing House Ways and Means Committee that a general investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau was needed. (The study was later expanded to include the Justice Department.)

Ways and Means Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) introduced a resolution (H Res 78) Jan. 19, 1951, calling for the investigation. The House approved the resolution on voice vote Feb. 2. Chairman King of the Internal Revenue Subcommittee introduced a resolution (H Res 153) March 6 to allot $50,000 for the probe. The House approved this bill on voice vote March 14.

HEARINGS

BIR Men Quizzed

The King Subcommittee started hearings March 19. For the first few months, all sessions were closed to the public.

First witness was George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Subcommittee asked him what the Bureau had done to collect taxes from 126 "allegedly prominent underworld figures," named by the Subcommittee. The list was made public.

Schoeneman defended the Bureau's tax enforcement policies, contending that for the previous four years tax fraud investigations of gamblers, racketeers and other criminals amounted to over 10 per cent of all the Bureau's tax fraud investigations. Given more tax collectors, Schoeneman contended, the Bureau could bring in from $1 billion to $1.5 billion in additional taxes each year. And, he remarked, "I think that's conservative."

The Subcommittee began June 28 to study the suspension of Denis W. Delaney as collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts.

Chairman King said that "initial information presented to the Subcommittee suggests that the Boston investigation involves not only Collector Delaney but also persons outside the government who have had dealings with Mr. Delaney on tax cases."

President Truman suspended Delaney June 27 "pending the investigation of certain charges concerning the manner in which Mr. Delaney has conducted the business of his office."

Meanwhile, Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue since 1947, offered his resignation to the President June 27, to become effective July 31. Schoeneman, 62, gave ill health as his reason.

American Lithofold

King said Aug. 28 his group was "looking closely" into the possible connection between a resigned Alcohol Tax Unit supervisor in New York and the American Lithofold Corporation of St. Louis.

He refused to name any of the persons interviewed by the Subcommittee during closed hearings, but identified the Alcohol Tax Unit supervisor as James B. E. Olson. "The Committee has learned that Mr. Olson was an officer of, and received fees from, this company (American Lithofold) during his tenure in office as alcohol tax supervisor," King declared. (For other investigations involving American Lithofold, see page 508.)

The Subcommittee heard testimony Aug. 30 from Maurice Smith, New York City accountant. After his statement, Smith was arrested by federal agents and charged with filing a false affidavit with the Internal Revenue Bureau. Chairman King said Smith had been an accountant for a group that was alleged to have tried to skip payment of $25,000 in taxes.

In New York, James B. E. Olson, former district head of the New York Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, testified before the Subcommittee Sept. 11 that he had received a salary of $5,900 as a vice president of American Lithofold while he held his $9,400 government post. He resigned Aug. 24 from the government job.

In an open hearing, Olson said that James P. Finnegan, former internal

revenue collector in St. Louis, guided him into a "business proposition" in which he solicited contracts for the St. Louis printing firm. He told about soliciting accounts for the St. Louis printing firm from Rupert Brewery and the Austin-Nichols Company. Vonne V. Circele, sales representative of Lithofold, also testified that Olson turned over to Lithofold names of liquor firms for solicitation.

Practice Called "Shakedown"

"Didn't you realize that such a practice was something of a shakedown — that a firm doing business with your office might feel obligated to buy printing from the company you represented?" Rep. Curtis asked Olson.

Olson replied that liquor companies "weren't my accounts." He said any business other than his solicitation to the above-mentioned firms on behalf of Lithofold must have been negotiated by Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., former commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was associated with Lithofold in 1949.

Olson said that he had sought a television distributorship from Louis I. Pokrass who was also head of the Gotham Liquor Company. James Wright, an assistant in the New York alcohol tax unit while Olson headed it, testified Sept 11 that Olson held up cancellation of a liquor license for the firm. Olson said that he delayed the cancellation on order from Washington.

While he was employed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn between 1934 and 1945, Olson said he was offered a $25,000-a-year public relations job by Joseph Applebaum, an official of the Conandagua Wine Company, and that he accepted the post. He said "my presence alone was helpful" to concerns employing him although he did not work full-time for them.

Dunlap Testifies

Back in Washington Oct. 3, the Subcommittee opened a new series of hearings.

The first witness, newly appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue John B. Dunlap who replaced Schoeneman, revealed that he had ordered an examination of the income tax returns for 1948, 1949, and 1950 of all officials and front-line enforcement officers of the Bureau. The order, he said, would require examination of returns regardless of "whether or not the information on the return indicates that an examination is warranted."

Dunlap discussed with the Subcommittee the practicality of forcing Bureau employees also to answer questionnaires on their net worth and financial holdings. Such a form was required of all new employees of the Bureau, and King disclosed at the outset of the hearing that his group had recommended to Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder that the net worth questionnaire be circulated again. Snyder, said King, first supported the idea, then opposed it.

Dunlap held that examination of the income tax returns would be "far more effective" in determining the financial standings of the Bureau employees, inasmuch as, should corruption be uncovered, it would be far simpler to proceed against offenders. Still further, he contended, it would be psychologically a bad time to use the questionnaire, since it would drive badly needed employees away from the Bureau.

King said that Dunlap had indicated no opposition to the questionnaire when it originally was proposed. Dunlap said that if the Subcommittee directed circulation of the form, he would cooperate.

As for the Bureau's current scandals, Dunlap laid the blame on a shortage of supervisory personnel and a lack of funds. Most of the difficulties, he said, were primarily the result of outside business activities of the Collectors, who held office under political and not civil service appointment.

Fees Paid Finnegan

The Subcommitee then put on the stand James P. Finnegan, the former St. Louis Collector. Finnegan, who continued his law practice during his seven years in office, said he had received $2,250 in legal fees from an individual delinquent in his federal income taxes. The man was Sam Abramovitz, whom Finnegan said he had represented even before becoming Collector. He said that most of the checks were made out by the Karol Kell Garment Company, Inc., a firm which also was in serious tax difficulties and in which Abramovitz had an interest.

Finnegan, frequently unable to remember his activities as Collector, said he had not represented Karol Kell in a legal capacity. He said the firm had made out checks to him because it owed Abramovitz money, and Abramovitz owed him for counseling services in connection with real estate matters.

Henry Rathert, an Internal Revenue Agent in St. Louis, testified however, that it was Abramovitz who owed the firm money. He also said that neither Abramovitz nor Karol Kell had paid all their back taxes.

Finnegan returned to the stand Oct. 4 to deny testimony by Rudolph H. Hartmann, senior special intelligence agent of the Bureau, that the Dudmar Agency solicited firms in tax difficulties or under investigation by Finnegan's office, and that Finnegan personally received $6,193.11 from the Agency. Finnegan asserted he was "never in the insurance business in my life." The Dudmar Agency was headed by John Martin Brodsky.

The Subcommittee Oct. 5 quizzed Brodsky. He said he paid Collector Finnegan $6,193.11 in 1949 and 1950, but said the money was for legal services.

Brodsky denied allegations by earlier witnesses that Finnegan supplied him with names of firms in tax difficulties as potential customers for insurance policies, and in return received "cuts" from the premium.

Check for Perjury

Following Brodsky's testimony, the Subcommittee announced it had turned over to the Justice Department for "possible prosecution for perjury" a transcript of the conflicting testimony.

Further testimony was heard from Hugh Finnegan, brother of James, who said that he and James received money from Estate Research Bureau, a New York insurance firm, shortly after it sold insurance to Maxwell Shapiro, head of the Maxwell Shapiro Woolen Co., Boston. Shapiro was then involved in tax difficulties.

Hugh Finnegan said he was with Daniel Friedman, a partner in Estate Research Bureau, who also had an interest in his (Hugh's) firm, Hydroplane Corp., when the insurance deal was arranged, and that Denis W. Delaney, former Collector in Boston provided them with the introduction. Delaney was under federal indictment, one count of which was the charge that he accepted $2,500 from Friedman to sway his decisions on the collection of Shapiro's income taxes.

Hugh Finnegan also said that his brother had arranged for Friedman and himself to see Collector Francis R. Smith in Philadelphia and that insurance had been discussed, but that Smith refused to have any dealings with them.

Brought to the witness stand again Oct. 9, James Finnegan said that af-

ter he took the job of Collector in 1944, the dollar volume of his law practice, which he maintained on the side, more than doubled, though he worked at it no more than three or four hours a day. But, he testified, the "mental and physical strain" of trying to be a lawyer and Collector simultaneously became too great and he informed the White House twice in 1949 and once as late as October, 1950, that he would like to resign.

He said President Truman, himself, asked him in October, 1950, to stay on because he was not in a position "to replace me at the time." President Truman said at his Oct. 11 press conference that he did not recall making such an appeal.

Finnegan contended that the money — about $2,000, he said, — which he received from the Estate Research Bureau was for legal services to the Hydroplane Corp., and had no connection with the sale of an insurance policy to Shapiro. Smith, the Philadelphia Collector, who also testified, said he had seen Friedman and Hugh Finnegan twice, once at the request of James, but he told them he was not interested in any business deal with them.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, the only witness Oct. 10, told the Subcommittee he repeatedly asked Finnegan to resign, from August, 1950, until the time he did resign in April. He said he had informed President Truman of his requests but did not recall just when this was.

Snyder Cites Rumors

Snyder said he and the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue George Schoeneman decided that Finnegan should be asked to quit because of "rumors of a persistent nature" about him. At that time, he said, an investigation of Finnegan by the Bureau's Special Intelligence Unit was underway.

Snyder also told the Subcommittee that the "net worth" questionnaire, which had become a subject of controversy between the Subcommittee and the Treasury Department, would be circulated at once among the Bureau's upper-salaried personnel. It called for statements of net worth, financial transactions and sources of income.

Turning Oct. 16 to Bureau affairs in Boston, where Collector Delaney was indicted by a federal grand jury for bribery, the Subcommittee heard testimony linking Delaney's activities with those of James Finnegan. Finnegan was indicted Oct. 11 by a St. Louis grand jury, also on charges of bribery.

Jerome Friedman, a special agent with the Bureau's income tax unit in New York, testified that in mid-1949 a total of $10,000 was paid to Delaney and $2,000 to Finnegan by the Estate Research Bureau, a New York insurance concern. The investigator said a payment of $2,500 was made to Delaney "within a few days" after Estate Research received $15,000 in fees from two Boston businessmen who were trying to settle their tax difficulties. Finnegan's payments also were begun shortly after that, Friedman testified. He said the same concern turned over $1,250 to Hugh Finnegan in the same year.

Wanted Tax "Shaved"

Maxwell Shapiro testified that in mid-1949 he paid $10,000 to Daniel Friedman after Friedman had said he could "shave down" Shapiro's outstanding tax liabilities of $142,000 to about $40,000. Shapiro, who said Friedman had come to his office with his tax proposal in the company of Hugh Finnegan, testified further that he consulted Delaney about the proposed deal and was assured it was "okay."

Despite the arrangement, Shapiro told the Subcommittee, he was never released of any tax obligations and "all that happened to me was that I was fleeced." Delaney, however, did not press for tax collections and the obligations were still outstanding, he said.

Shapiro was followed on the witness stand by Louis Hellman, president of the Acorn Clothing Company of Boston, who testified that he talked to Friedman, on the recommendation of Shapiro, and sought his help in settling tax liabilities amounting to $75,000. Friedman than asked for a $5,000 retainer fee, which Hellman said he paid. An arrangement was worked out with Delaney, through Friedman, the witness testified, for paying the back taxes on a quarterly installment plan. But later, Hellman said, he paid his full tax indebtedness in a lump sum.

On Oct. 18, James Donovan, a Lawrence, Mass., attorney, told the Subcommittee that in 1946 he obtained Delaney's help in negotiating with the government for a federal building sought by the Raytheon Company.

Donovan said Delaney came to Washington with him "to tell people who and what I was" and to make "a few social introductions." For this, he said he paid Delaney $1,000. Later in 1946, Donovan said Delaney again came to Washington with him for "the same thing" in connection with a license application by Radio Station WLAW of Lawrence, Mass. Among those he said Delaney introduced him to at the White House were Matthew J. Connelly, a Presidential secretary, and Schoeneman, then a White House assistant. He said Delany received $2,000 from the radio station for this matter.

Sums Not Reported?

Dominic A. Ieradi, special agent in Boston with the Bureau's Special Intelligence Unit, testified that Delaney reported neither the $1,000 check from Donovan nor the $2,000 check from the radio station on his 1946 income tax returns. Delaney said he reported the amounts in 1948 as part of gross receipts of his construction firm, Ieradi said.

Daniel Friedman, who was questioned next, refused to answer on the grounds of possible self-incrimination. He declined to say whether he knew Delaney or Finnegan, if he had ever sold life insurance to the President of American Lithofold Corporation, if he knew Shapiro or Hellman, or if he had discussed with anyone, other than his attorney, the matter of refusing to talk to the Subcommittee.

In another phase of the widening probe, Commissioner Dunlap Oct. 23 told the Subcommittee the government had obtained waivers from a Kansas City coin machine distributor which would permit his prosecution for an alleged $675,000 tax fraud despite the statute of limitations.

Denied Case "Gathered Dust"

Appearing at his own request, he denied that the case — involving Ardeis H. Myers, Kansas City investment broker—had been allowed to "gather dust."

President Truman Oct. 23 suspended another Internal Revenue Bureau official—Lipe Henslee, Collector at Nashville, Tenn. — pending further investigation into the state of the Collector's health.

In making the announcement, Commissioner Dunlap said the suspension was based "purely on a question of health."

The Subcommittee heard a suspended Brooklyn internal revenue collector testify Oct. 25 that he didn't know exactly why he was asked to resign.

The witness, Joseph P. Marcelle said Commissioner Dunlap, in requesting the resignation Oct. 23, told him the request was based on "personal activities outside of the office." Marcelle was subpenaed by the Subcommittee after he failed to show up at a scheduled hearing Oct. 24. He explained that he had been ill and was "terribly sorry."

The witness told investigators of his sideline activities, including a total earning of $42,030 in private law practice between 1944 and 1949, but challenged a report in his personnel file which stated that he had agreed to give up his law practice when he got the internal revenue job. He also told of collecting $120,000 in 1948 from his connections with a vending machine company.

After the witness first had testified that the investigation was "a joke to me," Adrian W. DeWind, Subcommittee counsel, pressed him to say whether he didn't speak to a number of persons seeking to get the investigation stopped. Marcelle replied that he "may have" mentioned it in February to Schoeneman, but that he did not recall any of the details.

Marcelle admitted he had been "very careless" about personal tax affairs but maintained he had run his tax office "meticulously."

Underestimated Income?

Dunlap told the Subcommittee Oct. 25 that Marcelle understated his income by $11,419 in 1948 and claimed unsubstantiated deductions of $23,097 from 1945 through 1949 The Commissioner said that in the case of a "private citizen" this probably would not receive criminal prosecution but on the part of an employee "would be considered very serious."

Orders had gone out, he said to audit the returns of key personnel for the previous three years and every year in the future.

The Internal Revenue Bureau announced Oct. 24 that it had suspended two more of its employees in the New York area — Theodore Isaacs, an agent in the upper New York City division, and Elias Schulman, a deputy collector in the first New York district (Marcelle's) in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Dunlap said Isaacs was suspended "pending completion of investigation of his testimony before special agents of the Bureau regarding his financial condition and other matters." Schulman was suspended "pending investigation of charges of misconduct," he said.

Plan Wider Probe

On Oct. 31, Rep. King announced that an expanded inquiry would be launched by his group. He said they intended to find out why "a very high percentage" of tax fraud cases, recommended for prosecution by special agents, had been "dropped at higher levels."

King said that some of the grounds for non - prosecution "appear to be of doubtful validity and the committee will develop this aspect thoroughly."

Tax fraud cases ordinarily were reviewed first by the regional counsel, then passed on to the chief counsel and the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau who in turn sent them to the Department of Justice. Prosecution could be stopped at any point.

Six Areas Of Investigation

Mapping out a program that would carry into 1952, King listed six areas for inquiry:

1. Procedures for settling civil tax liabilities.

2. Administration of the Bureau's Alcohol Tax Unit.

3. Supervision of standards of conduct of tax lawyers and others who practiced before the Treasury Department.

4. Methods of supervision by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of its own employees.

5. Reorganization of Washington, D.C., and field units to eliminate duplication of work, inefficient procedures, etc.

6. Methods followed in handling tax fraud cases.

Another name was added to the resignation list Oct. 31 when Tennessee's Collector of Internal Revenue Lipe Henslee resigned because of poor health.

Legislation bringing tax collectors under Civil Service was recommended Nov. 1 by the new Democratic National Chairman Frank E. McKinney, and was endorsed by President Truman the same day. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) announced Oct. 27 that he intended to introduce such a bill in 1952. His proposal also would bar tax revenue collectors from outside activities. Kefauver said he was "delighted" with the President's support; Rep. King was "gratified."

Aims at "Unfaithful Few"

Appearing before the group in closed session Nov. 2 were Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and Commissioner Dunlap.

Although details of the meeting were not disclosed, Rep. King announced that the Subcommittee wanted to talk to Dunlap about a speech he made before the National Press Club Oct. 27.

In his speech, Dunlap suggested that disclosures of corruption might imperil tax collections.

Snyder, in an Oct. 27 speech in New York, said that "every resource" was being used to eliminate the "unfaithful few" responsible for the scandals threatening the Department's Internal Revenue Bureau.

Meanwhile the group continued hearings and heard Assistant Attorney General Caudle, chief of the Justice Department's tax division, testify Nov. 1 behind closed doors. Caudle disclosed the previous day that he had made a trip to Italy in 1950 to help two wine merchants straighten out their financial affairs. He said he was on 30-day leave from the government at the time and added he was "just a friendly consultant."

Discuss Oil Deal

Caudle was questioned about his personal and business associations and about his income tax returns. He told the group he recently withdrew from an oil development project in Oklahoma because his name was being used to promote the venture. He added that he protested about such promotion to Jess Larson, head of the General Services Administration, who was also in on the venture.

Larson said Nov. 2 that he and Caudle had been associated in the oil project and had both lost some money but denied that he had done "anything illegal or which reflects on my ability to carry out my official duties."

The House group Nov. 6 began checking four possible tax fraud cases, involving almost $4 million in unpaid taxes, in North Carolina. Object of the check was to determine whether there had been any irregularities in the handling of the

cases, either by the Internal Revenue Bureau or by the tax division of the Department of Justice. Special agents for the Bureau had recommended that the delinquent taxpayers be prosecuted for criminal fraud but actual prosecutions had not taken place.

J. Howard Friddle, U.S. treasury agent from Charlotte, N.C., provided the Subcommittee with testimony behind closed doors Nov. 6.

The first arrest of an Internal Revenue Bureau employee on the basis of information obtained in questionnaires distributed to bureau agents as a result of the Congressional inquiry came Nov. 2.

The agent, Jacob Friedman, of Hartsdale, N.Y., was charged with filing a false, and fraudulent statement regarding his income and net worth.

Two employees of the San Francisco office of the Internal Revenue Bureau were dismissed Nov. 5. Dorothy C. Frisbie and Edwin M. Furtado were "removed from service" by Commissioner Dunlap. They had been suspended Oct. 27 along with Collector James G. Smyth and six other employees.

Seek Files Access

The House investigators announced Nov. 8 they had been unable to gain access to the Justice Department's tax fraud files for use in their probe. Subcommittee Counsel DeWind said that requests for certain files, submitted several weeks previously had not been filled.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), member of the Subcommittee, said Nov. 9 that the Justice Department had said neither "yes" nor "no" to requests for tax fraud files. "I think the only thing we can do is take the case directly to the President," Byrnes added.

Chairman King said he would consider a plea to the President.

DeWind said Nov. 13 that King had decided "after considering the delay from every aspect", to ask Mr. Truman to intervene. DeWind said the Subcommittee wanted to look at 12 or 15 cases of tax frauds where the Justice Department had not prosecuted. DeWind said the Justice Department had reported that day that the request for the files was still under consideration.

King called Mr. Truman by telephone Nov. 14. The President was vacationing at Key West, Fla.

The Chairman announced after the call that the President had given "a blank check for anything we want." King said he had been promised "all we need in the way of files and other cooperation."

Wants Justice Done

But in a Key West press conference Nov. 15, Mr. Truman said he had not promised any action on the files. He said he had asked King to send a memorandum outling the problem and added that he would not act until he had studied the memorandum.

The President said he wanted to do everything to see that justice was done.

The President's press secretary announced Nov. 16 that tax prosecutor Caudle had been asked to quit because "he had engaged in oustside activities which the President feels are incompatible with the duties of his office."

"As far as the President knows," Short added, "Caudle has done nothing illegal."

"My heart is broken," Caudle told newsmen after his ouster had been announced. "I don't know what else I can say except I have been a loyal servant out to make a great reputation for my administration."

Bolich Resigns

Daniel A. Bolich, member of the Internal Revenue Bureau's Management Committee, was resigning because of ill health, Commissioner Dunlap announced Nov. 19.

Bolich had been Assistant Commissioner until Sept. 21 when he was relieved for reasons of health. He then was appointed to the Bureau's policy-making Management Committee.

Bolich had been investigated by the King Subcommittee but his resignation had not been asked, according to a Subcommittee spokesman.

King Investigated

The Subcommittee held three closed sessions to investigate "rumors" that Chairman King had intervened to prevent action in California tax fraud cases. King announced the "rumors" himself.

The group heard testimony Nov. 19 from John M. Wyman, chief supervisor for the Home Loan Bank Board, and Philip Angel, associate counsel for the Home Loan Bank of San Francisco. On Nov. 20, the Committee questioned other Los Angeles and Southern California officials.

Rep. Combs acted as chairman after King disqualified himself.

Witnesses said after the hearings that King had been reported to be a backer of T. A. Gregory, president of the Federal Savings and Loan Association of Long Beach Calif., whose income tax returns had been examined by Internal Revenue. Gregory's organization was said to be in a dispute with the Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

After a Subcommittee discussion behind closed doors Nov. 21, Acting Chairman Combs said the group had cleared King. He released a statement saying:

"The Subcommittee has unanimously concluded that the rumors concerning actual or attempted intervention by Rep. King in these matters are completely without foundation.

"Not one scrap of evidence and, in fact, not even a single allegation, has been presented to the Subcommittee in the course of these hearings that Rep. King, or persons purporting to act for him, has participated in or been connected with the disposition of these cases."

Caudle Testifies

Public hearings were resumed Nov. 26 after Attorney General McGrath said Nov. 25 that the Subcommittee would have the "complete cooperation" of the Justice Department.

Opening witness was Theron Lamar Caudle, who was asked about his relationship with Keith M. Beaty, Charlotte, N.C., taxi fleet owner.

Caudle said Beaty was an old friend. When he heard that Beaty was in difficulty over taxes, Caudle said, he advised him to cooperate with Internal Revenue and then disqualified himself from any part in tax actions against Beaty. Caudle said Beaty helped him buy two automobiles at discounts and once loaned him a car for four or five months. He said he still owned Beaty $285 on a car, but that Beaty wouldn't accept payment.

Beaty's tax troubles, Caudle said, stemmed from animosity stirred up in Charlotte when he (Caudle) had investigated rackets that were "being allowed to run there."

The Subcommittee recessed early Nov. 26 to study Justice Department files on Caudle just released to the group.

Plane Trips, Fur Coats

Caudle appeared again Nov. 27 and told about another North Carolina friend who had been in tax trouble. The friend was Troy Whitehead, Charlotte manufacturer. According to Caudle, Whitehead had twice flown him (Caudle) and a party of government officials to Florida in Whitehead's private plane for deep sea fishing.

Whitehead later called him about federal tax liens put on the Charlotte plant, Caudle said. Caudle said that he then "might have" called Charles Oliphant, counsel to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, "to see what he could do to have the liens removed or keep them from being imposed."

The liens then were removed, Committee Counsel DeWind said.

Caudle again testified Nov. 28. He said that his wife and the wives of Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Kenneth C. Royall, former Secretary of the Army, bought fur coats cheaply through Jacob Landau, a New York tax attorney.

Caudle said he had business dealings with Landau both in and outside the Justice Department, and that his wife still owed Landau $900 on a $3,500 mink coat she bought for $1,500. He said he bought other fur coats from the same source for wholesale prices.

I. T. Cohen, Atlanta attorney associated with Landau, testified Nov. 28 about the fur coat transactions. Cohen said that Landau had connections in the fur industry and arranged to get an inexpensive coat — $563 wholesale — for Caudle, who wanted to give it to his daughter.

$5,000 From Plane Sale

Landau, according to Cohen, gave the coat to Caudle and a similar one to Caudle's former assistant, Turner L. Smith, for "Christmas presents" and wrote them off for income tax purposes as business expenses.

Cohen said he once gave Caudle a television set for Christmas.

Caudle had said that his wife, on her own initiative, bought a mink coat through Landau and helped Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Royall buy similar coats.

Caudle's long quizzing was taken up again Nov. 29. He acknowledged that he had received $5,000 in 1950 as a commission for arranging the sale of an airplane to a tax investigator employed by two men later convicted of tax fraud. Caudle said the Attorney General had approved the transactions.

Caudle recounted the deal:

The investigator, Larry Knohl, had conferred with Caudle about his employers' tax difficulties. Later Knohl queried Caudle about buying an airplane which Knohl said he would need in a new business. Caudle put Knohl in touch with a man who had a twin-engined plane he wanted to sell. Knohl bought the plane for $30,000, and the seller later gave Caudle a check for $5,000 as a commission on the sale.

Subcommittee Counsel DeWind asked Caudle if he hadn't "engineered at least three delays" in the tax cases of Knohl's two employers before receiving the $5,000.

Caudle said he might have helped get two delays but that they were to permit one accused man's attorney to try another case out of town.

Tax Officials Ousted

While the tax hearings were in progress, the President and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Nov. 28 announced that 19 tax officials had been fired and that another 12 had been asked to resign. Included in the list were James G. Smyth, Collector at San Francisco, and assorted deputy collectors, agents, inspectors, etc.

Among reasons given for discharges in individual cases were "insubordination," "false statements," "improper solicitation of taxpayer," "negligence," "unauthorized outside employment," etc.

Mobile Fraud Case

Public hearings resumed Dec. 3. John H. Mitchell, Justice Department attorney, told the Subcommitee that Caudle had discouraged him from pressing an Alabama tax fraud case.

The case involved the Gulf Coast Tobacco Company of Mobile. Two company officials were given prison sentences for their part in the $700,000 undeclared income case. Mitchell was assigned to investigate and prosecute the case.

Mitchell said Caudle showed a continued interest in the case and repeatedly cautioned him to be careful in handling it. Caudle, according to Mitchell, said that Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.) also was interested and suggested that he (Mitchell) talk with Boykin.

Finally, Mitchell said, former Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford told him to short-circuit Caudle and report directly to Ford on the case.

Mitchell said there were widespread rumors in Mobile that the case had been fixed and that the names of Caudle and Boykin were "being bandied about in connection with it."

After he went ahead with the prosecution, Mitchell said, Caudle refused to talk with him and refused to give him any more tax cases.

Caudle and his former assistant, Smith, both told the Subcommittee, after Mitchell testified, that they wanted the Mobile case prosecuted but wanted to be sure the government had a good case. Caudle said he had received many calls froom Boykin about the matter and always told him that he would prosecute if he could make a case.

Smith told the Subcommittee, "I never realized or got the impression that Mr. Caudle was trying to throw the case — he just wanted to go down the middle."

$500,000 Shakedown?

Abraham Teitelbaum, Chicago lawyer, testified Dec. 4 that two men had tried to get $500,000 from him to settle his tax difficulties, with the threat that they had the influence to put him in jail if he didn't pay.

Teitelbaum said the men involved were Frank Nathan, Pittsburgh, and Bert K. Naster, Hollywood, Fla. They told him, Teitelbaum said, that they were in with a "clique" of government officials who were looking for chances to shake down "soft touches" like Teitelbaum.

The clique, Teitelbaum said, was represented to him as Caudle, Charles Oliphant, chief counsel to the Bureau of Internal Revenue; Jess Larson, General Services Administrator; and George J. Schoeneman and Joseph D. Nunan , Jr., both former Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

Teitelbaum told the Subcommittee the following story:

He was behind $130,000 in his federal taxes in 1950, but he expected a civil settlement with the government whereby he would pay the back taxes plus a five per cent negligence penalty. He met Nathan and Naster in Miami Beach, and they told him he was in more trouble than he thought but they could help.

He would go to jail, they said, unless he paid them $500,000. They claimed friendship with the federal officials.

After he turned down the proposition, his tax case was sent to Washington for criminal prosecution as a fraud case. Then he went to the Subcommittee for help.

Mrs. Menkin Backs Charge

This story was corroborated by Mrs. Sheryl Menkin, Chicago and Miami Beach. She said she had been present in April when Nathan and Naster told Teitelbaum:

"You're in trouble — bad trouble. You need help whether you know it or not. I've seen your records, your personal files in Washington. . .You'd better take help or be indicted and sent to the penitentiary."

Mrs. Menkin also said she saw Caudle on one occasion at Nathan's home and they were quite friendly. She said Nathan also appeared to be friendly with Meyer Rothwacks, chief of the criminal section of the Justice Department Tax Division.

Jess Larson told the Subcommittee the same day that Teitelbaum's story was false insofar as he was concerned. He said he had met Nathan but rejected his attempts to become friendly. Nathan, he said, had "hung around this town for years. . .selling names, selling reputations, trying to put himself in a favorable position."

Larson asked the group for legislation "to protect officials from being ruined" by such accusations. All others named by Teitelbaum made quick denials.

When the Subcommitee opened its Dec. 5 hearing, Chairman King said, "This Committee received no testimony that these government officials in fact participated in any way in the attempted shakedown to which Mr. Teitelbaum alleged he was subjected. Lacking such testimony we assume they did not."

Subcommitee member John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) said he would suspend judgment as the testimony was not all in.

Makes "Deals" For Living

Nathan then was questioned. He said he earned a living by "making deals," was a friend of Caudle's, but had met Oliphant only once. He hadn't talked tax matters with Caudle, Nathan said.

He called Teitelbaum's story "a dirty, filthy lie."

"Never at no time, not one moment, did we mention a tax case as God is my judge," Nathan told the Subcommittee. He suggested Teitelbaum made up the story as "an alibi" for his own tax difficulties.

He denied that Mrs. Menkin had accused him of trying to shake down Teitelbaum, as she had testified. Mrs. Menkin, he said, had told him once that Naster was trying to get $125,000 from Teitelbaum for help in the tax case. He said she asked if he could see Naster "and see what he can do for us."

Naster, Nathan testified, said Teitelbaum had asked for advice and that he (Naster) had referred him to a lawyer. Never, Nathan said, had Naster and Teitelbaum talked about the tax case in his presence.

Meyer Rothwacks testified Dec. 5. He said the statement by Mrs. Menkin that he was a good friend of Nathan's was "a vicious and scurrilous example of an attempt to smear me on an absolutely false basis." He said he had met Nathan a few times, and presumed he was a friend of Caudle's.

Oliphant Resigns

Oliphant resigned as chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau Dec. 5, saying, "I find it beyond the limits of my endurance to protect my name and reputation and the prestige of the office I hold in the face of baseless and scurrilous charges given public currency however irresponsible the source."

Referring to Teitelbaum's testimony in his letter of resignation, Oliphant said, "I have never had any relationship with the alleged extortionists. The charge is fantastic, if not schemingly contrived to divert prosecution which I personally recommended on the basis of the facts before me.

"Without inquiry of me, without a shred of credence to link my name to the alleged plot, the forum of a responsible Congressional committee was made available for hurtling the sensational and irresponsible charges throughout the country."

His resignation was accepted the same day by the President.

The Subcommittee questioned Leslie Sale, Miami broker, Dec. 6. Sale, son-in-law of Nathan, had been named by Teitelbaum as one of the men who urged him to pay the $500,000.

Sale said that he had never talked about a shakedown with Teitelbaum or with Mrs. Menkin, nor, he said, had he ever heard of a shakedown prior to the Subcommittee investigation.

Says Oliphant Asked Delay

Knohl testified Dec. 6. He said there was no connection between the airplane deal and the tax troubles of his business associates. He said he didn't know Caudle would get a commission from the sale.

Kenneth Edlin, Chicago real estate man who said he was a friend of Teitelbaum's, told the Subcommittee that Teitelbaum had told him about the shakedown, but that when he (Edlin) asked Nathan about it, Nathan said "it may have been Naster" who was engineering the shakedown.

Richard C. Schwartz, assistant chief of the Penal Division in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, testified Dec. 7 that Oliphant had taken a personal interest in the Teitelbaum tax case.

Schwartz said he had been studying the Teitelbaum tax case and decided to send it back to Chicago for clarification. But Oliphant, he said, told him by phone to hold up action. Oliphant examined the case, Schwartz said, and then sent it back with the request that it be looked over to see whether it was a racket case instead of a simple fraud case.

Schwartz said that Oliphant explained to him that he had called the case back after talking with Henry W. Grunewald, Washington "investigator" who had loaned money to Oliphant and who was reputed to have been interested in the "shakedown."

R. D. McLean, Justice Department attorney, told the Subcommittee that tax fraud cases he had prepared against two Washington meat packing company owners had been held up by Oliphant until the statute of limitations ran out. McLean said that Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.) had intervened in the case in behalf of the two packers.

Reports Shakedown to Caudle

I. T. Cohen, Washington and Atlanta attorney, told the Subcommittee Dec. 10 that Teitelbaum had told him about the attempted shakedown and asked him for legal aid. Cohen then went to Caudle with the story, he said.

When Caudle was told that his name had been used, Cohen said, Caudle immediately called Frank Nathan, a Pittsburgh man who, according to Teitelbaum, had engineered the shakedown, and criticized him severely.

During his talk with Caudle, Cohen said, Caudle volunteered the guess that Grunewald might have been one of the men involved in the reported shakedown.

Caudle testified later the same day. He said it was a "natural deduction" that Grunewald had been involved, as Grunewald had a Teutonic accent as did a man who had made a threatening phone call to Teitelbaum. Caudle said he didn't know Grunewald.

Caudle also testified that he hadn't made an investigation into the shakedown report, nor had he informed his superiors.

Chairman King told Caudle he had been "guilty of at least such gross indiscretion as to constitute a breach of public trust."

McGrath Testifies

Attorney General McGrath defended administration of his department before the Subcommittee Dec. 11. He said he held no brief for the "indiscretions" of Caudle, but, "If ever a man had a right to depend or believe in a man, I felt I had a right to depend on Lamar Caudle."

The entire Justice Department could not be condemned on the strength of Caudle's action, McGrath said.

McGrath told the group that he had approved Caudle's acceptance of the $5,000 commission on the sale of an airplane because Caudle had said that no person connected with the government had taken part in the sale.

The first time he heard of the alleged shakedown, McGrath said, was when the story came out before the King Subcommittee. He said he received no reports from his subordinates about other irregularities uncovered by the Subcommittee.

Naster testified Dec. 12 that he had not tried to extort money from Teitelbaum, but that he had discussed tax matters with him. Naster said he had visited Caudle's home once to ask him about getting a passport. Naster was then on parole from a tax fraud conviction.

The Subcommittee visited Grunewald in a Washington hospital Dec. 12, but he declined to answer questions. He said he would testify only at an open hearing.

Oliphant Testifies

Oliphant testified Dec. 13. He denied any knowledge of any shakedown group.

He said he had been a close friend of Grunewald's but decided he was not a "reputable member of the community" when he asked him (Oliphant) not to tell the Subcommittee about their conversation regarding the Teitelbaum case. The conversation, Oliphant said, was casual. He said he had told Grunewald only that the Teitelbaum case probably would not be regarded as a racketeer case.

Oliphant returned for further questioning Dec. 14. He said he had let a tax prosecution case drop on one occasion because of a request by Rep. Morrison. The case involved two Washington, D. C. meat packers.

Morrison, he said, insisted on confering with him about the case, even though the delay occasioned by the conference let the statute of limitations run out on the case. Oliphant said there were other charges which could have been brought against the men. They were never prosecuted, however.

Oliphant said that Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) had been interested in one tax case and that Grunewald had said he was working on the case in behalf of Sen. Bridges.

Hearings End For 1951

Grunewald was called before the Subcommittee Dec. 20 to testify in closed session. While he refused to utter a word, his attorney explained that Grunewald would not testify except at an open hearing.

He was called up again Dec. 21, and again refused to testify behind closed doors. The doors were opened, but Grunewald still did not tell the Subcommittee what it wanted to know. The only question he answered concerned his age, 59.

After giving this, Grunewald read a statement prepared by his attorney. It said Grunewald was being condemned in the eyes of the public and said the proceedings went "far astray of any legitimate purpose."

The hearings then came to an end for 1951. They were scheduled to reopen in 1952.

Monopoly Study

Summary — The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly opened hearings Jan. 22 on monopoly aspects of the defense mobilization effort. Headed by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), the group concentrated its investigations on the aluminum industry. It also dealt with newsprint, steel and competition in key industries.

The Subcommittee was sharply critical of the government's aluminum program, charging it was "bogged down in confusion, inadequate procedures, diffuse authority and insufficient leadership."

The Subcommittee reported it found lack of competition in the newsprint and steel industries and allocation favoritism in the latter.

The group concluded that defense officials had been so concerned with increasing production that they had failed to give proper attention to preserving competition. "Ignorance and confusion on the part of defense officials" about basic anti-trust policies of the government were the chief factors endangering a competitive economy, the Subcommittee reported.

Aluminum Hearings

First witness before the group was Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.). He criticized proposals that the U.S. underwrite construction of an aluminum plant to be operated in British Columbia by the Aluminum Company of Canada. Murray said such aid should go instead to new aluminum producers in this country.

Murray declared that Alcan and the Aluminum Company of America were "commonly owned corporations" which had monopolized aluminum production prior to World War II. And, he added, although the government had underwritten an Alcan plant in Canada during that war, this country had been able to meet its aluminum needs only through government construction of plants in the U.S.

Following Murray to the witness stand, Richard Reynolds, Jr., of the Reynolds Metal Co., testified Jan. 23 that Alcoa was getting most of the aluminum produced by the first Alcan plant anyway. He opposed the idea of underwriting construction of a second Canadian plant because he claimed it would not add a single pound of aluminum to supplies the U.S. needed "now." It would require

six years to complete the plant, he said. Meanwhile, U.S. companies could produce aluminum "cheaper and better" if aid were given them.

Other witnesses included Jess Larson, head of the General Services Administration. He said "there is a crying need for all the metal we can get" but that he had not been given the signal to enter into additional contracts to procure aluminum from Canadian sources.

The issue of monopoly re-entered the hearings Jan. 25 during the testimony of Graham Morison, Assistant Attorney General and head of the Justice Department's Anti - Trust Division. He said the need for expanded aluminum production presented "the only kind of situation in which there would be any hope" of getting new competition into the domestic aluminum production-industry.

He indicated that aid connected with aluminum procurement should be aimed at helping new producers, who would present the competition.

Cites Delay in Priorities

The Subcommittee was told Jan. 26 that government delays in issuing materials priorities were holding up new production of scarce aluminum for defense.

The statement was made by D. A. Rhoades, vice president and general manager of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.

On Jan. 29, Nathaniel V. Davis, president of Aluminum Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, denied his company was a monopoly. Although it was the only primary aluminum producer in Canada, he said, it competed on American and other foreign markets for 85 per cent of its sales. He also testified that the U. S. got cheaper aluminum from Canada during World War II "than that obtained from defense plants built in this country, taking into account the loss sustained on the disposal of government-built plants at a fraction of their construction cost." He said the U. S. saved $40 million on Canadian aluminum.

Jan. 30, Davis confirmed earlier testimony that the Aluminum Company of Canada, held by Aluminum, Ltd., had shipped some 11 million pounds of aluminum ingot to Communist-controlled countries in the first 10 months of 1950 before export licenses were cancelled.

Livingston Satterthwaite, a State Department official, told the Subcommitee sites in Canada and the U.S. should be considered impartially in expanding aluminum production for the defense effort.

Sales at a Loss

The sale of government-held aluminum to private companies, at a loss, was labelled "sheer stupidity" by Chairman Celler at Feb. 2 hearings of the Monopoly Subcommittee.

I. W. Wilson, vice president of the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), told the Subcommittee that his concern bought 225 million pounds of aluminum from the federal stockpile from 1946-48 for 14 cents a pound. The government paid 17 cents a pound for it, and Wilson observed the government "undoubtedly" lost money on the transaction.

Several officials told the Subcommittee that they favored buying aluminum from any sources available on reasonable price terms. Roscoe Seybold, vice chairman of the Munitions Board, so testified Feb. 2, and Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer took the same position Feb. 7.

Manly Fleischmann, National Production Administrator, said that his agency would give priorities assistance to aluminum producers to help them expand production facilities.

Carl H. Burton, secretary of the Aluminum Research Institute of Chicago, complained to the Subcommittee Feb. 5 that there was no provision for stockpiling aluminum scrap, and that it was withheld from the open market.

Seeks Alaska Plant

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) asked the Subcommittee to urge government officials to build an aluminum plant at Skagway, Alaska.

The Subcommittee concluded hearings on the aluminum industry Feb. 9.

Final witness was Dewey Anderson, Public Affairs Institute. He told the group that the government should not aid in construction of a proposed Alaskan aluminum plant.

Chairman Celler revealed Feb. 9 that Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson had decided not to underwrite the proposed plant. Wilson, according to Celler, said there was no forseeable need for the Alaskan or a Canadian aluminum plant.

Subcommittee member Edwin E. Willis (D La.) said Feb. 14 that the aluminum expansion program had been "badly fumbled" by government agencies. He said new plants should be constructed without delay and suggested that the Gulf Coast area, particularly Louisiana, would be a good site for aluminum production.

Report Critical

In a report March 6 the Subcommittee sharply criticized the government's aluminum program.

The report urged faster action to aid new independent producers and charged that the program was "bogged down in confusion, inadequate procedures, diffuse authority and insufficient leadership." It further cited a tendency to place "almost insurmountable obstacles" in the way of small new firms to the advantage of Aluminum Company of America, Kaiser and Reynolds.

The Subcommittee concluded that the U.S. should attempt to underwrite a $5 million British Columbia project of Aluminum Company of Canada "only as a last resort."

Steel Hearings

Dollar-a-year men in the National Production Authority showed favoritism to General Motors Corp. in allocating scarce steel supplies, according to testimony presented to the Subcommittee May 21, as it turned to an inquiry of the steel situation.

Col. William George Knight, an NPA transportation official, said GM got steel while other locomotive manufacturers, General Electric Corp., Baldwin - Lima - Hamilton Corp., Fairbanks-Morse and American Locomotive Co., got only "the run around" — and no steel.

Subcommittee Chairman Celler identified H. P. Rankin, Jr., assistant sales manager of Republic Steel Corp., as the NPA dollar-a-year man who approved the steel allocation for General Motors. Celler said General Motors made a $40 million plant expansion loan to Republic to be repaid in steel products.

The applications of the four other locomotive manufacturers were lost twice, Knight testified. An inquiry about the papers got nowhere until the Subcommittee began to look into the problem. Then the papers suddenly reappeared, he said.

Melvin W. Cole, chief of the iron and steel section of NPA, told the Subcommittee he was unable to explain how GM's application got fast action while the papers of the other companies were lost.

"Liberties With Facts"

In a preliminary report June 11, the Subcommittee charged that Horace B. McCoy, Assistant Administrator for the National Production Authority, gave a "grossly misleading explanation" of steel allocations.

McCoy "took liberties with the facts" in attempting to explain why General Motors Corp. received preferred treatment in obtaining steel over four other competitors, the report said.

The Subcommittee also demanded "complete information" from NPA on why Col. William G. Knight of the NPA transportation and equipment division was forced to resign under protest June 8.

Resuming hearings, the group heard H. Graham Morison, Assistant Attorney General, say June 12 that the Justice Department was trying to weed out of government agencies the business advisory committees which operated "under a cloak of government authority but without government check."

John D. Small, Chairman of the Munitions Board, testified that 26 advisory committees and 65 "task force" groups were in existence.

Report on Steel

In its final report on steel, the Monopoly Subcommittee said Oct. 27 that defense officials were so concerned with increasing production they failed to give proper attention to preserving competition. The report said the chief factors endangering a competitive economy were "ignorance and confusion on the part of defense officials" about basic anti-trust policies of the government.

In some instances, the group held, "voluntary" and "cooperative" actions were being allowed at industry meetings, despite advice from the Department of Justice and the President, which might lead "persons who voluntarily cooperated" into "unwarranted danger of prosecution."

The report also suggested the President clear up doubt about the powers and duties of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Munitions Board, and recommended that the Defense Department maintain up-to-date information on the dispersal of contracts through industries.

Newsprint Study

In another of its monopoly investigations, the Celler Subcommittee released a report May 27 on a 10-month study of the newsprint industry. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 650.) The document recommended that anti-trust laws be vigorously enforced against American producers and Canadians as well. (For more on newsprint, see below.)

The report said there was "evidence to indicate that some American interests have donned the cloak of foreign immunity" by crossing the Canadian border fiscally "to avoid the consequences of the anti - trust laws of this country." Some companies were accused of taking "refuge behind the corporate veil and to claim separate identity for affiliates and subsidiaries" in Canada.

The report urged the U. S. Attorney General to study the group's findings and take appropriate action, urged Congress to pass laws fostering expansion and competition in the industry, and urged the development of timber resources in Alaska as a source of newsprint.

Newsprint

A House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee held hearings during June and July on the availability of sulphur in the newsprint industry and dealt briefly with means of alleviating the shortage of pulpwood for newsprint.

The Subcommittee was told June 13 that industries other than the newsprint industry get first call on "dangerously low" domestic sulphur stocks.

John F. Wood, chief of the sulphur unit of the National Production Authority, stated that NPA would try to "support fully" steel, petroleum, rubber and basic chemicals as "essential users" of sulphur in the defense program.

Wood predicted that the newsprint industry would have to take a cutback if it operated at a greater rate in 1951 than it did in 1950. He said a 722,000-ton deficit was in prospect in 1951 domestic sulphur stocks.

The group heard another National Production Authority official testify June 18. The witness, G. J. Ticoulate, said he saw no immediate need for newspapers to cut down on the number of their editions as a newsprint - saving feature. He declared, however, that the shortage of sulphur, needed to produce newsprint, was a critical one.

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) July 27 urged developement of Alaska timber as a source of pulpwood which could be controlled by this country.

Other Congressional groups in addition to the House Commerce Subcommittee looked into the newsprint shortage in 1951. Among them were the Subcommittee on Newprint of the Senate Small Business Committee and the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly.

For the 1950 newsprint study, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 650.

Atomic Information

S 2233 — P.L. 235

The first amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 became law Oct. 30, 1951. It permitted the United States to share with friendly nations certain restricted data pertaining to atomic energy, but only under a number of safeguards.

Twin bills (S 2233 and HR 5646), both with the unanimous backing of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, were reported in each chamber Oct. 8, 1951. The Senate measure was passed by voice vote by the upper chamber Oct. 11. The House tabled its bill in lieu of the Senate bill. On Oct. 16 the House passed by unanimous consent the measure that Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, had said would furnish "substantial benefits" to this nation's atomic energy program.

The measure was approved by the President Oct. 30 and became Public Law 235.

The law permits the United States to enter into specific arrangements with other nations relative to the sharing of restricted data on refining, purification and subsequent treatment of source materials, reactor development, production of fissionable materials and research and development of atomic energy.

Background — Until the Atomic Energy Act was passed in 1946, forbidding the exchange of military atomic information, the United States, Britain and Canada shared such informa-

tion under the wartime Quebec Agreement. Since the Act was passed these nations have continued to exchange limited atomic data but not for industrial or military purposes (CQ Almanac, Vol. 2, 1946, p. 505.)

Atomic Progress

A program to develop a hydrogen bomb and other atomic weapons had made considerable progress by the fall of 1951, the annual report of the joint Senate - House Atomic Energy Committee indicated. The report was presented to Congress Oct. 19.

Were an enemy to atack this nation, the United States would be capable of delivering a "swift, sure, and terrible. . .atomic counter-blow," according to the report. The U.S. was now able also to anticipate atomic developments in Russia and elsewhere through a perfected intelligence system, the Committee said.

It recommended, however, that "greater boldness and more scientific and technical daring should be brought to bear upon the program."

Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in a Senate speech Sept. 18 had called for a six-fold expansion of the present $1 billion a year atomic energy program, and for mass production of atomic weapons. He introduced a resolution (S Con Res. 46) calling for "all out" atomic production and development, instead of confining the amount spent on the atomic phase to only about three cents of the defense dollar.

In action growing out of McMahon's speech, the Joint Committee on Oct. 17 unanimously agreed to ask the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department to prepare for Congress by Jan. 3, 1952, a detailed report on "maximizing" the role of atomic energy in the defense of the United States.

The request was made in the form of a special resolution which would go to the Defense Department and the AEC without requiring prior approval of the Senate and House. McMahon said this procedure was followed because of the imminence of Congressional adjournment.

The data for which the Committee called included: Estimates of the amounts of money required to "maximize" the atomic role; specific extent and type of new facilities estimated to be required; priorities in materials and manpower involved; probable impact upon other defense projects and the national economy as a whole; joint views of Defense and AEC as to the precise program that should be carried out in the atomic energy field.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

HR 1724. Public Law 9. Contract Renegotiation Act (to expire Dec. 31, 1953). Authorize renegotiation of contracts in any year where prime contractor has receipts or accruals aggregating $100,000 ($25,000 for subcontractor or broker) to begin on or after Jan. 1, 1951. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 19. Passed House, 377-0, Jan. 23. Senate Finance reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate, amended, Feb. 21. Conference report adopted by House and Senate March 12. Approved March 23. (See story, p. 468.)

HR 2268. Public Law 12. Authorize payment of interest on series E savings bonds after maturity. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 5. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Finance reported March 13. Passed Senate March 14. Approved March 26. (See story, p. 473.)

S 683. Public Law 15. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. Passed House in lieu of HR 2338 March 21. Approved March 29.

HR 2338. Similar to S 683. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 21. House passed S 683 in lieu March 21.

H J Res 223. Public Law 25. Authorize Dept. of Commerce to extend certain charters of vessels to Philippine citizens. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 24. Passed House April 24. Passed Senate in lieu of S J Res 57 April 25. Approved April 28.

S J Res 57. Similar to H J Res 223. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 12. Senate passed H J Res 223 in lieu April 25.

S 998. Public Law 30. Amend the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940 to encourage banks and other financial institutions to make loans to government contractors on assignment of government contracts. MAYBANK (D S.C.), ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 11. Passed Senate April 25. Passed House in lieu of HR 2592 on consent calendar May 1. Approved May 15.

HR 3692. Similar to S 998. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported April 24. House passed S 998 in lieu on consent calendar May 1.

S 435. Public Law 47. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide aviation war-risk insurance at discretion of President when such insurance cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions from private sources. Authority to expire five years from date of enactment. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17. Passed House, amended, under suspension of rules May 21. Senate agreed to House amendments May 23. Approved June 14. (See story, p. 472.)

HR 157. Public Law 55. Extend to June 30, 1952, authority for Canadian vessels to carry passengers between various ports in Alaska, directly or via a foreign port. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar, in lieu of S 1559, June 21. Approved June 27.

S 1559. Similar to HR 157. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 13. Senate passed HR 157 in lieu June 21.

HR 4338. Public Law 57. Extend to July 13, 1952, time for completion of toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del. BOGGS (R Del.). House Public Works reported June 14. Passed House by unanimous consent June 18. Senate Public Works reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved June 27.

HR 2321. Public Law 110. Prohibit misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of furs and fur products, and require that furs or fur products moving in interstate or foreign commerce be labeled with name of animal that produced the fur. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Passed House June 18. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar in lieu of S 508 June 21. Senate and House adopted conference report July 27. Approved Aug. 8.

S 508. Similar to HR 2321. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 5. Senate passed HR 2321 in lieu June 21.

HR 4332. Public Law 119. Authorize city of Burlington, Iowa, to own, operate, and maintain a toll bridge across Mississippi River at or near that city. MARTIN (R Iowa). House Public Works reported July 6. Passed House on consent calendar July 16. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 20.

HR 3436. Public Law 162. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport grain between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 10.

HR 5013. Public Law 172. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea, in accordance with rules adopted by International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries report Aug. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 11.

HR 2322. Public Law 193. Authorize Secretary of Defense to improve East Pass Channel from Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.). House Public Works reported Oct. 1. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar in lieu of S 1080 Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 24.

S 1080. Similar to HR 2322. SMATHERS (D Fla.), HOLLAND (D Fla.). Senate Public Works reported Oct. 8. Senate passed HR 2322 in lieu Oct. 11.

HR 4693. Public Law 194. Amend Bankruptcy Act to facilitate financing of safety loans in railroad reorganization cases. L.W. HALL

(R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 30. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 6. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Approved Oct. 24. (See story, p. 474.)

HR 5131. Public Law 216. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning a bridge across Delaware River connecting Pennsylvania Turnpike System and New Jersey Turnpike. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Public Works reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 1968, on call of calendar Oct. 11. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 17. Approved Oct. 26.

S 1968. Grant consent of Congress to compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania for construction of bridge over Delaware River to connect Pennsylvania Turnpike system and New Jersey Turnpike. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.), MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Public Works reported Oct. 8. Senate passed HR 5131 in lieu Oct. 11.

HR 5593. Public Law 242. Authorize Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to build and operate a bridge near Port Arthur, Texas. COMBS (D Tex.). Passed House Oct. 5. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 12. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 19. House concurred in Senate amendment Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 5745. Public Law 243. Permit Federal National Mortgage Assn. to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 19. Passed House Oct. 20. Passed Senate Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

S 921. Public Law 245. Provide for audit and examination by Comptroller General of all contracts negotiated without advertising by General Services Administration and Dept. of Defense. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 2574 Oct. 17. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 31. (See story, p. 472.)

HR 2574. Similar to S 921. HARDY (D Va.). House Expenditures reported Aug. 6. Passed House, 101-40 (division vote) Oct. 17. House subsequently amended S 921 and passed in lieu Oct. 17.

S Res 17. Extend to April 30, 1951, authority of Committee on Banking and Currency for study of operations of RFC and its subsidiaries, and authorize additional $20,000 therefor. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 40. Authorize printing of 30,000 additional copies of pamphlet "Selling to Your Government", for use of Select Committee on Small Business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 42. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business until June 30, 1951 to employ temporary personnel, and provide $25,000 therefor. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1.

S Res 55. Extend to June 30, 1951, time of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for filing report on problems relating to airline industry, merchant marine, etc. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 19. Senate adopted Feb. 19.

S Res 64. Provide $50,000 for investigation by Banking and Currency Committee, from Feb. 16, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952, to make study of Federal Reserve matters, domestic banking and credit policies, international policies of Export-Import Bank, and construction of housing in the national emergency. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 19. Senate adopted Feb. 19.

S Res 154. Extend to Jan. 31, 1952, authority of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make studies of avaiation, communications, merchant marine and surface transportation. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 13. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 168. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to expend additional $10,000 from contingent fund of Senate between June 30, 1951, and Sept. 1, 1951, or date of enactment of Legislative Appropriation for 1952, whichever is earlier. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 13. Senate adopted July 13.

S Res 192. Authorize additional $10,000 for Banking and Currency Committee. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

S Res 194. Authorize additional $15,000 for Select Committee on Small Business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

H Res 33. Create a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of problems of small business. PATMAN (D Tex.). House Rules reported Jan. 29. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 51. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make certain studies, and grant subpena power to that committee. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Rules reported Feb. 27. House adopted March 5.

H Res 113. Provide $100,000 for expenses of Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of Problems of Small Business, as authorized by H Res 33. PATMAN (D Tex.). House Administration reported Feb. 20. House adopted Feb. 20.

H Res 116. Direct Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production or consumption of newsprint. BECKWORTH (D Tex.). House Rules reported March 1. House adopted March 5.

H Res 417. Provide $35,000 for expenses of Select Committee to Investigate Problems of Small Business authorized by H Res 33. PATMAN (D Tex.). House Administration reported Sept. 27. House adopted Sept. 27.

CONTROLS

S J Res 39. Public Law 8. Extend federal rent control to June 30, 1951. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 26. Passed Senate March 13. Passed House in lieu of H J Res 196 March 19. Approved March 23. (See story, p. 472.)

H J Res 196. Similar to S J Res 39. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 15. House passed S J Res 39 in lieu March 19.

H J Res 197. Public Law 33. Extend Export Control Act of 1949 for 2-year period to June 30, 1953. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported April 12. Considered by unanimous consent in House and passed April 17.

Passed Senate in lieu of S J Res 50 May 8. Approved May 16.

S J Res 50. Similar to H J Res 197. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 23. Passed Senate May 4. Reconsidered and postponed indefinitely after Senate passed H J Res 197 in lieu May 8.

H J Res 278. Public Law 69. Provide temporary one-month extension of Defense Production Act of 1950, Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and authority to control fats and oils imports. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 28. Passed House June 29. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 29. Passed Senate June 29. Approved June 30. (See story p. 461.)

S 1717. Public Law 96. Amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 21. Passed Senate, 71-10, June 28. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 3871 as previously amended and passed by House, July 20. Senate adopted conference report July 27. House adopted conference report, 294-80, July 30. Approved July 31. (See story p. 438.)

HR 3871. Similar to S 1717. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 25. Passed House, 323-92, July 20. Text then substituted for that of Senate bill and S 1717 as amended passed in lieu July 20.

S Res 56. Increase limit of expenses by $23,000 for Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for investigation of administration and enforcement of export policies and control regulations of the U.S., and extend authority to Jan. 31, 1952. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 1. Senate adopted Feb. 1.

NATURAL RESOURCES

HR 389. Public Law 56. Authorize $20,000 for relief of State of Maryland for damage to natural oyster bars in the Patuxent and Severn Rivers caused by Navy dredging operations. SASSCER (D Md.). House Judiciary reported March 6. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved June 27.

HR 2995. Public Law 94. Authorize appropriation of $500,000 for investigation and studies on eradication of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes. POTTER (R Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Approved July 30.

S J Res 42. Public Law 128. Give consent of Congress to renewal for a period of four years from Sept. 1, 1951, of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, entered into by numerous oil-producing states. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 14. Passed House Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 28.

S 1311. Public Law 231. Grant approval of Congress to compact by Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). (and 5 other Senators). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. Passed House in lieu of HR 3544 Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 3544. Similar to S 1311. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10. House passed S 1311 in lieu Oct. 18.

S 2233. Public Law 235. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to provide for exchange of restricted data with friendly governments, under proper safeguards. McMAHON (D Conn.). Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate Oct. 11. Passed House Oct. 16 in lieu of HR 5646. Approved Oct. 30. (See story p. 521.)

HR 5646. Similar to S 2233. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported Oct. 8. House passed S 2233 in lieu Oct. 16.

S Res 33. Extend to June 30, 1951 authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate fuel reserves and formulate a fuel policy. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 25. Senate adopted Jan. 29.

S Res 61. Authorize printing of "Basic Data Relating to Energy Resources" prepared for Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, as a Senate document. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 19. Senate adopted Feb. 19.

S Res 153. Continue to Jan. 31, 1952, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate available fuel resources and formulate a national fuel policy of the U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

HR 5257. Public Law 175. Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase to $15 million the amount available for repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges damaged by floods or other catastrophes. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported Oct. 1. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 4. Passed Senate in lieu of S 2025 Oct. 8. Approved Oct. 15. (See story p. 486.)

S 2025. Similar to HR 5257. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported Sept. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Senate later vacated action and passed HR 5257 in lieu Oct. 8.

HR 5504. Public Law 177. Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase to $45 million the authorization for defense access highways. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported Oct. 1. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 4. Passed Senate in lieu of S 1956 Oct. 8. Approved Oct. 16.

S 1956. Similar to HR 5504. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported Sept. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Senate later vacated action and passed HR 5504 in lieu Oct. 8.

S 1622. Public Law 237. Amend Flood Control Act of 1946, to include the White River backwater area in the Lower Mississippi River. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Public Works reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11. House Public Works reported Oct. 17. Passed House in lieu of HR 4450 Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 30.

HR 4055. Public Law 240. Authorize for an additional 2-year period the use of rivers and harbors appropriations for maintenance of canal from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay and the railroad and bridges over such canal. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Public Works reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 16. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 19.

Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 30.

H Res 415. Provide $25,000 for expenses of investigations by Committee on Public Works. JONES (D Ala.). House Administration reported Sept. 27. House adopted Sept. 27.

TAXES & TARIFFS

H J Res 87. Public Law 2. Amend sec. 5012 of Internal Revenue Code, relating to powers of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to obtain data. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 22. Passed House Jan. 24. Senate Finance reported Feb. 1. Passed Senate Feb. 15. Approved Feb. 28.

HR 136. Public Law 29. Allow consumer of gasoline to deduct, for income tax purposes, state taxes on gasoline imposed on wholesaler and passed on to the consumer. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15. Passed House Jan. 17. Senate Finance reported March 13. Passed Senate, amended, March 14. House agreed to Senate amendment May 7. Approved May 12.

HR 3196. Public Law 35. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to filing of information returns by certain trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported April 2. Passed House April 10. Senate Finance reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. Approved May 17.

HR 3336. Public Law 38. Suspend copper import taxes under certain conditions for two years. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported April 2. Passed House April 6. Senate Finance reported April 17. Passed Senate, amended, April 25. Senate adopted conference report May 8. House adopted conference report May 10. Approved May 22. (See story p. 489.)

H J Res 253. Public Law 46. Permit free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for exhibit at Japanese Trade Fair at Seattle, Wash. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported May 8. Passed House May 9. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate June 4. Approved June 12.

HR 2084. Public Law 58. Relating to treatment of powers of appointment for estate and gift tax purposes. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported April 17. Passed House May 7. Senate Finance reported June 4. Passed Senate, with amendments, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22. Approved June 28.

HR 3181. Public Law 66. Continue to June 30, 1952 the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. WALTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 27. Passed House June 27. Senate Finance reported June 29. Passed Senate June 29. Approved June 30.

HR 1613. Public Law 72. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to transfer of and payment of tax on vodka. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported April 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 1. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3.

H J Res 73. Public Law 76. Amend chapter 26 of Internal Revenue Code to permit use of beverage spirits for industrial purposes. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15. Passed House Jan. 17. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar, with amendment, June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 11.

HR 3804. Public Law 82. Limit the retroactive application of income tax on federal employees working in the possessions or in the Canal Zone. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 29. Passed House June 30. Senate Finance reported July 5. Passed Senate July 13. Approved July 23.

HR 2192. Public Law 109. Extend to flaxseed, flaxseed oil, linseed and linseed oil the privilege of substitution for draw-back of duties. JENKINS (R Ohio). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 5. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 23. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26. Approved Aug. 8.

HR 4014. Public Law 145. Confer upon Commissioner of Internal Revenue subpena powers in connection with denials and revocations of industrial alcohol permits. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 7. Passed House by unanimous consent Aug. 20. Senate Finance reported Sept. 5. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 14.

HR 2745. Public Law 161. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain blends of brandies and whiskies from rectification tax. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 14. Senate Finance reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 10.

HR 2562. Public Law 166. Make technical correction in section 437 (c) of Internal Revenue Code to correct unintentional discrimination against marine insurance and mutual fire insurance companies. KEAN (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 16. Senate Finance reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. Approved Oct. 10.

HR 4473. Public Law 183. Revenue Act of 1951 (tax revision bill). DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported June 18. Passed House, 233-160, providing $7.2 billion additional revenue, June 22. Senate Finance reported with amendments reducing additional revenue to $5.506 billion. Passed Senate, amended to provide less than $5.5 billion, 57-19, Sept. 28. House rejected conference report providing $5.732 billion, 157-204, Oct. 16. House adopted second conference report providing $5.691 billion, 185-160, Oct. 19. Senate adopted second conference report Oct. 18. Approved Oct. 20. (See story p. 409.)

H J Res 330. Public Law 218. Permit importation of articles from foreign countries, without payment of tariff, for exhibition at the Chicago International Trade Fair. SABATH (D Ill.). House Ways and Means reported Sept. 25. Passed House Sept. 26. Senate Finance reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 26.

HR 1005. Public Law 219. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for duty-free importation of baling twine. DINGELL (D Mich.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. Passed House, 210-41, Sept. 14. Senate Finance reported Oct. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 25. (See story p. 483.)

HR 3590. Public Law 251. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to income tax on gain realized on involuntary conversion of property. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 7. Passed House by unanimous consent Aug. 20. Senate Finance reported Oct. 19. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 20. House concurred in Senate amendments

Oct. 20. Approved Oct. 31.

H Res 78. Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to conduct studies and investigations of matters within its jurisdiction. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Rules reported Jan. 29. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 153. Provide $50,000 for Committee on Ways and Means for investigations authorized by H Res 78. KING (D Calif.). House Administration reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

H Res 414. Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to study duplication and overlapping of taxes. LATHAM (R N.Y.). House Rules reported Sept. 26. House adopted Sept. 27.

H Res 433. Provide $150,000 for expenses of investigations by Committee on Ways and Means. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Administration reported Sept. 27. House adopted Sept. 27.

Unfinished Business

BUSINESS, BANKING, & COMMERCE

S 241. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide a long-range shipping program. O'CONOR (D Md.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24. Passed Senate Aug. 21.

S 436. Air Mail Subsidy Separation Act of 1951 -- authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to establish fair rates of compensation for transportation of mail, and to establish and pay a subsidy separate from air mail pay where necessary. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate Sept. 19. (See story p. 484.)

S 515. Amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to improve RFC operations. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 20.

S 658. Amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to organizational, procedural, and appellate matters. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25. Passed Senate Feb. 5.

S 719. Establish validity of good faith as a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor. McCARRAN (D Nev.), JOHNSON (D Colo.), O'CONOR (D Md.), WHERRY (R Neb.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Judiciary reported April 23. Passed Senate, 42-34, Aug. 2. (See story p. 487.)

S 1212. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to define "savings and loan association" to include any federally insured savings and loan institution. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11.

S 1376. Provide for dissolution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transfer of defense loan servicing functions to other agencies. BYRD (D Va.) and 5 other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported without recommendation July 13.

S 1938. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact or agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. SMITH (R N.J.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Public Works reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate Oct. 11.

S 2128. Provide for merger of two or more national banking associations, and for merger of state banks with national banking associations. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Oct. 2.

S 2252. Clarify act of Aug. 17, 1950, providing for conversion of national banks into, and their merger and consolidation with state banks. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19.

S Con Res 33. Direct Secretary of Senate to make technical corrections in bill passed by both houses of Congress (S 435) relating to aviation war-risk insurance. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed June 4.

HR 1730. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to permit Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported with amendment adding text of previously-passed S 658, Feb. 28. Passed Senate, with amendment, on call of calendar March 12.

HR 2401. Increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17.

HR 3299. Extend time for commencement and completion of a free bridge across Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Texas. FISHER (D Tex.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 14. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20.

HR 4900. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact or agreement between Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey concerning Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. WALTER (D Pa.). House Public Works reported Oct. 18.

HR 5218. Authorize improvement of Mississippi-River-Gulf outlet and Mobile-to-New Orleans Intracoastal Waterway. LARCADE (D La.). House Public Works reported Oct. 4.

H J Res 331. Authorize President to invite states of Union and foreign countries to participate in Chicago International Trade Fair. SABATH (D Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported Oct. 9. Passed House Oct. 11.

H J Res 333. Extend time for use of construction reserve funds established under section 511 of Merchant Marine Act from March 31, 1951, to March 31, 1952. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 26. Passed House Sept. 26.

CONTROLS

S 2104. Repeal section 104 of Defense Production Act (P.L. 96, 82nd Congress) placing embargo on importation of certain commodities under certain conditions until June 30, 1952. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 20. (See story, p. 464.)

S 2170. Amend Defense Production Act (P.L. 96, 82nd Congress) to clarify provisions relating to price ceilings for manufacturers and processors. MAYBANK (D S.C.) and 7 other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 24. Passed Senate, 40-21, Oct. 4. House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 15. (See story, p. 464.)

S 2180. Amend Defense Production Act to provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. MAYBANK (D S.C.) (and 8 other Senators). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 26. (See story, p. 464.)

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 18. Authorize joinder of U.S. as a party in suits to adjudicate and administer water rights within any state, in accordance with the laws of that state (but not to include suits involving right of a state to use of water in any interstate stream). McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 17.

S 109. Provide that rights of locators of mining claims along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Road be limited to minerals, and that title to the surface remain with the U.S. in order to protect scenic values. McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar July 2.

S 1726. Change date for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location from July 1 to November 1, and extend time during which assessment work may be made for fiscal 1950 to Nov. 1, 1951. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25.

HR 4288. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of a compact relating to waters of Sabine River by States of Texas and Louisiana. COMBS (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. House suspended rules and passed Aug. 6.

HR 4484. Confirm and establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters (including lands and waters three miles to seaward from coast line) and provide for use, control, exploration, development and conservation of certain resources of continental shelf outside of state boundaries. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House, 265-109, July 30. (See story, p. 475.)

HR 4963. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of certain fuel-fired electric generating plants in Pacific Northwest. JACKSON (D Wash.). House Public Works reported Oct. 9.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

S 75. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of dams on Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals of Central Arizona Project. McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 12. Passed Senate, 50-28, June 5. (See story, p. 482.)

S 97. Authorize construction and installation of hydroelectric power facilities at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Public Works reported Sept. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House Public Works reported Oct. 16.

S 1020. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries in vicinity of Las Vegas, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. House Public Works reported Oct. 17.

HR 2398. Amend P.L. 848, 81st Congress, to bring provisions for repayment of reimbursable costs on Vermejo reclamation project into agreement with state laws of New Mexico. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.),. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 19. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4.

HR 2813. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25.

HR 3144. Make certain cost adjustments in connection with Greenfields Division of Sun River irrigation project, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. Passed House on consent calendar July 16.

HR 5097. Extend time during which Secretary of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under federal reclamation laws. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 16. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 5633. Approve a contract negotiated with irrigation districts in Owyhee Federal project, and authorize its execution. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 15.

TAXES & TARIFFS

HR 137. Amend Internal Revenue Code and Federal Alcohol Administration Act to extend forfeiture provisions to include bottled distilled spirits found in any case not bearing required marks and stamps. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15.

HR 1012. Permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts for instructional purposes. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15. Passed House Jan. 17.

HR 2746. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit use of pipelines in winery industry for transfer of fortifying spirits. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Ways and Means reported April 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 1. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

HR 3168. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to adjustment of basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported April 11. Passed House April 12.

HR 4948. Suspend until March 31, 1953 (or until termination of national emergency, whichever is earlier) import duties on lead and lead-bearing ores. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 13. Senate Finance reported Oct. 19. (See story, p. 488.)

HR 5248. Provide for suspension of import duties on tungsten ores, concentrates, and alloys for 2 years, or until termination of the national emergency, and provide for restoration of such duties whenever price falls below that established by government to encourage expansion of tungsten production. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 12. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15. (See story, p. 488.)

HR 5448. Provide for suspension of duty on imports of zinc until March 31, 1953, unless domestic price falls below 18 cents a pound, when such suspension shall be revoked. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 18. Passed House Oct. 19. (See story, p. 488.)

HR 5693. Impose a duty of 3 cents a pound on fresh or frozen tuna until March 31, 1953, and direct Tariff Commission and Interior Dept. to make studies and provide Congress with information to formulate a long-range tariff policy for protection of domestic tuna industry. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 12. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15. (See story, p. 489.)

Senate Votes: Defense Production Act

Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717). Amend and extend Defense Production Act of 1950 and Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. (See story, p. 438.) Votes on this as follows:

1. **Williams (R Del.) amendment suspending price supports on agricultural commodities. Rejected, 4-78, June 27.**
2. **Wherry (R Neb.) amendment banning ceilings below (a) price at time of ceiling order, (b) Jan.-Feb. 1951 price, or (c) ceiling on any farm product prior to enactment of 1951 extension act. Rejected, 39-49, June 27.**
3. **O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) substitute for section 2 limiting beef price rollbacks, to apply limitation on rollbacks to beef and mutton. Rejected, 25-63, June 27.**
4. **Douglas (D Ill.) amendment deleting section 2 limiting price rollbacks. Rejected, 26-61, June 27.**
5. **Moody (D Mich.) amendment deferring for 60 days after enactment the effective date of section 2 limiting rollbacks on beef. Rejected, 22-61, June 27.**
6. **O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment providing that location of defense plants shall be determined so as to provide greatest utilization of human and material resources, dispersal of production capacity for defense purposes, and relief of concentration in overburdened areas. Rejected, 25-56, June 27.**
7. **Butler (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting OPS from placing any restrictions, quotas, or other limitations on livestock slaughtering. Agreed to, 47-33, June 27.**
8. **Dirksen (R Ill.) substitute for section 5 (rent control) to terminate present rent control, authorize President to control rents in critical defense areas according to a specified formula, provide for relaxation of construction credit controls in any area where rents are controlled, and provide for rent adjustments in hardship cases. Rejected, 19-68, June 28.**

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	4	39	25	26	22	25	47	19
NAYS	78	49	63	61	61	56	33	68

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	1	14	15	21	19	13	10	0
NAYS	43	32	31	25	23	28	30	44

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	3	25	10	5	3	12	37	19
NAYS	35	17	32	36	38	28	3	24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	N
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Clements (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Long (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	X	✓	N
O'Conor (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Moody (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Kem (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Murray (D)	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Tobey (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McKellar (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	?	?	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Wiley (R)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Defense Production Act

Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717). (Continued)

1. McCarran (D Nev.) amendment making defense agencies subject to provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Rejected, 33-51, June 28.
2. Holland (D Fla.) amendment eliminating section authorizing establishment of federal rent control in any state or locality where the local governing body requests it. Rejected, 14-72, June 28.
3. Morse (R Ore.) amendment (to Millikin (R Colo.) amendment permitting price rollbacks on non-agricultural commodities) to eliminate the exemption of agricultural commodities. (Millikin amendment subsequently adopted on voice vote.) Rejected, 22-64, June 28.
4. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment prohibiting any OPS regulation which would reduce the percentage margin of profit of any wholesaler or retailer, based on period May 24-June 24, 1950. Rejected, 33-51, June 28.
5. Case (R S.D.) amendment exempting retail establishments with a gross business of less than $30,000 a year from price regulation. Rejected, 19-61, June 28.
6. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment permitting a rollback of 10 per cent below price prevailing on date of control of any commodity. Rejected, 26-58, June 28.
7. Benton (D Conn.) amendment authorizing the government to construct, equip, and operate defense plants. Rejected, 25-57, June 28.
8. Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment providing for increase in ceiling prices to compensate for increases in wages, salaries, cost of materials or services. Rejected, 15-67, June 28.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	33	14	22	33	19	26	25	15
NAYS	51	72	64	51	61	58	57	67

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	7	11	14	6	1	22	24	0
NAYS	36	32	31	36	42	22	19	42

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	26	3	8	27	18	4	1	15
NAYS	15	40	33	15	19	36	38	25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Williams (R)	N	N	√	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)	?	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Welker (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	N	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Long (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
O'Conor (D)	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	X	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Moody (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Murray (D)	X	X	?	?	X	?	?	X
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	√	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wherry (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
Tobey (R)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Chavez (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	√	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Smith (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Young (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Taft (R)	N	N	N	N	?	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
Morse (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pastore (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Defense Production Act

Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717). (Continued.)

1. Wherry (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting price ceilings lower than either (a) price prevailing just before regulation, or (b) price prevailing Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1951. Agreed to, 49-33, June 28.
2. Thye (R Minn.) amendment providing that no ceiling prices for milk or butter-fat shall be imposed unless and until the Secretary of Agriculture determines they are fair and reasonable. Rejected, 29-52, June 28.
3. Long (D La.) motion to reconsider vote by which Senate adopted Butler (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting slaughtering quotas (Vote No. 7, p. 529.) Rejected, 27-53, June 29.
4. Moody (D Mich.) amendment to substitute a 9-month extension of Defense Production Act of 1950, a 9-month extension of rent control with 20 per cent increase approved by committee, provide for a Small Defense Plants Administration, and continue import controls on fats and oils for two years. Rejected, 22-59, June 29.
5. Question of whether Senator Lehman (D N.Y.) should be excused from voting on basis of reasons given. Refused permission, 35-39, June 29.
6. Question of whether Senator Benton (D Conn.) should be excused from voting on basis of reasons given. Refused permission, 34-41, June 29.
7. Passage of bill. Passed, 71-10, June 29.
8. Price Control Revision (S 2170). Amend price control provisions of Defense Production Act so that prices shall reflect "necessary and unavoidable" cost increases with due allowance for other costs. (See story, p. 462.) Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to add provision reimposing slaughtering quotas. Maybank (D S.C.) motion to table Capehart amendment. Agreed to, 49-16, Oct. 4.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	49	29	27	22	35	34	71	49
NAYS	33	52	53	59	39	41	10	16

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	12	2	23	18	31	32	41	34
NAYS	30	39	18	23	4	4	0	1

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	37	27	4	4	4	2	30	15
NAYS	3	13	35	36	35	37	10	15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	✓	✓
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	?
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Moody (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	✓
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	Y
Murray (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Tobey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Chavez (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
Morse (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Defense Production Amendment; Taylor Nomination; Central Arizona Project

1. Price Control Revision (S 2170) (cont'd.). Capehart (R Ind.) amendment (substitute for original bill) directing the government to set industry-wide ceilings, and guaranteeing the right of farmers to demand readjustment upon proof they are losing money. Rejected, 28-44, Oct. 4.
2. Price Control Revision (S 2170). Passage of bill. Passed, 49-21, Oct. 4.
3. Taylor Nomination. Nomination of Telford Taylor of New York to be Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration. (See story, p. 690.) Confirmed, 41-20, Oct. 15.
4. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Authorize construction of Bridge Canyon Dam and irrigation works for the Central Arizona Project. (See story, p. 482.) Knowland (R Calif.), Nixon (R Calif.) amendment to prohibit construction of irrigation works unless net revenues from delivery of irrigation water will return to the U.S. the cost of the irrigation distribution and drainage system and 25 per cent of other estimated costs which can properly be charged to irrigation. Rejected, 26-54, June 5.
5. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Knowland (R Calif.), Nixon (R Calif.) amendment to strike out provisions of the bill and substitute a provision giving consent to joinder of the U.S. as a party in any suit brought by one of the Lower Colorado River Basin states with respect to use of Colorado River waters within one year from date of enactment. Rejected, 32-48, June 5.
6. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 30-51, June 5.
7. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Passage of bill. Passed, 50-28, June 5.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	28	49	41	26	32	30	50
NAYS	44	21	20	54	48	51	28

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	1	35	36	3	3	3	38
NAYS	34	0	1	40	40	40	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAS	27	14	5	23	29	27	12
NAYS	10	21	19	14	8	11	25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA							
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright (D)	X	√	Y	X	X	X	√
McClellan (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA							
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Nixon (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO							
Johnson (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							
Benton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	X	√	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE							
Frear (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	X
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA							
Holland (D)	X	√	√	N	N	N	Y
Smathers (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA							
George (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
Russell (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO							
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA							
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	√
Jenner (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA							
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS							
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY							
Underwood (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
Clements (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA							
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAINE							
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	X	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND							
Butler (R)	√	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
O'Conor (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
Lodge (R)	N	√	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN							
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Moody (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	X	X	X	√
Thye (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland (D)	?	?	N	N	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI							
Hennings (D)	X	√	Y	N	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA							
Ecton (R)	Y	N	N	X	X	X	√
Murray (D)	?	?	Y	X	X	X	√
NEBRASKA							
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA							
Malone (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Bridges (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y
NEW JERSEY							
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK							
Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	√	√	√	X
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA							
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OHIO							
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	N	?	√	√	√	X
OKLAHOMA							
Kerr (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
OREGON							
Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Morse (R)	X	√	?	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
Duff (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N
Martin (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	X
RHODE ISLAND							
Green (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Case (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
Mundt (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE							
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	√	N	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS							
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y
UTAH							
Bennett (R)	Y	N	X	N	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT							
Aiken (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N
Flanders (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA							
Byrd (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	√	√	√	X
WASHINGTON							
Cain (R)	√	X	?	√	√	√	X
Magnuson (D)	X	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN							
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	√
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING							
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Taxes

Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Increase taxes on individual and corporate incomes, increase and extend excise taxes. (See story, p. 409.) Votes on this as follows:

1. **Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to committee amendment concerning taxation of mutual savings banks, to provide that a minimum of 15 per cent of income be set aside, tax-free, for reserves, with a larger percentage allowed so long as total reserves, surplus, and undivided profits do not exceed 10 per cent of total deposits or accounts on the last day of the taxable year. Agreed to, 41-28, Sept. 22.**
2. **Committee amendment providing for taxation of income of mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and cooperative banks, after deduction of expenses, dividends paid depositors, amounts set aside for reserves, and amounts repaid on loans from the U.S. or from mutual funds. Agreed to, 60-19, Sept. 24.**
3. **Williams (R Del.) amendment to committee amendment concerning taxation of cooperatives, to provide that cooperatives with assets over $100,000 may distribute no more than 50 per cent of earnings in the form of irrevocable 2-year (5-year for producer cooperatives) certificates, with remainder to be distributed in cash or merchandise, and any income not allocated or paid out shall be subject to tax. Rejected, 7-72, Sept. 24.**
4. **O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to strike out section permitting dealers in municipal bonds to include such bonds in computation of invested capital base (for purposes of computing excess-profits tax liability) provided interest on such bonds is reported in excess-profits-tax net income. Rejected, 22-65, Sept. 25.**
5. **Committee amendment making special relief provisions with respect to excess profits tax. Agreed to, 70-15, Sept. 25.**
6. **Committee amendment to delete provision applying excess-profits tax to all earnings in excess of 75 per cent of income during base period, and restore existing provisions applying excess-profits tax to earnings in excess of 85 per cent of income during base period. Agreed to, 62-20, Sept. 25.**
7. **Lehman (D N.Y.) amendment to make corporation tax increase effective Jan. 1, 1951, instead of April 1, 1951. Rejected, 33-54, Sept. 26.**
8. **Hendrickson (R N.J.) amendment to exempt $1,440 of retirement pay, annuity, or pension from individual income tax. Rejected, 36-50, Sept. 26.**

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	41	60	72	22	70	62	33	36
NAYS	28	19	22	65	15	20	54	50

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	20	38	2	20	33	25	29	18
NAYS	19	7	42	26	13	18	16	28

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	21	22	5	2	37	37	4	18
NAYS	9	12	30	39	2	2	38	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	N	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Williams (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Russell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Welker (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	?*	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Jenner (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Clements (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	X	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Moody (D)	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	X	✓	✓	X	X
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
Wherry (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	X	?	?	?	?	N	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	?*	?*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Smith (D)	N	Y	N	X	✓	✓	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
Young (R)	?	?	X	N	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Taft (R)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Morse (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	?	Y	N	N	✓	✓	N	Y
Martin (R)	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	✓	X	N	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
McKellar (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	X	✓	✓	N	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	?	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

***Dirksen (R Ill.) and Hendrickson (R N.J.) excused from voting because of personal interest in building and loan associations affected by amendment.**

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Taxes

Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473), continued.

1. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment providing for withholding tax on dividends and corporate bond interest. Rejected, 15-70, Sept. 26.
2. Long (D La.) amendment to delete section providing for capital-gains treatment of coal royalties. Rejected, 16-72, Sept. 26.
3. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to delete section validating for tax purposes, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1939, family partnerships created by gift of partnership interest, even though recipient performs no vital services for the partnership. Rejected, 27-58, Sept. 26.
4. Bridges (R N.H.) motion to table Williams (R Del.) amendment repealing, effective Nov. 1, 1951, tax exemption on expense accounts of President, Vice President, Speaker of House, and Members of Congress. Rejected, 34-45, Sept. 26.
5. Williams (R Del.) modified amendment repealing, effective Jan. 3, 1953, tax exemption on expense accounts of President, Vice President, Speaker of House, and Members of Congress. Agreed to, 77-11, Sept. 27.
6. Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to exempt $1,500 of retirement, annuity, or pension of retired government employees from individual income tax, if total income is not over $4,000. Rejected, 18-70, Sept. 27.
7. Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to delete 10 per cent excise tax on wagers, and substitute tax proposals recommended by the Crime Investigating Committee. Rejected, 29-49, Sept. 27.
8. Humphrey (D Minn.) (and 6 other Senators) amendment to reduce percentage depletion allowances for oil, gas, sulfur, and non-metallic minerals. Rejected, 9-71, Sept. 28.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	15	16	27	34	77	18	29	9
NAYS	70	72	58	45	11	70	49	71

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	14	12	19	30	38	7	13	8
NAYS	32	35	25	10	10	39	28	37

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	1	4	8	4	39	11	16	1
NAYS	38	37	33	35	1	31	21	34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	X	X	N
Williams (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Russell (D)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Welker (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Clements (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	X	X	X	?	✓	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Moody (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	X	X	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kem (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Wherry (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smith (D)	X	X	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Young (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Taft (R)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	X
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
Martin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	N	N	X	Y	X	X	X
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	X	N	N	N	Y	?	?	X
Wiley (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	?	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Taxes; Contract Renegotiations

1. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473) (continued). Douglas (D Ill.) (and 11 other Senators) amendment to increase capital-gains tax from 25 per cent to 28 per cent. Rejected, 26-53, Sept. 28.
2. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Humphrey (D Minn.) (and 5 other Senators) amendment to eliminate tax advantage of income-splitting by setting up new surtax schedule for married persons which would lower tax on married persons making less than $10,000, and increase tax on married persons in upper brackets. Rejected, 15-62, Sept. 28.
3. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Moody (D Mich.) amendment to eliminate excise tax on electric vacuum cleaners and washing machines. Agreed to, 52-22, Sept. 28.
4. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Passage of bill. Passed, 57-19, Sept. 28.
5. Renegotiation Act of 1951 (HR 1724). Provide for renegotiation of defense contracts originally awarded on a negotiated basis. (See story, p. 468.) Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate power of Renegotiation Board to determine exemptions from renegotiation requirements. Agreed to, 42-39, Feb. 21.
6. Renegotiation Act of 1951 (HR 1724). Ferguson (R Mich.) motion to table Douglas (D Ill.) motion to reconsider vote on above amendment. Rejected, 41-41, Feb. 21. (Sponsors of amendments which have been agreed to frequently move immediately after the favorable vote to have the vote reconsidered. Another supporter then moves to table the motion to reconsider. If the motion to table is agreed on, any further attempt to reverse the acceptance of the amendment is thereby blocked. If the motion to table is rejected, supporters of the amendment lose control of the situation, and opponents can then drive for reconsideration. In this case, the motion to table having failed, the Douglas-Ferguson group were obliged to allow a vote on the question of reconsideration. See votes 7 and 8 below).
7. Renegotiation Act of 1951 (HR 1724). Douglas (D Ill.) motion to reconsider vote by which Douglas amendment, above, was adopted. Agreed to, 42-40, Feb. 21.
8. Renegotiation Act of 1951 (HR 1724). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment, on reconsideration. Rejected, 41-42, Feb. 21.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	26	15	52	57	42	41	42	41
NAYS	53	62	22	19	39	41	40	42

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	24	14	26	38	19	20	22	20
NAYS	21	30	16	5	21	21	19	22

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	1	26	19	23	21	20	21
NAYS	32	6	14	18	20	21	20	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Nixon (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	X	X	✓	N	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	?	?	Y	N	X	X	✓	X
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Clements (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	X	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	X	X	✓	N	N	Y	N
O'Conor (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Moody (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	?	?	?	X	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	?	✓	N	N	Y	N
Wherry (R)	X	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez (D)	X	X	X	✓	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	?	?	X	Y	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	N	N	?	Y	✓	✓	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Taft (R)	X	X	✓	✓	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Martin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Pastore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	✓	X	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	X	X	X	X	Y	N	Y	N
Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Flanders (R)	X	X	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	X	X	X	✓	N	N	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	X	X	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	X	?	?	X	N	N	Y	N
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Defense Production Act

1. Temporary Controls Extension (H J Res 278). Continue rent control, import control of fats and oils, and the Defense Production Act for one month. (See story, p. 461.) Rule (H Res 294) providing for consideration and one hour of general debate. Agreed to, 297-85, June 29.
2. Temporary Controls Extension (H J Res 278). Cooley (D N.C.) amendment to ban rollbacks or imposition of additional ceilings during temporary extension. Agreed to, 232-159, June 29.

Defense Production Act of 1951 (HR 3871). Amend and extend the Defense Production Act and the Housing and Rent Act. (See story, p. 438.) Votes as follows:

3. Andresen (R Minn.) amendment to extend import controls on fats and edible oils (except coconuts and coconut products), peanuts, dairy products, rice and rice products, to June 30, 1953, and prohibit any import of such products which would impair or reduce domestic production or result in any unnecessary expenditure under government price-support program. Agreed to, 266-147, July 20.
4. Davis (R Wis.) amendment to establish a single central government agency as claimant for construction and supply needs of state and local governments and their tax-supported agencies. Rejected, 164-251, July 20.
5. Hope (R Kan.) amendment to prohibit quotas, restrictions, or any other limitations on quantity of livestock which may be handled or slaughtered by any processor. Agreed to, 249-167, July 20.
6. Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to delete authority of President to acquire additional plants and facilities, erect plants, and engage in the marketing, transportation and storage of critical materials, and provide instead for installation of additional facilities in government plants, and installation of government-owned equipment in private plants. Agreed to, 233-184, July 20.
7. Hardy (D Va.) amendment to delete authority to create new government corporations by Executive Order. Agreed to, 250-167, July 20.
8. Committee amendment to prohibit ceiling on any agricultural commodity below 90 per cent of price received by producers on May 19, 1951. (Effect of this amendment was to prohibit proposed beef price rollbacks, but permit the first rollback of 10 per cent to stand). Agreed to, 234-183, July 20.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	297	232	266	164	249	233	250	234
NAYS	85	159	147	251	167	184	167	183

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	196	96	101	7	93	42	60	110
NAYS	2	108	119	216	130	181	163	113

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	100	136	165	156	156	191	190	124
NAYS	83	50	27	35	36	2	3	69

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	X	?	X	X	X	X
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Yorty (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Preston (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Price (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	N	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Church (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 McVey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Sheehan (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Vail (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Larcade (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	✓	X	✓	
3 Willis (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Dondero (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	X	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Irving (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	?	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Case (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Radwan (R)	Y	N	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
45 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
30 Wharton (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
25 Buckley (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Latham (R)	?	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	N
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
22 Powell (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Redden (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Bender (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
16 Bow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	X	?	?	?	X	X	X
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Vacancy								
15 Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	?	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	?	X	X	?	X	X	X	X
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	?	?	X	X	X	✓
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	?	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Vacancy								
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Defense Production Act

Defense Production Act (HR 3871) (continued)

1. Cole (R Kan.) amendment to prohibit ceilings on any livestock products which do not allow reasonable margin of profit to each segment of the processing industry on each species of livestock. Rejected, 166-250, July 20.
2. Davis (D Ga.) amendment to freeze all prices, wages, salaries, and other compensation at level of July 7, 1951, except for agricultural products selling below parity. Rejected, 172-243, July 20.
3. Poage (D Tex.), Cole (R Kan.) amendment to establish a ceiling-price formula which would include all direct and indirect costs, including parity, and allow profit not less than 85 per cent of average profit during three most profitable years, 1946 to 1949 inclusive. Rejected, 81-233. July 20.
4. D'Ewart (R Mont.) amendment to exempt strategic and critical metals and minerals from ceilings when such materials cannot be produced economically because of marginal or submarginal character of the source, or necessity of installing additional facilities or equipment. Rejected, 200-216, July 20.
5. Committee amendment to delete authority to license and suspend licenses of certain businesses covered by the act, as means of enforcing price controls. Agreed to, 334-81, July 20.
6. Committee amendment to delete authority to control commodity speculation. Agreed to, 242-172, July 20.
7. Cole (R Kan.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected, 117-299, July 20.
8. Passage of bill. Passed, 323-92, July 20.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	166	172	181	200	334	242	117	323
NAYS	249	243	233	216	81	172	299	92

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	38	56	68	36	142	90	32	206
NAYS	184	167	154	187	80	133	191	16

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	128	116	113	163	191	152	85	116
NAYS	64	75	78	29	1	38	107	76

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	?
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Poulson (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Patterson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Price (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	X
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Spence (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Watts (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boggs (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?
3 Willis (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	✓	?	X	?	✓	?	X	?
1 Heselton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Lane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bakewell (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Case (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
43 Radwan (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
25 Buckley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Fine (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
22 Powell (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Bender (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	?	X	?	?	X	X	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Reams (I)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Jarman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Steed (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Vacancy								
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Gillette (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	X	X	?	X	X	X	?	?
21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	?	X	?	X	X	X	?	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Vacancy								
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kersten (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Defense Production; Taxes; Renegotiation; Tidelands

1. Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717) (continued). Conference report. Agreed to, 294-80, July 30.
2. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Provide $7.2 billion additional revenue by increasing individual and corporate taxes and excise taxes, extending excise taxes to additional items, and making other revisions in the Internal Revenue Code. (See story, p. 409.) Reed (R N.Y.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 171-220, June 22.
3. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Passage of bill. Passed, 233-160 June 22.
4. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Conference report providing $5.732 billion additional revenue. Rejected, 157-204, Oct. 16.
5. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Second conference report providing $5.691 billion additional revenue. Agreed to, 185-160, Oct. 19.
6. Renegotiation Act of 1951 (HR 1724). Establish a five-member board to renegotiate defense contracts (originally awarded on a negotiated basis) involving more than $100,000 each per year. (See story, p. 468.) Passage of bill. Passed, 377-0, Jan. 23.
7. Submerged Lands Act (HR 4484). Confirm title of states to submerged lands and resources ("tidelands"). (See story, p. 475.) Rule (H Res 335) providing for consideration and 4 hours debate. Agreed to, 271-92, July 27.
8. Submerged Lands Act (HR 4484). Passage of bill. Passed, 265-109, July 30.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	294	171	233	157	185	377	271	265
NAYS	80	220	160	204	160	0	92	109

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	180	1	196	122	147	197	122	109
NAYS	18	205	11	65	34	0	80	91

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	113	170	36	34	37	179	149	156
NAYS	62	14	149	139	126	0	11	17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Patten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	?	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	?	✓	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	✓	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	Y
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County								
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N	X	X	Y	?	Y
13 Poulson (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
14 Yorty (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	✓
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	?	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓	✓
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	?	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
6 Vinson (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	N	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	✓	✓
IDAHO								
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
1 Wood (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	X
15 Mason (R)	X	Y	N	N	X	Y	?	✓
25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
22 Springer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	✓	X	N	N	?	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
3 Busbey (R)	?	Y	N	X	X	Y	✓	?
13 Church (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	X	N
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	?	N	N
11 Sheehan (R)	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Vail (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
4 Adair (R)	Y	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	?	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Denton (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	N
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
3 Morton (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
7 Perkins (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	X	X
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Watts (D)	?	N	Y	✓	?	*Y	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	?	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	✓	Y
1 Hebert (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	Y
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	X
7 Lane (D)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Martin (R)	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	?	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
14 Rabaut (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	X

*Vote cast by Underwood.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
6 Armstrong (R)	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	X	✓	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
4 Irving (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	?	X	X
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
1 Magee (D)	Y	?	✓	N	N	?	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
7 Short (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA								
2 Buffett (R)	N	✓	X	N	N	?	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	?	N	N	?	?	Y	N	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	?	N	X	X	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
30 Wharton (R)	?	✓	X	Y	N	Y	?	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
8 Anfuso (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
25 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	N
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Latham (R)	✓	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	Y	?	N	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
1 Bonner (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	X	?	✓	Y	Y	?	✓
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Durham (D)	?	X	?	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 K.rr (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Bender (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	?	?	-	-	?	X	X
11 Brehm (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	X	X	?	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	-	-	N	Y	Y*	-	-
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	X	✓	N	Y	?	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
14 Gillette (R)	X	✓	X	-	-	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	X	✓	X	?	Y	X	N
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
23 Sittler (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	X	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Evins (D)	?	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
8 Murray (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	Y	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	?	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Ikard (D)	N*	N*	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y*
20 Kilday (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	N	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	?	N	Y	✓	?	?	N	X
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Prouty (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	Y	-	-	Y	Y	?*	N	N
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
WISCONSIN								
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	✓	X	N	N	?	N	N
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

*Vote cast by Sullivan. *Vote cast by Frank Buchanan. *Vote cast by John Kee.
*Vote cast by Gossett.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Votes: Duty-Free Baler Twine

1. Free Importation of Baler Twine (HR 1005). Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for duty-free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw and fodder. (See story, p. 483.) Passage of bill. Passed, 210-41, Sept. 14.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	DEMOCRATS	1	REPUBLICANS	1
YEAS	210	YEAS	129	YEAS	81
NAYS	41	NAYS	6	NAYS	35

	1		1		1		1
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)	Y	9 Yates (D)	?	2 Devereux (R)	Y
3 Andrews (D)	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	?	**INDIANA**		4 Fallon (D)	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	?	4 Adair (R)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	**DELAWARE**		7 Bray (R)	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	11 Brownson (R)	?	**MASSACHUSETTS**	
2 Grant (D)	Y	**FLORIDA**		3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	6 Bates (R)	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	8 Denton (D)	?	4 Donohue (D)	?
5 Rains (D)	?	5 Herlong (D)	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	2 Furcolo (D)	?
4 Roberts (D)	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	6 Harden (R)	?	8 Goodwin (R)	N
ARIZONA		1 McMullen (D)	Y	10 Harvey (R)	✓	10 Herter (R)	?
1 Murdock (D)	Y	6 Rogers (D)	?	1 Madden (D)	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y
2 Patten (D)	?	3 Sikes (D)	?	9 Wilson (R)	?	11 Kennedy (D)	?
ARKANSAS		**GEORGIA**		**IOWA**		7 Lane (D)	?
1 Gathings (D)	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	✓	6 Dolliver (R)	?	12 McCormack (D)	?
5 Hays (D)	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	?	8 Hoeven (R)	?	3 Philbin (D)	?
6 Norrell (D)	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	5 Rogers (R)	N
4 Tackett (D)	?	7 Lanham (D)	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	?	13 Wigglesworth (R)	?
3 Trimble (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	1 Martin (R)	✓	**MICHIGAN**	
CALIFORNIA		6 Vinson (D)	Y	2 Talle (R)	?	12 Bennett (R)	N
7 Allen (R)	?	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	**KANSAS**		6 Blackney (R)	?
8 Anderson (R)	?	9 Wood (D)	?	1 Cole (R)	Y	8 Crawford (R)	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	**IDAHO**		3 George (R)	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y
4 Havenner (D)	?	1 Wood (R)	?	4 Rees (R)	Y	2 Meader (R)	?
9 Hunter (R)	?	**ILLINOIS**		2 Scrivner (R)	Y	11 Potter (R)	?
3 Johnson (R)	?	16 Allen (R)	N	6 Smith (R)	Y	3 Shafer (R)	?
23 McKinnon (D)	?	17 Arends (R)	Y	**KENTUCKY**		9 Thompson (R)	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	26 Bishop (R)	✓	8 Bates (D)	?	7 Wolcott (R)	?
22 Phillips (R)	N	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	23 Jenison (R)	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	**Detroit—Wayne County**	
5 Shelley (D)	?	21 Mack (D)	?	1 Gregory (D)	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	15 Mason (R)	X	3 Morton (R)	?	17 Dondero (R)	Y
10 Werdel (R)	N	25 Price (D)	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	?
Los Angeles County		14 Reed (R)	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y
12 Hillings (R)	?	22 Springer (R)	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	18 Velde (R)	N	**LOUISIANA**		**MINNESOTA**	
19 Holifield (D)	?	24 Vursell (R)	Y	8 Allen (D)	?	7 Andersen (R)	Y
16 Jackson (R)	?	**Chicago—Cook County**		2 Boggs (D)	X	1 Andresen (R)	✓
17 King (D)	Y	3 Busbey (R)	X	4 Brooks (D)	?	8 Blatnik (D)	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	13 Church (R)	Y	1 Hebert (D)	?	9 Hagen (R)	?
13 Poulson (R)	N	1 Dawson (D)	?	7 Larcade (D)	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	8 Gordon (D)	?	6 Morrison (D)	?	6 Marshall (D)	Y
COLORADO		10 Hoffman (R)	?	5 Passman (D)	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	?
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	12 Jonas (R)	?	3 Willis (D)	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	**MAINE**		3 Wier (D)	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	4 McVey (R)	N	3 Vacancy		**MISSISSIPPI**	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	Y
CONNECTICUT		7 Sabath (D)	Y	2 Nelson (R)	N	6 Colmer (D)	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	X	**MARYLAND**		1 Rankin (D)	Y
4 Morano (R)	?	2 Vail (R)	?	6 Beall (R)	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y

	1
2 Whitten (D)	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y
MISSOURI	
6 Armstrong (R)	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?
12 Curtis (R)	Y
4 Irving (D)	?
10 Jones (D)	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y
2 Moulder (D)	?
7 Short (R)	?
11 Bakewell (R)	N
3 Welch (D)	Y
MONTANA	
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y
NEBRASKA	
2 Buffett (R)	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y
3 Stefan (R)	✓
NEVADA	
AL Baring (D)	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
2 Cotton (R)	?
1 Merrow (R)	?
NEW JERSEY	
11 Addonizio (D)	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y
8 Canfield (R)	?
6 Case (R)	?
5 Eaton (R)	?
2 Hand (R)	N
14 Hart (D)	?
4 Howell (D)	?
12 Kean (R)	N
10 Rodino (D)	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y
9 Vacancy	
7 Widnall (R)	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y
NEW MEXICO	
AL Dempsey (D)	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y
NEW YORK	
44 Butler (R)	?
32 Byrne (D)	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y
28 Gamble (R)	?
1 Greenwood (D)	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	X
31 Kearney (R)	N
40 Keating (R)	N
34 Kilburn (R)	?
42 Miller (R)	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	?
43 Radwan (R)	N
45 Reed (R)	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y
29 St. George (R)	?
38 Taber (R)	N
33 Taylor (R)	X
30 Wharton (R)	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y
New York City	
8 Anfuso (D)	?
25 Buckley (D)	?
15 Celler (D)	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y
17 Coudert (R)	X
6 Delaney (D)	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?
18 Donovan (D)	✓
23 Fine (D)	?
11 Heffernan (D)	?
7 Heller (D)	?
21 Javits (R)	?
10 Kelly (D)	?
9 Keogh (D)	Y
19 Klein (D)	?
3 Latham (R)	X
26 McGrath (D)	?
14 Multer (D)	✓
16 Murphy (D)	X
13 O'Toole (D)	?
22 Powell (D)	?
5 Quinn (D)	✓
12 Rooney (D)	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?
NORTH CAROLINA	
3 Barden (D)	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	?
5 Chatham (D)	✓
4 Cooley (D)	Y
8 Deane (D)	?
9 Doughton (D)	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	?
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?
12 Redden (D)	?
NORTH DAKOTA	
AL Aandahl (R)	Y
AL Burdick (R)	Y
OHIO	
14 Ayres (R)	Y
AL Bender (R)	X
8 Betts (R)	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y
16 Bow (R)	X
3 Breen (D)	?
11 Brehm (R)	N
7 Brown (R)	N
5 Clevenger (R)	?
21 Crosser (D)	Y
1 Elston (R)	?
20 Feighan (D)	Y
18 Hays (D)	✓
2 Hess (R)	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N
19 Kirwan (D)	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	✓
17 McGregor (R)	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y
9 Reams (I)	?
15 Secrest (D)	?
12 Vorys (R)	?
13 Weichel (R)	?
OKLAHOMA	
3 Albert (D)	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y
5 Jarman (D)	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	N
4 Steed (D)	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y
OREGON	
3 Angell (R)	✓
4 Ellsworth (R)	?
1 Norblad (R)	Y
2 Stockman (R)	?
PENNSYLVANIA	
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y
30 Corbett (R)	?
9 Dague (R)	Y
29 Denny (R)	?
32 Eberharter (D)	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y
19 Gavin (R)	X
14 Vacancy	
25 Graham (R)	Y
7 James (R)	X
28 Kearns (R)	X
27 Kelley (D)	Y
21 Lind (D)	?
16 McConnell (R)	Y
24 Morgan (D)	?
18 Mumma (R)	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N
26 Saylor (R)	N
17 Simpson (R)	N
23 Sittler (R)	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y
8 Vacancy	
20 Walter (D)	N
Philadelphia	
1 Barrett (D)	?
4 Chudoff (D)	?
2 Granahan (D)	?
5 Green (D)	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N
RHODE ISLAND	
2 Fogarty (D)	?
1 Forand (D)	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA	
4 Bryson (D)	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y
5 Richards (D)	?
2 Riley (D)	?
1 Rivers (D)	?
SOUTH DAKOTA	
2 Berry (R)	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y
TENNESSEE	
2 Baker (R)	Y
9 Cooper (D)	Y
10 Davis (D)	?
5 Evins (D)	?
3 Frazier (D)	?
4 Gore (D)	?
8 Murray (D)	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y
TEXAS	
3 Beckworth (D)	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	?
17 Burleson (D)	Y
2 Combs (D)	?
21 Fisher (D)	?
13 Vacancy	
20 Kilday (D)	Y
12 Lucas (D)	?
14 Lyle (D)	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y
1 Patman (D)	?
7 Pickett (D)	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-
16 Regan (D)	N
18 Rogers (D)	Y
6 Teague (D)	?
8 Thomas (D)	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	?
5 Wilson (D)	?
UTAH	
2 Bosone (D)	Y
1 Granger (D)	?
VERMONT	
AL Prouty (R)	Y
VIRGINIA	
4 Abbitt (D)	✓
6 Burton (D)	?
9 Fugate (D)	Y
3 Gary (D)	?
2 Hardy (D)	?
7 Harrison (D)	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y
WASHINGTON	
4 Holmes (R)	✓
5 Horan (R)	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y
3 Mack (R)	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y
WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Bailey (D)	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	?
5 Kee, Elizabeth (D)	?
1 Ramsay (D)	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y
WISCONSIN	
8 Byrnes (R)	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y
5 Kersten (R)	?
7 Murray (R)	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?
1 Smith (R)	✓
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y
3 Withrow (R)	?
4 Zablocki (D)	?
WYOMING	
AL Harrison (R)	Y

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Votes: Pricing Practices; Ship Subsidy; Airline Subsidy

1. Pricing Practices (S 719). Amend Robinson-Patman Act to make good faith a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination made to meet the equally low price of a competitor. (See story, p. 487.) Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to bar actions which may substantially lessen competition or create monopoly. Rejected, 38-39, Aug. 2.
2. Pricing Practices (S 719). Magnuson (D Wash.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 33-45, Aug. 2.
3. Pricing Practices (S 719). Passage of bill. Passed, 42-34, Aug. 2.
4. Merchant Marine Act Amendment (S 241). Broaden eligibility for construction subsidies, limit right of government to repossess ships, broaden definition of construction reserve funds, and exempt certain of such funds from income and excess-profits taxes, and lower age limit for obsolescense of vessels from 17 to 12 years. Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 34-47, Aug. 21.
5. Merchant Marine Act Amendment (S 241). Williams (R Del.) amendment to strike out sections broadening eligibility for construction-differential subsidies. Rejected, 32-39, Aug. 21.
6. Airline Subsidies (S 436). Provide for payment of direct subsidy to airlines instead of including subsidy payments in pay for carrying air mail. (See story, p. 484.) McMahon (D Conn.) amendment limiting subsidies for U.S. airlines operating overseas to those holding certificates as mail carriers. Agreed to, 53-28, Sept. 19.
7. Airline Subsidies (S 436). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Board to enter into subsidy contracts with U.S. airlines, of up to three years for domestic lines and up to 10 years for lines operating to foreign countries. Agreed to, 62-14, Sept. 19.
8. Airline Subsidies (S 436). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment providing that payments for foreign transportation of mail shall be based upon actual costs, plus a fair return on investment. Rejected, 23-58, Sept. 19.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	38	33	42	34	32	53	62	23
NAYS	39	45	34	47	39	28	14	58

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	28	27	9	8	6	28	35	12
NAYS	10	12	28	35	30	13	4	30

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	10	6	33	26	26	25	27	11
NAYS	29	33	6	12	9	15	10	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA					-			
Hill (D)	✓	✓	X	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	✓	✓	X	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	N	N	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Russell (D)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Dirksen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
KANSAS								
Carlson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Underwood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Clements (D)	?	✓	X	?	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N
O'Conor (D)	X	X	✓	N	N	✓	✓	X
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Moody (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	✓	X	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Hennings (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	X	X	✓	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	?	?	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	?	N
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez (D)	X	X	✓	N	N	?	?	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
Young (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	?	X	✓	?	?	Y	Y	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
Duff (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Martin (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pastore (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Johnson (D)	?	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
Bennett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	X	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	?	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	✓	✓	X	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	?	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	✓	✓	X	Y	N	?	?	?
Wiley (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	X	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

82nd CONGRESS--
BILLS INTRODUCED
(First Session)

LEGISLATION SUBMITTED IN 1951

On the pages immediately following Congressional Quarterly Almanac lists all public legislation introduced during the first session of the 82nd Congress. Private bills, usually to pay claims of individuals against the government, are not included.

Approximately 9,600 pieces of legislation were introduced during this period. Of this number about 2,700 were submitted by Senators, about 6,900 by Representatives. Of the total number approximately 7,500 were public measures, and are listed in the following pages, while about 2,000 were private bills.

The listing is arranged as follows: First, it is published in order of the eight regular categories maintained by Congressional Quarterly; under each category the Senate is listed first, then the House; all listing is alphabetical, by names of the Congressmen.

Bills Introduced -- Agriculture

Following is a listing, alphabetically, by sponsors' name, of bills introduced during 1951 in the Agriculture category. For bills acted on in this category, see page 102.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 267.....1/8/51. Initiate distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 271.....1/8/51. Authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt. for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1001.....3/1/51. Facilitate administration of national forests, provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, and stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon them. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1536.....5/23/51. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the North Lobato and El Pueblo land tracts to the United States for administration as forest land and for conservation purposes. Agriculture.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Candadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 369.....1/11/51. Provide tax incentive for creation of additional farm storage facilities. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 370.....1/11/51. Provide for deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for soil and water conservation. Finance.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1763.....6/27/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to enable Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments and marketing quotas upon determination that existing quotas will not be sufficient to meet estimated market demands and carry-over requirements. Agriculture.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1106.....3/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Labor to recruit workers from the Western Hemisphere to aid in the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities, if such recruitment does not adversely affect domestic wages. Agriculture.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2273.....10/15/51. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that tenants, sharecroppers, or permittees on U.S.-owned land, who comply with terms of conservation program, shall be entitled to, and receive payments for their participation to the same extent as other producers. Agriculture.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 203.....1/8/51. Amend Sugar Act of 1948 to remove authority of Agriculture Secretary to withhold or withdraw quotas from countries which deny fair and equitable treatment to U.S. nationals. Finance.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 949.....2/22/51. Direct Secretary of Labor to insure adequate supply of defense farm labor by recruiting, transporting and housing workers where necessary, and set up National Farm Labor Board to determine demand for workers and applicable wage rates, etc. Agriculture.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 538.....1/17/51. Provide that 10 per cent of receipts from sale of timber in national forests shall be made available for conservation work within such national forests. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 721.....1/29/51. Prohibit sale of basic agricultural commodities at prices below ceiling prices determined by Agriculture Secretary. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2047.....8/23/51. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the states certain lands administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2120.....9/13/51. Establish a farm commodity revolving loan fund to restore and develop world trade in agricultural export commodities. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 984.....2/27/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to permit the recruiting by the Secretary of Labor of agricultural workers from Western Hemisphere countries, to assist in the production of agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1253.....4/3/51. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to further define authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers and stockmen who suffer losses from production disasters. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1629.....6/8/51. Permit interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted positively to a test for paratuberculosis or brucellosis. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1631.....6/8/51. Provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between agricultural colleges in the states, territories, and possessions, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1943.....8/1/51. Amend Federal Seed Act to make further provisions re indentification of agricultural and vegetable seeds for shipment in interstate commerce, and require identification of substances used to protect seeds from plant diseases and insect pests. Agriculture.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 271.....1/8/51. Authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 340.....1/11/51. Extend provisions of Commodity Exchange Act to include coffee. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 341.....1/11/51. Amend certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S 614.....1/22/51. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or adjust and improve their farming practices. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2164.....9/22/51. Require the identification of cotton products for the protection and benefit of cotton producers and consumers. Commerce.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 8.....1/11/51. Provide for awards of honor for agricultural production. Armed Services.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 742.....2/1/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide that peanut-acreage allotments to states shall be based on acreage allotted in 1950, or on average acreage harvested in period 1945-1949 inclusive, whichever is larger. Agriculture.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 2047.....8/23/51. Direct Secreatry of Agriculture to convey to the states certain land administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 766.....2/1/51. Strengthen common defense by providing a domestic supply of soft fibers from kenaf and ramie. Agriculture.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 2047.....8/23/51. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the states certain land administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Island and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 2204.....10/2/51. Prohibit delivery of certain imported commodities against futures contracts on commodity markets. Agriculture.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2047.....8/23/51. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the states certain land administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 380.....1/11/51. Extend maximum amortization period of loans made under sections 3 and 4 of Rural Electrification Act of 1936 from 35 years to 50 years. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 994.....2/28/51. Amend section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to increase maximum amounts and terms for which loans may be made under the Act. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 122.....4/4/51. Authorize Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study the present high cost of farm machinery, tools, and equipment. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 155.....6/12/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to make a study of wheat and other grain markets to determine the reason for present low grain prices. Agriculture.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 20.....1/8/51. Provide for use of 25 per cent of grazing receipts from national forests for the making of range improvements within such forests. Agriculture

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 1489.....5/15/51. Prevent entry of certain mollusks into U.S. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 684.....1/25/51. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more effective distribution of mortgage loans insured under title I, give holders of such mortgage loans preference in refinancing of loans on a noninsured basis, and adjust loan limitations governing title II loans to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 983.....2/27/51. Amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, strengthening provisions for the imposition of import quotas on agricultural commodities when these imports tend to interfere with price support programs of Agriculture Dept., and transfer administration from the Tariff Commission to the Agriculture Dept. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1106.....3/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Labor to recruit workers from the Western Hemisphere to aid in the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities, if such recruitment does not adversely affect domestic wages. Agriculture.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1041.....3/5/51. Provide for eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands. Interior.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2085.....8/30/51. Amend further section 5136 of the Revised Statutes re underwriting and dealing in securities issued by Central Bank of Cooperatives.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) 2091.....8/31/51. Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to repeal provisions for additional subscriptions on behalf of U.S. to the capital stock of federal land banks.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 983.....2/27/51. Amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to strengthen provisions for the imposition of import quotas on agricultural commodities when these imports tend to interfere with price support programs of Agriculture Dept., and transfer administration from the Tariff Commission to the Agriculture Dept. Agriculture.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 32.....2/12/51. Provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. Agriculture.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2047.....8/23/51. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the states certain lands administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2107.....9/10/51. Define "parity" as it was defined prior to enactment of Agricultural Act of 1949. Agriculture.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2115.....9/12/51. Continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 766.....2/1/51. Strengthen common defense by providing a domestic supply of soft fibers from kenaf and ramie. Agriculture.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 614.....1/22/51. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or adjust and improve their their farming practices. Agriculture.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 721.....1/29/51. Prohibit sale of basic agricultural commodities at prices below ceiling prices determined by Agriculture Secretary. Agriculture.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1835.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase those of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1106.....3/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Labor to recruit workers from the Western Hemisphere to aid in the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities, if such recruitment does not adversely affect domestic wages. Agriculture.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1517.....5/22/51. Amend act of June 4, 1897, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertisement, national forest timber in amounts not exceeding $2,000 in appraised value. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 450.....1/15/51. Provide price support at 90 per cent of parity for any of certain "nonbasic" commodities declared essential in the present emergency by the President. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 721.....1/29/51. Prohibit sale of basic agricultural commodities at prices below ceiling prices determined by Agriculture Secretary. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2107.....9/10/51. Define "parity" as it was defined prior to enactment of Agricultural Act of 1949. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2115.....9/12/51. Continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4.....1/3/51. Amend the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that quotas may be increased for any type, supply of which is insufficient at price set by commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 8.....1/3/51. Amend the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to eliminate minimum national and state quotas in proportion to change in national quotas for previous year. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 2554.....2/12/51. Amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 3625.....4/10/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to impose marketing quotas for individual "types" of tobacco in certain cases. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4475.....6/15/51. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments and marketing quotas upon determination that existing quotas will not be sufficient to meet estimated market demands and carry-over requirements. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 5713.....10/15/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that low middling seven-eighths-inch cotton shall be the standard grade for the purposes of determining parity and price support for the 1952 cotton crop. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 5763.....10/17/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that low middling seven-eighths inch cotton shall be the standard grade for determining parity and price support. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) H J Res 263.....5/24/51. Provide for suitable and adequate system of timber-access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4077.....5/14/51. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for better distribution of mortgage loans for farm purchase or improvement to give holders of such loans preference in refinancing of loans on noninsured basis, and provide more assistance to production and subsistence-loan borrowers by adjusting loan limitations. Agriculture.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 5021.....8/1/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make certain requirements in sale of national forest timber. Agriculture.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1868.....1/22/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make food commodities purchased through support operations available to Bureau of Indian Affairs, school lunch programs and other needy persons. Agriculture.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4959.....7/26/51. Provide for transfer to states of certain lands acquired under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and held by such states under lease. Agriculture.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 1933.....1/23/51. Provide for eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton Glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the states and Territories. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 155.....1/3/51. Include bona fide fur farmers of Alaska under fund administered by Agriculture Secretary for loans to farmers in regions where production disasters have occurred. Agriculture.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 442.....1/3/51. Authorize additional appropriations for forest-fire prevention and suppression in states in the southern region. Agriculture.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 4485.....6/15/51. Amend act of June 4, 1897, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertise-

ment, national forest timber in amounts not exceeding $2,000. Agriculture.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 5055.....8/6/51. Authorize exchange of certain U.S. lands situated in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within Ottawa National Forest, Mich. Agriculture.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 2052.....1/24/51. Provide for eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton Glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the states and Territories. Agriculture.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5512.....9/27/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to install measures for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 447.....1/3/51. Provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of quantity rather than acreage, establish a program of price support based on such quotas and provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 26.....1/3/51. Encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

BURTON (D Va.) HR 3626.....4/10/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to impose marketing quotas for individual "types" of tobacco in certain cases. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) S 798.....2/5/51. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to conduct research and experiments re methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 39.....1/3/51. Encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 40.....1/3/51. Amend the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that quotas may be increased for any type; supply of which is insufficient at price set by Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

COLLEY (D N.C.) HR 2085.....1/25/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to permit Secretary of Agriculture to revise peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas, under certain conditions. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 2615.....2/13/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to permit Secretary of Agriculture to revise marketing quotas, under certain conditions. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4027.....5/9/51. Provide for an agricultural program in Virgin Islands. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4521.....6/20/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Agriculture.

COTTON (R N.H.) HR 4766.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to the participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Ways and Means.

COX (D Ga.) H J Res 121.....1/19/51. Provide that peanut acreage allotment for any land which is removed from agricultural production in 1950 shall be pooled and made available for farms owned or acquired by displaced farmers. Agriculture.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 50.....1/3/51. Provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 53.....1/3/51. Provide tax incentive for creation of additional farm storage facilities. Ways and Means.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) H J Res 88.....1/12/51. Provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber-access roads to and in forests of U.S. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2711.....2/15/51. Provide that 10 per cent of receipts from sale of timber in national forests, shall be made available for conservation work within such forests. Agriculture.

FELLOWS (R Maine) HR 4828.....7/16/51. Grant consent of Congress to participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Ways and Means.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 4236.....5/23/51. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the North Laboto and El Pueblo land tracts to U.S. for administration as forest land and for conservation purposes. Agriculture.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 3091.....3/7/51. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to permit certain persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned non-cropland to receive payment under the act. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 2385.....2/5/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to permit Secretary of Agriculture to revise marketing quotas and acreage allotments, under certain conditions. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 3977.....5/4/51. Repeal certain acts re cooperative agricultural extension work and amend Smith-Lever Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between state and territory agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 1047.....1/8/51. Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; prevent unfair competition; provide for the orderly marketing of such products; and assure an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production. Agriculture.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 82.....1/3/51. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at prices necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ration. Agriculture

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 3627.....4/10/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to impose marketing quotas for individual "types" of tobacco in certain cases. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3028.....3/5/51. Authorize a county agricultural buildings construction program in counties where agriculture is main industry, to provide offices for employees of federal, state and local farm program agencies. Agriculture.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 1024.....1/8/51. Strengthen the common defense by providing for expansion in production and processing of ramie in the U.S. Armed Services.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 192.....1/3/51. Establish a commission to study the agriculture situation and to recommend adequate farm legislation. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 921.....1/4/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to direct Secretary of Agriculture to make available certain food commodities, acquired through price support operations, to school lunch programs and certain welfare organizations. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 2386.....2/5/51. Provide for regulation and control by farmers of their surplus agricultural commodities and provide for establishment of farmer-elected control boards. Agriculture.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 2561.....2/12/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide price support for eggs. Agriculture.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 1197.....1/9/51. Authorize the exchange of damaged timber for certain property within Olympic National Park, Wash. Public Lands.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5314.....9/12/51. Authorize transfer to regents of University of California certain real property in Napa County, Calif., to be used for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 2642.....2/14/51. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide a more effective distrubition of mortgage loans insured under title I, to give holders of such mortgage loans preference in refinancing of loans on a noninsured basis, and to adjust loan limitations governing title II loans to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers. Agriculture.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 929.....1/4/51. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to authorize payments to states and agencies thereof for certain farming operations in compliance with the conservation program. Agriculture.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 226.....1/3/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize delivery of surplus potatoes and eggs to the states. Agriculture.

LARCADE (D La.) H J Res 34.....1/3/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize delivery of surplus farm commodities to the states. Agriculture.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 2999.....2/28/51. Facilitate administration of national forests, provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, and stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon them. Agriculture.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 3202.....3/13/51. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend present authority of Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus food to certain new recipients. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 5595.....10/4/51. Provide for a national agricultural policy to be carried out on a self-sustaining basis and promote conservation and development of soil resources. Agriculture.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1359.....1/12/51. Authorize annual payments to states, Territories, and insular governments, for benefit of their local political subdivisions, based on fair value of national-forest lands situated therein. Public Lands.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 5716.....10/15/51. Suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of floricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce. Agriculture.

MACK (R Wash.) H J Res 110.....1/15/51. Provide for suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. Agriculture.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1628.....1/17/51. Provide for acquisition of land and construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire-control operations of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 2199.....1/30/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide price support for eggs. Agriculture.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 528.....1/3/51. Provide aid in stabilizing agriculture prices by providing an equalizing fee on imported fats and oils and an offset on exports of fats and oils. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 531.....1/3/51. Provide tax incentive for creation of additional farm storage facilities. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1060.....1/8/51. Provide for the sale of certain submarginal lands owned by the U.S. Agriculture.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 4764.....7/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to participation of certain Canadian provinces in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Ways and Means.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 1291.....1/12/51. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perhsiable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 3048.....3/5/51. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 by authorizing Secretary of Labor to recruit workers from Western Hemisphere countries to assist in production of agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 3283.....3/19/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize Secretary of Labor to recruit agricultural workers from Mexico to aid in the production of necessary agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 260.....1/3/51. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re fair price for purchase orders for any conservation material or service. Agriculture.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3694.....4/12/51. Suspend federal price support for agricultural commodities during the present emergency. Agriculture.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 4916.....7/23/51. Provide that sand, stone, gravel, and pumice when situated on national-forest land may be disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture. Interior.

RILEY (D S.C.) H J Res 132.....1/24/51. Provide that peanut acreage allotment for any land removed from agricultural production in 1950 shall be pooled and made available for farms owned or acquired by the displaced farmers. Agriculture.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 1299.....1/12/51. Strengthen common defense by providing for expansion and production and processing of ramie and kenaf in U.S. Armed Services.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 1769.....1/19/51. Provide a domestic supply of soft fibers from kenaf and ramie. Agriculture.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3552.....4/5/51. Define "reserved supply level" of Maryland tobacco as normal supply plus 10 per cent for purposes of determining marketing quotas. Agriculture.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3553.....4/5/51. Except Maryland tobacco from requirement that annual national marketing quota be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3554.....4/5/51. Define "carry-over" of Maryland tobacco as the quantity on hand on January 1 of the marketing year, for purposes of determining marketing quotas. Agriculture.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1312.....1/12/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1948 by adding thereto a new section to establish an average parity price for fats and oils and to aid in maintaining such parity price to producers. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3469.....4/2/51. Require that labels of certain insecticides and other economic poisons contain a more adequate statement of ingredients. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5831.....10/19/51. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that Low Middling seven-eighths cotton shall be the standard for determining price support and parity. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5832.....10/19/51. Amend definition of parity prices for agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 170.....2/26/51. Provide for awards of honor for agricultural production. Armed Services.

STANLEY (D Va.) HR 3639.....4/10/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to impose marketing quotas for individual "types" of tobacco in certain cases. Agriculture.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 2149.....1/29/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to establish a two-price plan for wheat. Agriculture.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3672.....4/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and experiments in methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas. Agriculture.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H J Res 178.....3/1/51. Provide for suitable and adequate system of timber roads to and in U.S. forests. Agriculture.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 560.....1/3/51. Provide for sale of certain lands in the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests. Agriculture.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 565.....1/3/51. Provide that ten per cent of all moneys received each year from national forests shall be spent for recreational purposes within such national forests. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 5793.....10/18/51. Channel into government hands excess production of basic commodities needed for defense purposes and prevent price-depressive effects of such production. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 424.....1/3/51. Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in southwestern Oklahoma. Merchant Marine.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 427.....1/3/51. Repeal certain restrictions on cotton acreage reports. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 2895.....2/26/51. Authorize an appropriation to aid the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in establishing an experimental farm. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Con Res 50..... 1/29/51. Create a select joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of farm machinery and equipment industry in U.S. Rules.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 428.....1/3/51. Prohibit federal land banks from reserving mineral or timber rights when they dispose of certain real property. Agriculture.

WOODRUFF (R Mich.) H J Res 60.....1/4/51. Provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber-access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. Agriculture.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 2955.....2/27/51. Direct Secretary of Labor to take the necessary steps to provide an adequate supply of farm labor in the U.S. Agriculture.

Bills Introduced -- Appropriations

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names, of bills introduced during 1951 in the Appropriations category. For bills acted on in this category see page 164.

SENATE

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 201.....1/8/51. Make an appropriation for evergency repairs to the Canadian River siphon, Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico. Appropriations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1430.....5/3/51. Make Appropriation of $2.1 million for flood protection of Barbourville, Ky. Appropriations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1431.....5/3/51. Make appropriation of $1.5 million for flood protection of Pineville, Ky. Appropriations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 101.....9/10/51. Make supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1952 for Immigration and Naturalization Service of Department of Justice. Appropriations.

HOUSE

BATES (D Ky.) HR 4329.....6/5/51. Make appropriation of $137.8 million for government of District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Appropriations.

BATES (D Ky.) H J Res 207.....3/19/51. Make additional appropriation of $21,250 for D.C. for fiscal 1951 to provide for salaries and expenses of the Rent Control Office. Appropriations.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 5259.....8/20/51. Make an appropriation for the rehabilitation of midwestern flood-stricken areas. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 3587.....4/6/51. Make supplemental appropriation of $478.6 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 5215.....8/17/51. Make supplemental appropriations of $1.7 billion for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 5650.....10/8/51. Make supplemental appropriation of $5.1 billion for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Appropirations.

GARY (D Va.) HR 5684.....10/10/51. Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year 1952. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 277.....6/26/51. Make temporary appropriation for fiscal 1952 for month of July to enable agencies to operate temporarily on basis of present-year programs. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 292.....7/16/51. Make additional appropriation of $15 million for disaster relief for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 300.....7/30/51. Grant emergency appropriation for federal agencies for period ending September 30, 1951. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 302.....7/30/51. Grant emergency appropriation for federal agencies for period ending August 31, 1951. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 319.....8/20/51. Extend until September 30, 1951 the temporary appropriation making funds available for fiscal 1952 expenses of executive departments. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 320.....8/21/51. Extend until September 30, the temporary appropriation making funds available for fiscal 1952 expenses of executive departments. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 335.....9/27/51. Extend for additional period of 30 days temporary appropriations for fiscal 1952 for executive departments, Appropriations.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1185.....1/9/51. Appropriate funds for the construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway. Appropriations.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3709.....4/13/51. Make appropriation of $2.03 billion for Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

GARY (D Va.) HR 3282.....3/19/51. Make appropriation of $2.9 billion for fiscal 1952 for Treasury-Post Office Department functions. Appropriations.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5355.....9/14/51. Make appropriations for flood relief and rehabilitation in agricultural areas. Appropriations.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 5506.....9/27/51. Make an emergency authorization and appropriation for erection of a post office and courthouse building in Bluefield, W.Va. Public Works.

KERR (D N.C.) HR 3842.....4/25/51. Make supplemental appropriations of $6.5 billion for fiscal 1951. Appropriations.

KERR (D N.C.) HR 4386.....6/8/51. Make appropriation of $514.4 million for civil functions administered by Army Department for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 4639.....6/28/51. Appropriate $988 thousand for Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department; $858,000 to be used for employment of additional enforcement officers and $130,000 to be used by the Bureau to purchase narcotics as evidence against violators of federal narcotics laws. Appropriations.

KIRWAN (D Ohio) HR 3790.....4/19/51. Make appropriation of $520 million for Interior Department for fiscal 1952. Appropriations

LARCADE (D La.) HR 5507.....9/27/51. Make an emergency authorization and appropriation for erection of a post office and courthouse building in Lake Charles, La. Public Works.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 4496.....6/18/51. Make appropriation of $60.3 million for the legislative branch for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) H J Res 195.....3/12/51. Make additional appropriation of $881,155 for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1951. Appropriations.

MAHON (D Tex.) HR 5054.....8/6/51. Make appropriations for National Security Council, National Security Resources Board, and for military functions of the Defense Department for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 5286.....8/23/51. Make appropriations for the rehabilitation of mid-western flood-stricken areas. Appropriations.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3635.....4/10/51. Appropriate funds for construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway. Appropriations.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4030.....5/9/51. Make appropriation of $100,000 to enable Smithsonian Institution to extend its solar radiation studies to determine the practicability of utilizing solar energy for production of power. Appropriations.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 4740.....7/10/51. Make appropriations of $1.05 billion for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce; and the Judiciary for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 1783..... 1/19/51. Make appropriation of $10,000 for preservation and repair of the Tower of Victory at Washington's Headquarters and Museum, Newburgh, N.Y. Appropriations.

THOMAS (D Tex.) HR 3880.....4/27/51. Make appropriations of $6.2 billion for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, and agencies for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

THOMAS (D Tex.) H J Res 238.....4/23/51. Make emergency appropriation of $10 million for fiscal 1951. Appropriations.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 3973.....5/4/51. Make appropriation of $720 million for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.

Bills Introduced -- Education & Welfare

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names of bills introduced during 1951 in the Education and Welfare category. For bills acted on in this category see page 198.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 764.....2/1/51. Provide for demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled, to be administered by Federal Security Agency. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1452.....5/9/51. Authorize $40,000 annual grant to each state to promote further development of public-library service in rural areas. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re the joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions, by States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2171.....9/24/51. Authorize grants to enable the states to survey, coordinate, supplement, and strengthen existing health resources so that hospital and medical care may be obtained by all persons. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 837.....2/8/51. Provide funds for cooperation with public school authorities of Valencia County, New Mexico, in the construction and improvement of public school facilities. Labor.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1514.....5/21/51. Fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of lobsters. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions by States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Labor.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1354.....4/18/51. Provide for reimbursement of certain local educational agencies for loss of tax revenue caused by federal acquisition of real property. Finance.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re the joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions by States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Labor.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1984.....8/9/51. Extend to September 15, 1951, period during which vacancies in temporary war and veterans housing can be filled. Banking and Currency.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 703.....1/29/51. Provide that, in determination of amount which certain local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school construction purposes, no reduction in such amount shall be made for prior construction under WPA, PWA, and NYA programs. Labor.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

CORDON (R Ore.) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states, and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1099.....3/12/51. Repeal provisions of Social Security Act which require state plans for old-age assistance to restrict use or disclosure of information concerning applicants to recipients to purposes directly concerned with administration of such plans. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1702.....6/19/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 513.....1/16/51. Provide for study of mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 676.....1/25/51. Provide for research in child life. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 764.....2/1/51. Provide for demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1452.....5/9/51. Authorize $40,000 annual grant to each state to promote further development of public-library service in rural areas. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1451.....5/8/51. Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, prodiving assistance for school construction in federally affected areas, re computation of number of Indian children for which a local agency will receive payment. Labor.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 115.....1/8/51. Grant income-tax exemption for $1,500 of the amount paid to any individual by the U.S. or by any state or political subdivision as a pension, retired or retirement pay, or as a retirement annuity. Finance.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2002.....8/14/51. Provide for the establishment of a food and drug district office at Detroit, Mich. Labor.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re the joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions by States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont..Labor.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1547..... 5/24/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 349.....1/11/51. Assist the provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with construction of national defense, facilities. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2290.....10/17/51. Amend National Housing Act to let Federal National Mortgage Association purchase section 213 mortgages. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 343.....1/11/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling of soaps and detergents. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 345.....1/11/51. Enlarge definition of cosmetic contained in Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by removing the exception made in the case of soap. Labor.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 346.....1/11/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re nonnutritive ingredients in food. Labor.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 452.....1/15/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by requiring labeling of bread or rolls. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 849.....2/12/51. Amend Social Security Act to reorganize the present system of grants to states for unemployment compensation administration. Finance.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 110.....1/8/51. Amend act of August 24, 1935, to bring issuers of workmen's compensation insurance policies within the protection of payment bonds required of contractors under such act. Public Works.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2032.....8/21/51. Amend National Housing Act to provide for mortgage insurance in connection with the sale of permanent emergency housing projects constructed by a state or its agency for occupancy by World War II veterans. Banking and Currency.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1893.....7/24/51. Provide for establishment of maximum rents for all housing accomodations in critical defense housing areas. Banking and Currency.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1894.....7/24/51. Authorize the provision of housing at reactivated military installations. Banking and Currency.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S J Res 87.....7/30/51. Provide housing relief in the Missouri- Kansas-Oklahoma flood disaster emergency.

HILL (D Ala.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 764.....2/1/51. Provide for demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1452.....5/9/51. Authorize $40,000 annual grant to each state to promote further development of public-library service in rural areas. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2171.....9/24/51. Authorize grants to enable the states to survey, coordinate, supplement, and strengthen existing health resources so that hospital and medical care may be obtained by all persons. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 786.....2/5/51. Provide funds for cooperation with public-school authorities of Person County, N.C., in the construction, extension, and improvement of public-school facilities. Labor.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1977.....8/9/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1186.....3/21/51. Amend section 503 (b) of Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 to exempt from content-labeling requirement drugs bearing name of prescriber, dispenser, and patient, and directions for use. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Enable the states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1875.....7/19/51. Assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1982.....8/9/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits by $5 a month. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1118.....3/14/51. Authorize an annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for care and treatment of Hansen's disease in Hawaii. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1695.....6/18/51. Provide mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain narcotics laws of 2 to 5 years for first offense, 5 to 10 years for second offense, and 10 to 20 years for third offense. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1900.....7/25/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii, to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states, and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and institutions. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1714.....6/21/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1923.....7/30/51. Authorize payment of a bounty to persons furnishing information or evidence resulting in conviction under the narcotics law. Finance.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 1865.....7/18/51. Repeal provisions of Social Security Act which require state plans for old-age assistance and aid to blind, disabled, and children to restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly concerned with administration. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1495.....5/16/51. Repeal certain provisions of 1950 acts providing financial assistance to local educational agencies affected by federal activities, to remove discrimination against larger school districts. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 66.....4/23/51. Authorize Senator Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona to accept decoration tendered him by the Greek Government. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1695.....6/18/51. Provide mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain anarcotics laws of 2 to 5 years for first offense, 5 to 10 years for second offense, and 10 to 20 years for third offense. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1714.....6/21/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1900.....7/25/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2239.....10/8/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment of a child's insurance benefits to children who have attained age of 18 but are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability. Finance.

KERR (D Okla.) S 925.....2/21/51. Establish a Federal Board of Hospitalization. Labor.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1983.....8/9/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits by $5 a month. Finance.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1729.....6/25/51. Remove present limitation on the filling of vacancies occurring after July 1, 1951, in temporary housing under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Agency. Banking and Currency.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1761.....6/27/51. Remove present limitation on the filling of vacancies occurring after July 1, 1951, in temporary housing under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Agency. Banking and Currency.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1984.....8/9/51. Extend to September 15, 1951, period during which vacancies in temporary war and veterans housing can be filled. Banking and Currency.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 188.....1/8/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation into the cause, prevention, treatment and possible cure of epilepsy. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and institutions. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 387.....1/11/51. Extend benefits of old-age and survivors insurance under Social Security Act to employees of certain nonprofit organizations. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 397.....1/11/51. Provide for audits, open to the public, of state expenditures of federal funds granted for educational purposes, on the basis of which the Commissioner of Education may continue or withdraw funds appropriated for such purposes. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 399.....1/11/51. Increase annuities under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 400.....1/11/51. Make certain provisions re additional aid for American Printing House for the Blind. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1983.....8/9/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits by $5 a month. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 142.....5/22/51. Authorize Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to study and investigate the methods employed by the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic of Dallas, Tex.; to ascertain if the treatments used have proved to be a cure for cancer. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 186.....8/6/51. Authorize Labor and Public Welfare Committee to investigate and study the efficacy of methods used in treatment of cancer, by any hospital or clinic, which has been in operation for ten years and presents pathological proof of cures in five cases. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1714.....6/21/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1983.....8/9/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits by $5 a month. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2246.....10/11/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize greater assistance to the states in extending and improving health services for the prevention and reduction of chronic diseases. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2247.....10/11/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to the states in extending and improving diagnostic out-patient health services. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2248.....10/11/51. Authorize loans to assist in establishment of clinics or medical groups designed to afford improved diagnostic and curative service. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2297.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowances among Health Service officers occupying positions of comparable responsibility. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1119.....3/14/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to states in furnishing necessary medical aid to needy individuals. Labor.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3.....1/8/51. Provide for federal loans and grants for the construction, remodeling, improvement, and extension of school facilities. Public Lands.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 39.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Works Administration, as an adjunct to federal public-works program, to make loans and grants for construction, remodeling, improvement and extension of school facilities. Public Works.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1140.....3/15/51. Establish and consolidate in a Department of Health certain governmental medical, hospital, and public-health functions. Expenditures.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 110.....1/8/51. Amend act of Aug. 24, 1935, to bring issuers of workmen's compensation insurance policies within the protection of payment bonds required of contractors under such act. Public Works.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 947.....2/22/51. Authorize appropriation of $300 million to assist in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities in elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2069.....8/28/51. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of fish or vegetable life. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii, to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states, and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2244.....10/9/51. Amend certain housing legislation to grant preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S J Res 39.....2/26/51. Continue until June 30, 1951, the provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Banking and Currency.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 1761.....6/27/51. Remove present limitation on the filling of vacancies occurring after July 1, 1951, in temporary housing under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Agency. Banking and Currency.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and institutions. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Authorize payments to states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational darma and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 947.....2/22/51. Authorize appropriation of $300 million to assist in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities in elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1320.....4/12/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for grade, pay, and allowance equality between certain Public Health Service officers and comparable Army officers. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1328.....4/12/51. Provide for a survey of sickness in the United States. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Authorize payments to states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1874.....7/19/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to improve the leprosy situation in the U.S. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1983.....8/9/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits by $5 a month. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize the Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 39.....1/17/51. Continue, until March 31, 1951, the authority of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to study and survey health insurance plans in the U.S., and the activities of state and local governments in the field of health services and related matters. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1318.....4/12/51. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Authorize payments to states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1257.....4/3/51. Amend section 625 (a) of Hospital Survey and Construction Act to allow discretionary waiver by Surgeon General of requirements in project application procedure where construction has begun prior to approval of state plan. Labor.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1695.....6/18/51. Provide mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain narcotics laws of 2 to 5 years for first offense, 5 to 10 years for second offense, and 10 to 20 years for third offense. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1900.....7/25/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 337.....1/11/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 849.....2/12/51. Amend Social Security Act to reorganize the present system of grants to states for unemployment compensation and administration. Finance.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Authorize payments to states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 2301.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Labor.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2306.....10/18/51. Assist in rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas by assuring adequate relief under housing laws. Banking and Currency.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 556.....1/18/51. Authorize transfer of certain lands in Putnam County, Fla., to the State Board of Education of Florida for use of the University of Florida for educational purposes. Commerce.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1904.....7/25/51. Provide that persons receiving insurance benefits under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system can earn as much as $100 a month without forfeiting insurance benefits. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1977.....8/9/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1514.....5/21/51. Fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of lobsters. Commerce.

SMITH (R Maine) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions by States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1714.....6/21/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1794.....7/2/51. Amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to provide further relief for persons in military service. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2300.....10/18/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama and music programs in state and land-grant colleges. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 445.....1/11/51. Authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for the rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1695.....6/18/51. Provide mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain narcotics laws of 2 to 5 years for first offense, 5 to 10 years for second offense, and 10 to 20 years for third offense. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1900.....7/25/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2075.....8/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re the joint construction and operation of public welfare institutions by States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states, and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S J Res 77.....6/12/51. Extend until July 1, 1953, the time within which mortgages may be insured under title VIII of National Housing Act, re construction of rental housing on or adjacent to military reservations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1670....6/13/51. Amend Social Security Act to permit coverage under old-age and survivors insurance program for state employees covered under state retirement system, if such state made statutory provision by Jan. 1, 1950, that state retirement was supplementary to old-age and survivors insurance. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1695.....6/18/51. Provide mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain narcotics laws of 2 to 5 years for first offense, to 5 to 10 years for second offense, and 10 to 20 years for third offense. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1900.....7/25/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1547.....5/24/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 452.....1/15/51. Amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by requiring the labeling of bread or rolls. Commerce.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4238.....5/23/51. Repeal limitations contained in other laws on federally assisted low-rent housing projects authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Banking and Currency.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1865.....1/22/51. Provide for compensation to blind persons for loss of earning power due to blindness. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 2678.....2/15/51. Provide every adult citizen in U.S. with equal basic federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60, cost of such benefits to be borne by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 4593.....6/25/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 146.....1/3/51. Facilitate the broader distribution of health services; increase the quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities. Commerce.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 149.....1/3/51. Exempt hospital construction funds under General Appropriations Act from provisions of act calling for reductions in amounts approved. Appropriations.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 151.....1/3/51. Allow, for income-tax purposes, deduction of subscription charges to certain pre-payment health service plans. Ways and Means.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 1727.....1/19/51. Provide that, in the determination of the amount which certain local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school construction purposes, no reduction in amount shall be made for prior construction under the WPA, PWA, and NYA programs. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4545.....6/21/51. Provide for federal financial assistance to states and territories in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5311.....9/12/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 4713.....7/6/51. Provide penalty of $25,000 and/or imprisonment of 100 years for conviction of transporting narcotics in interstate commerce, for delivery to minors. Judiciary.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 4468.....6/13/51. Provide for federal assistance to states and territories to establish and maintain an adequate minimum educational program, and equalize educational opportunities in public elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 5332.....9/13/51. Provide compensation for local expenditures to meet expected, but non-occurring emergencies in school facilities, and provide assistance for emergency facilities in defense housing areas. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 5411.....9/19/51. Provide compensation for local expenditures to meet expected, but non-occurring, emergencies in school facilities, and provide assistance for emergency facilities in defense housing areas. Labor.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 4962.....7/26/51. Provide an increased penalty for the sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 21 years of age. Ways and Means.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 3912.....5/1/51. Provide for reimbursement of certain local educational agencies for loss of tax revenue caused by federal acquisition of real property. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4879.....7/19/51. Provide an increase of $5 in maximum monthly expenditure for any individual, which may be counted, in determining amount of federal payments to states for old-age assistance, and aid to blind. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5276.....8/23/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide that a wife shall be deemed to be living with her husband unless he has been relieved of all liability to support her by a court order. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 2679.....2/15/51. Provide every adult citizen in U.S. with equal basic federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60, cost of such benefits to be borne by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 4079.....5/14/51. Establish temporary national advisory committee for the blind. Labor.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3490.....4/3/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3908.....5/1/51. Provide for deportation of aliens for violation of federal marijuana laws. Judiciary.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 1879.....1/22/51. Provide for research re child life and development, and disseminate information as to the practical application of such research by parents, professional persons, and others. Commerce.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 2707.....2/15/51. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing professions. Commerce.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 3030.....3/5/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for health of school children, by developing school-health services for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Commerce.

BOLLING (D Mo.) H J Res 303.....7/30/51. Provide housing relief in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma flood disaster emergency. Banking and Currency.

BOLLING (D Mo.) H Res 265.....6/21/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 910.....1/4/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Commerce.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 2738.....2/19/51. Repeal provisions of the Social Security Act which require state plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, the blind, and to the permanently and totally disabled, to restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of such plans. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2571.....2/12/51. Create a commission to make a study of aid to medical education and to make recommendations to Congress with respect thereto. Commerce.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 3079.....3/6/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for health of school children by developing children's health services for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Commerce.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 5173.....8/15/51. Amend Social Security Act re application of agreements to extend federal old-age and survivors system to positions covered by certain state retirement systems. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 27.....1/3/51. Provide a national health insurance and public health program. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 35.....1/3/51. Establish in the Department of Labor an Agency for the Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1611.....1/17/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to support research and training in poliomyelitis. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5627.....10/5/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to promote public presentation of drama and music productions by state and land-grant colleges, utilizing D.C. and federal auditoriums. Labor.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 2311.....2/2/51. Provide funds for cooperation with public-school authorities of Person County, N.C., in construction, extension, and improvement of public-school facilities. Interior.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 2926.....2/27/51. Amend section 1073, title 18, U.S. Code, re indecent molestation of, sexual abuse of, or unlawful sale of narcotics to a minor. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 4750.....7/10/51. Increase penalties for the sale of narcotics. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4140.....5/17/51. Amend section 174 of title 21 U.S.C., to make penalty for illegal sale of narcotics that of death or life imprisonment. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4549.....6/21/51. Establish a hospital for juvenile drug addicts. Commerce.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4642.....6/28/51. Provide for imposition of death penalty or life imprisonment for any one convicted of violating narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 5799.....10/18/51. Assist in rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas by assuring adequate relief under housing laws. Banking and Currency.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 4267.....5/24/51. Amend federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for licensing of exporters of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics, and prescribe standards applicable to such articles when exported. Commerce.

COTTON (R N.H.) HR 5412.....9/19/51. Grant consent of Congress to an interstate compact re the joint construction and operation of public-welfare institutions. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 42.....1/3/51. Provide for the general welfare by enabling the states to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3669.....4/12/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3976.....5/4/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowances between certain Public Health Service officers and comparable Army officers. Commerce.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 5800.....10/18/51. Amend National Housing Act to provide additional authority to insure mortgages on existing singe-family residences. Banking and Currency.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 3416.....3/21/51. Extend federal financial assistance for local educational agencies to school districts in which veterans hospitals are located. Labor.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 4148.....5/17/51. Increase to $200 amount of wages that may be earned by individuals entitled to old-age and survivors insurance payments under Social Security system. Ways and Means.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 39.....1/17/51. Authorize Select Committee to Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products to have printed for its use additional copies of certain hearings. Administration.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 18.....1/3/51. Continue authority of Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products. Rules.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 74.....1/17/51. Continue authority of Select Committee To Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products. Rules.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 128.....2/8/51. Provide funds for investigation and study made by Select Committee To Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products. Administration.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 54.....1/3/51. Provide a program of national health insurance and public health and assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel. Commerce.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 4569.....6/22/51. Establish a hospital for juvenile drug addicts. Commerce.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 913.....1/4/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and policital subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units, particularly in national defense areas. Commerce.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) HR 2340.....2/2/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 5794.....10/18/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 2383.....2/5/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act to limit authority of Federal Security Administrator to institute multiple condemnation proceedings against a misbranded article in which which there has been a prior judgment in favor of the U.S. Commerce.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 3298.....3/19/51. Amend section 503 (b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to exempt from labelling and packaging provisions drugs in containers carrying complete information as to dispenser, prescriber, patient, and directions for use. Commerce.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4093.....5/15/51. Provide for demonstration of public library service in areas where such service is lacking or inadequate. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4094.....5/15/51. Make annual appropriation of $7,500,500 to enable Federal Security Administrator to conduct and foster research in child life. Commerce.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4605.....6/26/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4822.....7/16/51. Amend Social Security Act to authorize extension of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits to state and local employees who are covered by state or local retirement systems. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5221.....8/17/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5279.....8/23/51. Extend old-age and survivors' insurance system to agricultural workers. Ways and Means.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 5818.....10/19/51. Provide funds for cooperation with public-school authorities in Valencia County, N.M., in construction and improvement of public-school facilities. Interior.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 4577.....6/22/51. Establish a hospital for juvenile drug addicts. Commerce.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 915.....1/4/51. Authorize appropriation of funds fo assist in reducing the inequities of educational opportunities through elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3339.....3/20/51. Provide for survey of sickness in the United States. Commerce.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3539.....4/5/51. Amend 21 U.S.C. 174 to increase penalty for illegal importation of narcotics, setting maximum penalty at $20,000 fine and life imprisonment. Agriculture.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3391.....3/21/51. Amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to extend coverage to employers employing one or more individuals. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3392.....3/21/51. Extend unemployment insurance program by redefining "employment" to include insurance salesmen, additional groups of agricultural laborers, and certain other persons. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3393.....3/21/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for federal civilian employees. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3394.....3/21/51. Enable Secretary of Labor to assure payment of unemployment-compensation benefits to workers emplyed in more than one state and insure payment to eligible individuals only. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3395.....3/21/51. Amend section 1603 (c), Internal Revenue Code, to clarify procedure for annual certification by FSA Administrator of state compliance with federal requirements for grant of unemployment compensation funds. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3396.....3/21/51. Increase upper limit on earnings subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act from $3,000 to $3,600 and include tips in the definition of wages. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3466.....4/2/51. Amend Social Security Act to increase amount of wages and net earnings from self-employment permitted without suspension of benefit payments under federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5118.....8/10/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for federal civilian employees. Ways and Means.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) H Res 117.....2/5/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of U.S. educational system in light of world conditions. Rules.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 2978.....2/28/51. Authorize $300 million appropriation for federal aid to states and territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and reduce inequities in educational opportunity. Labor.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 71.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3024.....3/1/51. Provide that taking of paupers' oath shall never be required to establish eligibility for public assistance and that surrender of private property shall not be a requisite of old-age assistance. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4252.....5/24/51. Provide for instruction of young people in the affairs of government. Rules.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4512.....6/19/51. Stop illegal traffic in narcotics, injurious drugs and marijuana cigarettes by imposing further penalties. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4745.....7/10/51. Impose penalties upon officials or others who make public the names of persons on welfare relief rolls. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 5714.....10/15/51. Direct Administrator of National Production Authority to allocate enough steel for school construction. Banking and Currency.

HAND, (R N.J.) H Res 12.....1/3/51. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to investigate the desirability and feasibility of a national retirement system. Rules.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3934.....5/2/51. Authorize appropriation of $300 million to assist the states and territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools and reduce inequalities of educational opportunities in public schools. Labor.

HARRISON (D Va.) (by request) HR 2953..... 2/27/51. Amend definition of agricultural labor found in Social Security Amendments of 1950 to include those engaged in production of sugar or mushrooms, poultry hatching, and farm commodity processing. Ways and Means.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 3341.....3/20/51. Repeal certain provisions of the Social Security Act to permit each state to make public details of its public-assistance programs including identities of persons receiving benefits and amount of benefits. Ways and Means.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 5654.....10/8/51. Repeal those provisions of the Social Security Act which provide that state welfare rolls must remain closed to public inspection. Ways and Means.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 3762.....4/18/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 4411.....6/12/51. Amend Social Security Act to authorize extension of old-age and survivors insurance benefits to state and local employees who are covered by state or local retirement systems. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3931.....5/2/51. Create the United States Medical Academy. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4266.....5/24/51. Repeal limitations contained in other laws on federally assisted low-rent housing projects, authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. Banking and Currency.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 130.....2/12/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of: the "fixing" of college basketball games, and illegal sales of narcotics. Rules.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 4943.....7/25/51. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals practicing dentistry. Ways and Means.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 267.....6/21/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2428.....2/6/51. Make it unlawful for any employee or labor organization to engage in or induce a slowdown or strike which, during 6 days or more, threatens to impair the public welfare. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3305.....3/19/51. Establish and consolidate certain governmental hospital, medical, and public health functions. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 4612.....6/26/51. Amend Pure Food and Drug Act to provide that no food shall be declared adulterated, under the act, if putrid matter is not an added substance, and is not in such quantity as would ordinarily render the food injurious to health. Commerce.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 4925.....7/24/51. Provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable under title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 5315.....9/12/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational drama, and music programs in state, land-grant, and other nonprofit colleges and universities. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2476.....2/7/51. Authorize expenditure of public funds for assistance of state, municipal, and other nonprofit youth projects. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2477.....2/7/51. Provide for research relating to child life and development, and disseminate information as to the practical application of such research by parents, professional persons, and others. Commerce.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 4207.....5/22/51. Repeal provision in Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952, limiting to 5,000 number of federal public housing units to be constructed in fiscal 1952, and provide instead for construction of 50,000 such units. Banking and Currency.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 5216.....8/17/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1335.....1/12/51. Provide for relief of Greenwood Township school district, Crawford County, Pa. Judiciary.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1336.....1/12/51. Establish a Board of Education in the federal government and define its organization, powers and duties. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1337.....1/12/51. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in more adequately financing education in elementary and secondary schools of states found to be needy. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1338.....1/12/51. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in more adequately financing education in the elementary and secondary schools of states found to be needy. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5404.....9/19/51. Authorize the Commissioner of Education to encourage the further development of educational drama and music programs in the state and land-grant colleges and universities. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 504.....1/3/51. Provide books and sound-reproduction records for certain physically incapacitated persons. Administration.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 3511.....4/4/51. Establish two federal medical schools to provide for education in field of medicine. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4136.....5/17/51. Enable states to make better provisions for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 103.....1/3/51. Increase the opportunities of blind persons for employment. Labor.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 116.....1/3/51. Repeal sections of P.L. 642, 80th Congress, which apply common-law rules, i.e., master and servant concept, to definition of "employee" for purposes of social security benefits. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4102.....5/15/51. Amend section 4 of Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to establish preference for gold-star parents in sale or rental of certain housing accomodations. Banking and Currency.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5655.....10/8/51. Amend Social Security Act to reduce the amount of deductions, which may be made on account of outside income, from the benefits payable to certain individuals thereunder. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 1781.....1/19/51. Amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing professions. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3238.....3/14/51. Enable states to provide more adequately for health of school children by developing school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4579.....6/22/51. Establish a hospital for juvenile drug addicts. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 516.....1/3/51. Provide for training of nurses for Armed Forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and defense industries, through grants to institutions providing such training. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3296.....3/19/51. Provide a federal old-age pension for U.S. citizens of $100 per month at age 60, if such persons are ineligible for any other federal pension. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3487.....4/3/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide a direct federal pension of $100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or more. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3512.....4/4/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide a direct federal pension of $100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens for 10 years or more. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3608.....4/9/51. Bar federal aid to any college or university unless it takes effective steps to eliminate hazing and assumes liability for injuries resulting from hazing. Labor.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 924.....1/4/51. Provide assistance for local school agencies in providing educational opportunities for children on federal reservations or in defense areas. Labor.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 930.....1/4/51. Authorize federal aid to school districts overburdened with war-incurred or defense-incurred school enrollments for the construction of additional school facilities. Labor.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 3467.....4/2/51. Provide aviation education for certain senior high school students. Commerce.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 4995.....7/30/51. Authorize the payment of bounty to certain persons who furnish information or evidence resulting in convictions under the narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 525.....1/3/51. Extend and improve unemployment compensation program. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2094.....1/25/51. Authorize making of grants for hospital facilities and provide a basis for repayment to government by Commissioners of D.C. D.C.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3260.....3/15/51. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to raise the income limit to seven times the annual rent for admission to low-rent housing provided under the act. Banking and Currency.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3559.....4/5/51. Establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 4395.....6/11/51. Amend Housing Act of 1950 to extend indefinitely the use of temporary war and veterans housing. Banking and Currency.

McKINNON (D Calif.) H Res 276.....6/22/51. Provide for a Select Committee on the Problems of the Aging. Rules.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 3286.....3/19/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide that persons receiving federal old-age and survivors insurance benefits can earn up to $100 a month, in lieu of $50 a month, without forfeiting insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5795.....10/18/51. Amend Public Health Act to provide for research re cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis. Commerce.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 5083.....8/8/51. Repeal provisions of Social Security Act which require state plans to restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients, to purposes directly concerned with administration of such plans. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3254.....3/15/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the labeling of soaps and detergents. Commerce.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3255.....3/15/51. Enlarge definition of cosmetic as contained in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by removing exception made in case of soap. Commerce.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3256.....3/15/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the labeling of bread or rolls. Commerce.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3257.....3/15/51. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for regulation of chemical additives in food. Commerce.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3623.....4/10/51. Prevent smuggling of opium and other narcotic drugs into the U.S. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 4133.....5/16/51. Make federal unemployment taxes paid to federal unemployment account available for administration of unemployment compensation laws and public employment offices, and return to states excess of such taxes over such administrative expenses. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 3362.....3/20/51. Authorize grants to the states for school construction. Labor.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 3836.....4/24/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 4322.....6/4/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for health of school children by developing school health services for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Commerce.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 4448.....6/13/51. Amend Housing Act of 1950 to extend indefinitely the use of temporary war and veterans housing. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 5028.....8/1/51. Authorize construction of housing for workers to be employed at the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton (Puget Sound), Wash. Armed Services.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 5227.....8/17/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 5408.....9/19/51. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees engaged in the catching, taking, harvesting, or cultivating of any kind of fish or aquatic form of animal or vegetable life. Ways and Means.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 2681.....2/15/51. Provide a direct federal old-age pension at the rate of $100 per month to certain citizens 60 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 1499.....1/15/51. Increase annual authorization for the American Printing House for the Blind from $125,000 to $260,000. Labor.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 5222.....8/17/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 318.....8/17/51. Establish a Joint Committee on Housing. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 136.....2/15/51. Create a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the operation of accident, health, and hospitalization insurance companies, associations, societies and funds. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y). H Res 137.....2/15/51. Provide for expenses of investigations of accident, health, and hospitalization insurance companies. Administration.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 251.....1/3/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize care of graves of deceased patients buried at the expense of Public Health Service. Commerce.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 252.....1/3/51. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in U.S. Public Health Service. Commerce.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 253.....1/3/51. Regulate hours of employment of persons employed in marine hospitals under jurisdiction of Public Health Service. Civil Service.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H J Res 38.....1/3/51. Provide for research into the health hazards of air pollution. Commerce.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H J Res 39.....1/3/51. Authorize the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the U.S. an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Foreign Affairs.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 4177.....5/21/51. Fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of lobsters. Commerce.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 3837.....4/24/51. Provide that federal grants for school construction in federally affected areas shall not exceed $700 per qualifying school child and set maximum and minimum limits on federal financial assistance for education in such areas. Labor.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 255.....1/3/51. Authorize appropriation of $1,625,000 annually to Library of Congress for provision of books for the blind. Administration.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 5190.....8/16/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1502.....1/15/51. Make certain provisions relating to amounts made available for grants for hospital construction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Appropriations.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4622.....6/27/51. Provide for imposition of death penalty or life imprisonment for conviction under narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 545.....1/3/51. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3021.....3/1/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4912.....7/23/51. Establish the Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4913.....7/23/51. Provide federal funds to assist the states in the acquisition and construction of public school facilities which are urgently needed. Labor.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 1294.....1/12/51. Provide for preference to states in selection of lands under the school indemnity selection laws. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 5427.....9/20/51. Amend Social Security Act to reduce the amount of deductions, which may be made on account of outside income, from the benefits payable to certain individuals thereunder. Ways and Means.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 1782.....1/19/51. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Ways and Means.

PRICE (D Ill.) H Res 269.....6/22/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 274....1/3/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units, particularly in national defense areas. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4051.....5/10/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to improve leprosy situation in U.S. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4212.....5/22/51. Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4242.....5/23/51. Make certain provisions re labeling requirements for foods and drugs intended for export. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5853.....10/20/51. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in extending and improving their program of health and safety instruction, and physical education for children of school age. Labor.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 4978.....7/27/51. Provide for establishment of a Food and Drug district office at Detroit, Mich. Commerce.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 1663.....1/17/51. Authorize Federal Works Administration, as an adjunct to federal public-works programs, to make loans and grants for construction, remodeling, improvement, and extension of school facilities. Public Works.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 294.....1/3/51. Provide for a grant to the Prisoners Relief Society for use in the rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3768.....4/18/51. Repeal provisions of Social Security Act requiring state plans for old-age assistance and aid to disabled, blind, and dependent children; and restrict disclosure of information re applicants and recipients to purposes directly concerned with administration of such plans. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 5076.....8/8/51. Provide that no state shall be denied any federal grant-in-aid to which it is entitled, under Social Security Act, by reason of granting public access to records of disbursement under such act. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4449.....6/13/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for fine of $5,000 and/or fifteen years imprisonment for any person convicted of transferring marijuana to a minor. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 3769.....4/18/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) H Res 393.....8/17/51. Provide fora Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 5718.....10/15/51. Amend Federal Food and Drug Act to regulate further the sale of habit-forming drugs and to establish a National Drug Commission as an independent federal agency. Commerce.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 4308.....5/31/51. Repeal limitations contained in other laws on federally assisted low-rent housing. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4139.....5/17/51. Repeal certain provisions of 1950 acts providing financial assistance to local educational agencies to remove discrimination against larger school districts. Labor.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 5604.....10/4/51. Amend Social Security Act to authorize extension of federal old-age and survivors insurance to employees of institutions of higher education who are covered by state or local government retirement systems. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 348.....1/3/51. Provide for the coverage of barbiturates under the federal narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3848.....4/25/51. Establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 556.....1/3/51. Authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the U.S. an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Foreign Affairs.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H J Res 305.....8/1/51. Provide federal aid and financial assistance to local agencies to enable them to provide permanent housing for persons left homeless in disaster areas. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 1272.....1/12/51. Assist the provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with national defense. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5677.....10/9/51. Amend certain housing legislation to grant preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict. Banking and Currency.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 5229.....8/17/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 562.....1/3/51. Abolish "matching" arrangement for federal contribution to state old-age assistance programs and provide, instead, federal payments of $300 per quarter for each person over age 60. Ways and Means.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 5195.....8/16/51. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 4594.....6/25/51. Increase penalty for the sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 21 years of age. Ways and Means.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 5027.....8/1/51. Provide an increased penalty for the importation of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 3805.....4/23/51. Establish the Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5414.....9/19/51. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation re cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis. Commerce.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 3250.....3/15/51. Provide that fiscal year 1938 instead of fiscal year 1939 be used in computation of school attendance for determination of federal assistance for school construction. Labor.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2757.....2/19/51. Amend the Social Security Act by increasing the amount of wages and net earnings from self-employment permitted without suspension of benefit payments under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2874.....2/26/51. Provide a direct federal old-age pension at the rate of $100 per month to certain citizens of age 60 or older. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2875.....2/26/51. Provide every adult with equal basic federal insurance and permitting retirement at age 60, and make provisions re total disability and the protection of widows, costs to be borne by all citizens in proportion to income. Ways and Means.

WELCH (D Mo.) HR 1644.....1/17/51. Provide additional incentives for discovery of a cure for cancer, heart disease, and poliomyelitis. Commerce.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 416.....1/3/51. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in more adequately financing education in the elementary and secondary schools of states found to be needy. Labor.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 417.....1/3/51. Amend Hospital Survey and Construction Act to waive certain requirements for federal aid for hospital construction if the construction is commenced between August, 1946, and the date of approval of the state plan, and the purpose of the requirement is met. Commerce.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 5431.....9/20/51. Provide that income limitations contained in secton 203 of the Social Security Act shall not apply during the remainder of the national emergency. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 425.....1/3/51. Provide for payment of direct federal old-age assistance to citizens 60 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) H Res 349.....7/20/51. Create a select committee to investigate the guaranteeing and insuring of loans for defective housing by the VA and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Rules.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) H Res 395.....8/20/51. Provide funds for investigation of the guaranteeing and insuring of loans for defective housing by the VA and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Rules.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 5334.....9/13/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to promote public presentation of drama and music productions by state, land-grant, and other non-profit colleges and universities, and to use for such purpose federal and D.C. auditoriums. Labor.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 1670.....1/17/51. Amend section 402 of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re confectioneries containing alcohol, to strike out provision that such confectioneries shall be deemed adulterated. Commerce.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3747.....4/17/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 5452.....9/24/51. Amend Social Security Act to reduce the amount of deductions, which may be made on account of outside income, from the benefits payable to certain individuals thereunder. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 3809.....4/23/51. Establish the Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 2645.....2/14/51. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 2831.....2/22/51. Authorize admission to Public Health Service hospitals of beneficiaries of the Service or narcotic addicts committed by state courts. Commerce.

YATES (D Ill.) H Res 238.....5/24/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

YATES (D Ill.) H Res 292.....6/28/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 5817.....10/19/51. Amend Social Security Act to reduce the amount of deductions which may be made on account of outside income from benefits payable to certain individuals. Ways and Means.

Bills Introduced -- Foreign Policy

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names of bills introduced during 1951 in the Foreign Policy category. For bills acted on in this category, see page 254.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of UN. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 220.....1/8/51. Establish the U.S. Joint Commission on Foreign Trade. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 229.....1/8/51. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

BENNETT (R Utah) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

BENNETT (R Utah) S J Res 99.....8/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to certain western states, Alaska, and Hawaii to enter into a compact re higher education in the western states, and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

BENNETT (R Utah) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 74.....2/19/51. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the State Department's foreign information program; the development of techniques, methods and programs for expanded and more effective operations in this area; and the extent and scope of existing departmental and agency structures. Foreign Relations.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 177.....7/17/51. Express sense of Senate that the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights as revised by the UN Commission on Human Rights, if ratified as a treaty, would prejudice Constitutional rights of U.S. people. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S J Res 46.....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 165.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that the U.S. disapproves of any agreement for cessation of Korean hostilities which does not provide for granting of complete information as to status of 10,000 Americans, missing or prisoners, of war, and for assurances of safe delivery of such persons who are still alive. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiation for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN, or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1987.....8/9/51. Provide for the termination of assistance to foreign countries exporting war materials to Russia or her satellites. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1327.....4/12/51. Authorize Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico to accept award of the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa tendered by Government of Panama. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 62.....4/17/51. Declare that a state of war exists between North Korea and Communist China on the one side and the government and the people of the U.S. on the other side, and make provision to prosecute such a war. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 63.....4/17/51. Provide for orderly withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from Korea. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 165.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that the U.S. disapproves of any agreement for cessation of Korean hostilities which does not provide for granting of complete information as to status of 10,000 Americans, missing or prisoners of war, and for assurances of safe delivery of such persons who are still alive. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiations for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN, or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 200.....9/5/51. Declare it to be the sense of the Senate that representatives of Tass be deprived of their membership in the Press Galleries of Congress and their that credentials and diplomatic passports be withdrawn, since William N. Oatis is still imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Relations.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Con Res 30.....5/2/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Korea to Japan and Formosa, unless within 30 days UN member nations contribute troops and materiel in proportion to their resources.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasilibity of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations/

CASE (R S.D.) S Res 226.....10/18/51. Request President to proceed with negotiation of a peace treaty between the U.S. and Germany, and if joint negotiation with U.S. allies proves impossible or impracticable, the treaty should be negotiated as was Japanese treaty. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 229.....1/8/51. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1164.....3/20/51. Extend provisions of Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 to make them applicable to any nation friendly to U.S. interests, and transfer certain government programs and agencies to the Economic Cooperation Administration. Foreign Relations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) (by request) S 1762..... 6/27/51. Promote the foreign policy and provide for the defense and general welfare of the U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international security. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Con Res 18.....3/14/51. Approve present U.S. plans to send 4 additional divisions for defense of Europe; express sense of Congress that U.S. should contribute its fair share to defense of North Atlantic Treaty Area, but that before dispatching ground forces to Europe, President should consult with Congressional committees concerned with military and foreign affairs; obtain certification from Joint Chiefs of Staff as to vigor of defense efforts by treaty nations; and require Congressional approval of any policy requiring foreign assignment of U.S. ground forces under North Atlantic Treaty.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 99.....3/14/51. Approve present U.S. plans to send 4 additional divisions for defense of Europe; express sense of Senate that U.S. should contribute its fair share to defense of North Atlantic Treaty Area, but that, before dispatching ground forces to Europe, President should consult with Congressional committees concerned with military and foreign affairs; obtain certification from Joint Chiefs of Staff as to vigor of defense efforts by treaty nations; and require Congressional approval of any policy requiring foreign assignment of U.S. ground forces under North Atlantic Treaty.

CORDON (R Ore.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Res 93.....3/6/51. Express sense of Senate that the Republic of Ireland should embrace entire territory of Ireland unless the clear majority in a free plebiscite determine and declare to the contrary. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Res 165.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that the U.S. disapproves of any agreement for cessation of Korean hostilities which does not provide for granting of complete information as to status of 10,000 Americans, missing or prisoners of war, and for assurances of safe delivery of such persons who are still alive. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, and provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1615.....6/8/51. Provide for establishment of a separate immigration quota for nationals of Pakistan. Judiciary.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S J Res 46.....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Affairs.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 14.....1/15/51. Provide for withdrawal of the U.S. from the UN if Communist China is granted membership.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 15.....1/15/51. Provide for use of U.S. armed forces in defense of Formosa.

ECTON (R Mont.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1391.....4/26/51. Amend section 8 of the Immigration Act of 1917 to make it an offense punishable by a $2,000 fine and five years imprisonment knowingly to employ an illegally entered alien. Judiciary.

ELLENDER (D La.) S J Res 22.....1/22/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the Intl. Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 123.....1/8/51. Revise preference provisions under the immigration quotas. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 847.....2/12/51. Extend to October 1, 1951, period during which claims may be filed under War Claims Act of 1948. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1638.....6/8/51. Amend China Area Aid Act of 1950 to extend to selected citizens of Korea the educational aid provided certain Chinese citizens. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 22.....5/9/51. Create bipartisan 12-member special committee of Senate and House Members to meet with General MacArthur in Tokyo to solicit his views on strategy in struggle against communism, including UN efforts in Korea. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 25.....4/17/51. Appoint a bipartisan 24-member joint Congressional committee to investigate and make complete evaluation of U.S. policies in the Far East and their relation to U.S. foreign and military policies as a whole.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an, effective disarmament system takes place, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Con Res 4....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union with framework of UN. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiations for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN, or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 783.....2/5/51. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to prohibit importation of hog meat from European countries not cooperating in the European recovery program, until the program is terminated. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 302.....1/11/51. Eliminate provision of Trading With the Enemy Act limiting to $5 million aggregate value of property which the Alien Property Custodian may return to persons who have been U.S. citizens continuously since Dec. 7, 1941, or who have reassumed the U.S. nationality they lost through marriage, by Sept. 29, 1950. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2079.....8/30/51. Authorize contribution of $12 million to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 73.....5/16/51. Provide funds for reimbursement to International Labor Organization for expenses incurred by holding 1951 session of ILO governing body in U.S. instead of in Geneva, Switzerland. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 229.....1/8/51. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Relations.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 960.....2/26/51. Authorize an agreement between U.S. and Mexico for joint operation and maintenance by International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico, of the Nogales sanitation project. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 663.....1/25/51. Authorize admission by June 30, 1954, of an additional number of Italian immigrants, equal to unused quota for such aliens in 1940-1946 period. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 38 ....7/20/51. Extend the congratulations and best wishes of the U.S. Congress to the city of Paris, France, upon the occasion of its 2,000th anniversary. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1586.....6/4/51. Amend China Area Aid Act of 1950 to extend to selected citizens of Korea the educational aid provided certain citizens of China. Foreign Relations.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S Con Res 31.....5/14/51. Request the UN General Assembly to place an embargo on shipment of war goods to Communist China.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, and provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/41. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1217.....3/28/51. Increase immigration visa quota for sheepherders and extend time during which visas will be available. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1661.....6/13/51. Amend the Immigration Act to make the smuggling or concealment of aliens who are not entitled to enter the U.S., a felony. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) SCon Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 662.....1/25/51. Provide that residence in a foreign state shall not result in loss of citizenship of naturalized veterans of World War II. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 663.....1/25/51. Authorize admission, by June 30, 1954, of an additional number of Italian immigrants, equal to total unused quota for such aliens in the 1940-1946 period. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 163.....6/26/51. Express sense of Senate that arrest, confinement, and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz in Hungary should be strongly protested in the UN. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S J Res 67.....4/27/51. Prohibit the signing by any U.S. officer or representative of any document giving the force of law to any provision of the Yalta Agreement. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 140.....5/17/51. Urge UN to call for a cease fire and armistice in Korea, effective June 25, 1951; retire UN forces south and opposing forces north of 38th parallel until June 25, 1951; and remove forces and exchange prisoners of war by Dec. 31, 1951. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1661.....6/13/51. Amend the Immigration Act to make the smuggling or concealment of aliens who are not entitled to enter the U.S., a felony. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1662.....6/13/51. Authorize Attorney General to cancel suspension or deportation proceedings in the case of any alien where new evidence, discovered within five years from date of suspension, seems to warrant reconsideration of deportation. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of non-used quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within framework of UN. Foreign Relations.

KEM (R Mo.) S 1987.....8/9/51. Provide for the termination of assistance to foreign countries exporting war materials to Russia or her satellites. Foreign Relations.

KEM (R Mo.) S J Res 46....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Affairs.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1851.....7/13/51. Provide a penalty of $2,000 and/or five years imprisonment for any one convicted of assisting an alien in entering or remaining in the U.S. illegally. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of non-used quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 229..... 1/8/51. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1818.....7/9/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide for the nationalization of certain aliens serving in the armed forces in time of war or hostilities. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Con Res 16....2/28/51. Express sense of Congress that before additional troops are committed to Europe, the President should consult the Secy. of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees, and also make certain that the other North Atlantic countries have made contributions to the joint defense.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Con Res 49.....9/26/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. shall extend such courtesies and privileges to, and impose such restrictions upon representatives and citizens of a foreign country as are equivalent to those extended or imposed by such country to or upon U.S. representatives or citizens. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiation for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN, or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 149.....1/8/51. Provide that aliens who have arrived in the U.S. shall not be excluded without a hearing. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 172.....1/8/51. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 389.....1/11/51. Provide aid to persons in U.S. desirous of migrating to Republic of Liberia. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1960.....8/6/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, section 32, to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired while a bona fide resident of the U.S. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2295.....10/18/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to provide that state of war with Germany shall not be considered ended in the case of matters relating to Alien Property Custodian. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 94.....8/22/51. Postpone dismantling of European industries or transfer of reparations until Aug. 1, 1952, or such time as Congress can determine extent of subversive activities in federal departments and agencies handing dismantling and reparations. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 14.....1/8/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make a complete investigation of justice in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 196.....8/22/51. Authorize Internal Security Subcommittee of Judiciary Committee to investigate subversive activities in federal agencies having jurisdiction in U.S.-occupied area in Europe. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Con Res 29.....4/25/51. Instruct U.S. delegates to UN to offer a resolution to expel any UN member nation when such nation is proven guilty of trafficking in strategic materials with our enemies in time of combat, and provide that any U.S. citizen who so trafficks be tried for treason. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1416.....4/30/51. Amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention re prisoners of war. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 660.....1/25/51. Waive certain requirements of naturalization laws in case of persons whose sons or daughters were killed while serving in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 809.....2/8/51. Waive certain requirements of naturalization laws in case of persons whose sons or daughters have served in the U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1265.....4/4/51. Authorize admission into the U.S. of aliens possessing special skills whose services are needed to further the defense effort. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 34.....2/19/51. Approve the sending of a limited number of U.S. troops to serve in Europe as a minor fraction of the total armed forces created under the terms of the North Atlantic Treaty, and create a joint Senate-House committee to supervise the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Con Res 17.....3/2/51. Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Implementation of the North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 102.....3/20/51. Disapprove of provisions of Italian peace treaty of 1947 which interfere with right of Italy to defend herself and request President to seek cooperation of North Atlantic Treaty partners in treaty revision. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 218.....10/3/51. Authorize Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the rate at which the U.S. is furnishing arms and military equipment to the NATO forces under command of General Eisenhower. Foreign Relations.

LONG (D La.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

LONG (D La.) S J Res 22.....1/22/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the Intl. Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La. Foreign Relations.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 24.....1/8/51. Increase maximum amount which may be expended for acquisition of land and building projects along Canadian and Mexican borders for use by Customs Bureau or Immigration and Naturalization Service, either singly or jointly to $15,000 and $30,000 respectively. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 438.....1/11/51. Provide economic, financial and other aid to China. Foreign Relations.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 716.....1/29/51. Revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 964.....1/29/51. Provide 10-year statute of limitations for violation of provisions concerning nationality and citizenship, and passports and visas. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1696.....6/19/51. Amend act approved June 30, 1950, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2055.....8/27/51. Revise laws re immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2165.....9/22/51. Prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by U.S. officers. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 6.....1/17/51. Express the sense of Congress that it favors suspension of deportations in case of certain aliens whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 9.....1/29/51. Express the sense of Congress that it favors suspension of deportation in case of certain aliens where the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 10.....1/29/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors suspension of deportation in case of certain aliens where Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S Res 104.... 3/21/51. Express sense of Senate that President should instruct U.S. delegation to UN to favor full consideration of the desires of the majority of the Greek population on the Island of Cyprus concerning union with Greece. Foreign Relations.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 35.....1/16/51. Express sense of the Senate that the UN should immediately declare Communist China an aggressor in Korea.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 36.....1/16/51. Express the sense of the Senate that Communist China should not be admitted to membership in the UN.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 37.....1/16/51. Express sense of the Senate that the UN should take necessary measures against Communist China under chapter VII of UN Charter to maintain or restore international peace and security, including measures for the complete interruption of economic relations, all means of communications, severance of diplomatic relations, and operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the UN.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 229.....1/8/51. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Relations.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S J Res 53.....3/19/51. Authorize Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado to accept decoration tendered him by the Italian government. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S J Res 30.....2/5/51. Extend for one year the issuance of visas authorized by section 3 of Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Judiciary.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Con Res 37.....7/5/51. Express profound indignation of Congress at arrest and conviction of William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent, by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 163.....6/26/51. Express sense of Senate that arrest, confinement and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz in Hungary should be strongly protested in the UN. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 170.....7/6/51. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee to investigate any attempts made by the Chinese Nationalist government, the Chinese Communist government, or any other foreign government, to influence U.S. foreign policy. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 748.....2/1/51. Permit Chinese students to remain in the U.S. for a period of 3 years. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 865.....2/12/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to extend to date of enactment time limit for filing debt claims with Alien Property Custodian and make eligible as a debtor certain persons with U.S. residency prevented by hostilities from returning to U.S. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2339..... 10/20/51. Amend section 34, Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for payment by Alien Property Custodian of the claims of eligible stockholders, holding less than all the common or preferred stock in an ineligible corporation, whose property was vested in Alien Property Custodian. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 104.....9/21/51. Assist in rehabilitation of South Korea by allowing the purchase of 50,000 tons of cargo ships from U.S. stockpile to restore Korean maritime in coastal waters. Commerce.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1040.....3/5/51. Provide for inclusion of an effective escape clause in all existing foreign-trade agreements. Foreign Relations.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1987.....8/9/51. Provide for the termination of assistance to foreign countries exporting war materials to Russia or her satellites. Foreign Relations.

MALONE (R Nev.) S J Res 46.....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Affairs.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1615.....6/8/51. Provide for establishment of a separate immigration quota for nationals of Pakistan. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2006.....8/15/51. Increase by $1 billion the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and extend the period within which it may make loans to June 30, 1958. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2222....10/4/51. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to provide that Director of Mutual Security shall not be a member of board of directors of Export-Import Bank. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S Res 178.....7/17/51. Provide that if William N. Oatis is not released from his false imprisonment within 90 days, the State Department shall evacuate all U.S. nationals from Czechoslovakia and prepare to sever diplomatic relations. Foreign Relations.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 170.....7/6/51. Authorize Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate any attempts made by the Chinese Nationalist government, the Chinese Communist government, or any other foreign government, to influence U.S. foreign policy. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 731.....2/1/51. Establish a Commission on Cooperative International Relations. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, and provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore the feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 339.....1/11/51. Prohibit transfer of strategic commodities to countries whose armed forces are in conflict with armed forces of U.S. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1748.....6/25/51. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to provide that organizations may be designated as successors in interest to deceased persons without heirs. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 10.....1/8/51. Request President to instruct U.S. delegation to the UN to take all possible steps to insure that representatives of Communist China not be seated in any UN organizations, and to exercise veto on any proposal of admission of Communist China to UN. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 100.....3/15/51. Express sense of Senate that Republic of Ireland has right of self-determination as to form and extent of its government and should be given opportunity to hold general plebescite to decide upon union of Northern and Southern counties of Ireland. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiation for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 175.....7/17/51. Provide for State Department cancellation of news collection and dispatch privileges of Communist country news agencies in the U.S. and ask for UN consideration of the imprisonment of William N. Oatis by the Czechoslovkiana government. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 200.....9/5/51. Declare it to be the sense of the Senate that representatives of Tass be deprived of their membership in the Press Galleries of Congress and that their credentials and diplomatic passports be withdrawn, since William N. Oatis is still imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding freidnship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 809.....2/8/51. Waive certain requirements of naturalization laws in cases of persons whose sons or daughters have served in the U.S. armed forces. Foreign Relations.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1247....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 2343.....10/20/51. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex, provide for use of nonused quotas, and non-quota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Con Res 18.....3/14/51. Approve present U.S. plans to send 4 additional divisions for defense of Europe; express sense of Congress that U.S. should contribute its fair share to defense of North Atlantic Treaty area, but that before dispatching ground forces to Europe, President should consult with Congressional committees concerned with military and foreign affairs; obtain certification from Joint Chiefs of Staff as to vigor of defense efforts by treaty nations; and obtain Congressional approval of any policy requiring foreign assignment of U.S. ground forces under North Atlantic Treaty.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 99.....3/14/51. Approve present U.S. plans to send 4 additional divisions for defense of Europe; express sense of Senate that U.S. should contribute its fair share to defense of North Atlantic Treaty area, but that before dispatching ground forces to Europe, President should consult with Congressional committees concerned with military and foreign affairs, obtain certification from Joint Chiefs of Staff as to vigor of defense efforts by treaty nations; and obtain Congressional approval of any policy requiring foreign assignments of U.S. ground forces under North Atlantic Treaty.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 150.....6/4/51. Request President to urge governments of Spain, Greece, and Turkey to join together in a treaty similar to North Atlantic Pact or invite such nations to participate in North Atlantic Pact. Foreign Relations.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 227...10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Con Res 36.....6/28/51. Provide for appointment of a 14-Member joint Congressional committee to meet jointly with representatives appointed by Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe for public discussions of problems of common interest. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 167.....6/28/51. Express sense of Senate that negotiation for cessation of Korean hostilities can not be conditioned upon negotiation re admission of Communist China to the UN, or upon a change in the status of Formosa. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the people of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreements of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2042.....8/23/51. Extend privileges of envoys to U.S. to representatives of member states on Council of the Organization of American States. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within the framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 47.....9/18/51. Provide for a Congressional appeal to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom; the Congress to make available to the UN a substantial portion of all money saved, when an effective disarmament system takes effect, for peaceful development. Foreign Relations.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1748.....6/25/51. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to provide that organizations may be designated as successors in interest to deceased persons without heirs. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union within framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1661.....6/13/51. Amend the Immigration Act to make the smuggling or concealment of aliens who are not entitled to enter the U.S. a felony. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1662.....6/13/51. Authorize Attorney General to cancel suspension of deportation proceedings in the case of any alien where new evidence, discovered within five years from date of suspension, seems to warrant reconsideration of deportation. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2269.....10/12/51. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the United States and Other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Con Res 42.....8/20/51. Urge President to obtain agreement of all nations to a complete inventory of all armaments and to a universal reduction of armaments under a dependable guaranty against violation. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 46.....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 56.....3/27/51. Authorize President to negotiate agreements with North Atlantic Treaty partners, subject to Congressional approval, specifying number and types of armed forces to be made available by U.S. to implement treaty, and limit to such specified numbers any troop commitment. Foreign Relations and Armed Services.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Res 137.....5/2/51. Authorize any Member of Senate to attend as an observer any open or executive hearing or meeting held by the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees, to hear the testimony of General Douglas MacArthur.

WELKER (R Idaho) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1586.....6/4/51. Amend China Area Aid Act of 1950 to extend to selected citizens of Korea the educational aid provided certain citizens of China. Foreign Relations.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S J Res 46.....3/6/51. Relieve government of Italy of all obligations to U.S. under World War II treaty of peace with Italy so that Italy may maintain territorial integrity and make full contribution to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Affairs.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection effort of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Con Res 24.....4/11/51. Invite General Douglas A. MacArthur to present his views and recommendations on Korean situation to a joint session of Congress.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 132..... 4/26/51. Authorize Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees to make a joint investigation of U.S. commitments to foreign nations, troop commitment in Korea, responsibilities to the UN, facts of MacArthur dismissal, position of Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and other foreign policy issues. Armed Services and Foreign Relations.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 215.....9/25/51. Authorize apopointment of a seven-member Senate committee to meet with representatives of the Consultative Assembly of Europe to discuss problems of common interest, and provide $15,000 for their expenses. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1661.....6/13/51. Amend the Immigration Act to make the smuggling or concealment of aliens who are not entitled to enter the U.S., a felony. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1662.....6/13/51. Authorize Attorney General to cancel suspension of deportation proceedings in the case of any alien where new evidence, discovered within five years from date of suspension, seems to warrant reconsideration of deportation. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2023.....8/20/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for judicial review by U.S. District Court for D.C. of orders of the Alien Property Custodian in cases where proper cause can be shown. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 11.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and request the President to call upon the Soviet government to acquaint the Soviet people with the peaceful and friendly attitude of the American people. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 74.....2/19/51. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the State Department's foreign information program, the development of techniques, methods and programs for expanded and more effective operations in this area, and the extent and scope of existing departmental and agency structures. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 227.....10/19/51. Establish the Special Committee to Coordinate Refugee Relief, to coordinate activities of government agencies having responsibility for refugee welfare. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 872.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food aid to India. Foreign Relations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1247.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Relations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 80.....6/28/51. Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection efforts of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Relations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Con Res 4.....1/15/51. Request President to invite North Atlantic Treaty Powers to send delegates to a federal convention to explore feasibility of free federal union with framework of the UN. Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

ADAIR (R Ind.) H Con Res 93.....4/16/51. Express sense of Congress that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office and that the experience of General Douglas A. MacArthur should be utilized for benefit of the people of the nation. Judiciary.

ALLEN (R Ill.) HR 1773.....1/19/51. Create a commission to enable qualified voters of each state to register their opinions on national foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 9.....1/3/51. Provide for the admission to the U.S. of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality. Judiciary.

XUM

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 306.....6/30/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) H Con Res 110.....5/22/51. Express sense of Congress that the UN take such steps against Communist China as necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security. Foreign Affairs.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) H Con Res 144.....7/26/51. Express sentiment of Congress that the Secretary of State has lost the confidence of the American people and request the President to request his resignation. Judiciary.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 5407.....9/19/51. Sever trade relations between the U.S. and Czechoslovakia. Ways and Means.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) H Res 289.....6/28/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it protests the arrest, confinement, and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz by the Hungarian government. Foreign Affairs.

BARRETT (D Pa.) H Res 288.....6/27/51. Favor a protest in the UN against the arrest, confinement and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1520.....1/15/51. Create a Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 2336.....2/2/51. Establish a U.S. Peace Academy. Labor.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 2557.....2/12/51. Establish a U.S. Peace Academy. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4550.....6/21/51. Provide for control by U.S. and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening U.S. security, including the U.S.S.R. and all countries under its domination. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 5731.....10/16/51. Create a Commission to Study Relations Between the United States and other North Atlantic Nations. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 34.....1/15/51. Establish a Uunited Nations Police Authority. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 35.....1/15/51. Invite the countries which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 36.....1/15/51. Call a conference for the revision and strengthening of the UN Charter. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 45.....1/24/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 53.....2/2/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors an organization for Far-Eastern cooperation. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 76.....3/7/51. Express sense of Congress that sessions of the UN General Assembly and sessions of other international organizations should open with prayer. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 103.....5/14/51. Urge UN General Assembly to place an arms embargo on Communist China. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 70.....1/15/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors an increased educational program by the U.S. in combatting communism in foreign countries. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 105.....1/30/51. Oppose admission of Communist China to membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 352.....7/24/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors certain action against the Czechoslovkian government unless Associated Press reporter William N. Oatis is released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3872.....4/26/51. Prohibit expenditure of the unobligated portion of the State Department appropriation so long as the present Secretary of State remains in office. Appropriations.

BEAMER (R Ind.) H Con Res 140.....7/6/51. Express indignation of the House of Representatives at the arrest and conviction of Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

BEAMER (R Ind.) H Res 332.....7/17/51. Call upon State Department to employ means to secure the release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Res 202.....4/19/51. Authorize House Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate U.S. policy in the Far East. Foreign Affairs.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3909.....5/1/51. Amend Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that awarding of scholarships to American citizens for study in foreign countries shall be based on population. Expenditures.

BOGGS (D La.) H J Res 108.....1/15/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La. Foreign Affairs.

BOGGS (D La.) H Con Res 26.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 2692.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

BOW (R Ohio) H Res 333.....7/17/51. Call upon the State Department to employ means to secure the release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

BROWN (R Ohio) H Res 340.....7/18/51. Call upon State Department to secure release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) H Res 231.....5/17/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that Secretary of State Dean Acheson be removed from office. Judiciary.

BUFFETT (R Neb.) HR 2758.....2/19/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit the return of property which an alien acquired by gift, trust, annuity, bequest, or as beneficiary of any insurance policy from a U.S. citizen or national, and provide that in any conflict similar property be held in trust for such an enemy alien by the courts or by a government agency, subject to use by the U.S. and returned to the alien at the conclusion of hostilities. Commerce.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5081.....8/8/51. Rescind and revoke membership of the U.S. in the UN and its specialized agencies. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H Con Res 95.....4/18/51. Prevent traffic in war materiel with our enemies. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H Con Res 156.....9/12/51. Provide for withdrawal of the U.S. from the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs under the UN. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H Con Res 166.....10/3/51. Set aside the Charter of the United Nations, as approved by the Senate under alleged treaty powers, which approval was unconstitutional and void. Foreign Affairs.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H Con Res 2.....1/3/51. Express the sense of the Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) H Res 222.....5/3/51. Provide for an investigation in open hearings of all circumstances re action of President in relieving General Douglas A. MacArthur of his commands in the Far East. Rules.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 1650.....1/17/51. Amend joint resolution providing for adjudication of claims of American nationals against Soviet Russia, to raise salary of Claims Commissioner and broaden scope of his duties. Foreign Affairs.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) H J Res 142.....1/31/51. Increase salary and broaden scope of duties of Commissioner of Claims of American nationals against the Soviet government. Foreign Affairs.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 912.....1/4/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide expeditious naturalization for persons serving in present hostilities. Judiciary.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 3791.....4/23/51. Furnish emergency food-relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 3807.....4/23/51. Provide for granting of financial aid to Israel to promote development of agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 5764....10/17/51. Promote cause of world peace by authorizing admission as temporary visitors to the U.S. a number of U.S.S.R. and certain satellite country nationals, to become acquainted with American people and way of life. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) H Con Res 66.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) H Con Res 105.....5/15/51. Express sympathy of Congress and people of U.S. to President and people of El Salvador, scene of recent earthquake disaster. Foreign Affairs.

CASE (R N.J.) H Con Res 165.....9/27/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors certain action against Czechoslovakian government unless John Hvasta, U.S. citizen, is released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 31.....1/3/51. Provide for refund of customs duties to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2258.....1/31/51. Provide that Attorney General may, upon discovery of new evidence that alien was not eligible for cancellation of deportation proceedings, proceed against the alien as if such cancellation had not been ordered. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2259.....1/31/51. Authorize Commissioner of Immigration to waive 30-day waiting period after filing naturalization petitions before a final hearing may be held, or final certificate issued. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2693.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3419.....3/21/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3547.....4/5/51. Amend Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U.S.C. 136) to provide that no alien stowaway shall be permitted to land in the U.S. except temporarily, and provide for penalty in cases of violation. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3802.....4/23/51. Amend 22 U.S.C. 401 to authorize seizure of aircraft containing war materials intended for unlawful export and to change procedure for disposal of such materials. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4548.....6/21/51. Amend Immigration Act of 1917 to safeguard internal security by regulating discharge of alien seamen in the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4854.....7/18/51. Amend Immigration Act of 1917 to provide for imposition of $2,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment for assisting an alien to remain illegally in the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5648.....10/ 8 /51. Admit 50,000 immigrants to the U.S. who are natives and citizens of Italy. Judiciary.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 2532.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the friendship of the American people for all the people of the world, including the peoples of Soviet Russia. Foreign Affairs.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 2694.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) H Con Res 75.....3/7/51. Reaffirm the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, in cluding the peoples of the Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs.

CHELF (D Ky.) H Con Res 157.....9/12/51. Express indignation over arrest and conviction of William N. Oatis and call for cessation of trade relations and a severance of diplomatic relations with the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 5825.....10/19/51. Provide for the admission to the U.S. of an additional number of Italian aliens. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 73.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 316.....7/2/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors protests in UN against religious intolerance in certain countries in Eastern Europe and against arrest, confinement, and trial of certain religious leaders. Foreign Affairs.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 160.....9/18/51. Recommend a special session of the UN General Assembly to deal with disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 16.....1/3/51. Create a Select Committee on International Economic Relationships. Rules.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3749.....4/17/51. Provide for granting of financial aid to Israel to stimulate development of agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

CORBETT (R Pa.) H Res 247.....6/6/51. Provide for integrity and freedom of Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 9.....1/3/51. Require Congressional authorization for sending military forces abroad. Armed Services.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 12.....1/3/51. Request President to answer questions relating to our foreign policy, and in the absence of such answer, create a Select Joint Committee on Foreign Policy. Foreign Affairs.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 304.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H Con Res 29.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) H Res 283.....6/26/51. Favor negotiation of a treaty for defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 57.....1/3/51. Provide for the extension of economic aid to Israel. Foreign Affairs.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1002.....1/8/51. Strengthen the Republic of the Philippines and make permanent the friendly ties between our respective countries by permitting certain persons from the Philippines to receive instruction at the U.S. service academies. Armed Services.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 129.....2/12/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of causes and reasons for commuting the sentences of the German criminals convicted of the Malmedy atrocities. Rules.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 132.....2/13/51. Provide funds for the expenses of investigation of causes and reasons for commuting of the sentences of the German criminals convicted of the Malmedy atrocities. Administration.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 121.....2/7/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of American military government in Germany and the civilian administration which succeeded it. Rules.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 122.....2/7/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of American military government in Germany and the civilian administration which succeeded it with particular reference to reprieves of German war criminals. Rules.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) H Res 295.....6/28/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) H Res 297.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

FALLON (D Md.) H Res 203.....4/23/51. Oppose the seating of Communist China in organizations of the UN. Foreign Affairs.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1015.....1/8/51. Facilitate the admission of alien spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1734.....1/19/51. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1738.....1/19/51. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3149.....3/8/51. Provide for creation of a Freedom Corps as a new military component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Con Res 154.....8/23/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors a revision of the Italian Peace Treaty. Foreign Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 216.....3/21/51. Relieve Italian government of obligations to U.S. under World War II peace treaty to enable it to participate in defense of Western Europe and maintain its territorial integrity. Foreign Relations.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Res 82.....1/19/51. Provide for the unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) H Con Res 167.....10/4/51. Provide that only such courtesies and privileges as are extended to U.S. citizens by a foreign country shall be extended by the U.S. to citizens of such foreign country. Foreign Affairs.

FUGATE (D Va.) HR 4234.....5/23/51. Provide that payment of debt claims under Trading With the Enemy Act may be made in dollars at June 14, 1941, exchange rate, if debtor customarily made payment in dollars at current rate. Commerce.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 2695.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3357.....3/20/51. Increase Italian immigration quota for fiscal years 1950 and 1951 by amount equal to unused quotas for past 10 years. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3359.....3/20/51. Implement and augment existing statutes to increase prevailing immigration quota for Greece. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 214.....3/20/51. Suspend operation of section 401 (8) to provide that no U.S. citizen shall lose his nationality by having voted, under compulsion, in a World War II belligerent country between Sept. 1, 1939, and Jan. 1, 1949. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 215.....3/20/51. Establish the Near East Survey Commission. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 81.....3/20/51. Favor participation of the United States in a Pacific Pact. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 82.....3/20/51. Favor an organization for Far Eastern cooperation. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Res 175.....3/20/51. Create a select committee to conduct a continuing study of executive agreements made by the United States. Rules.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Res 245.....6/6/51. Provide for integrity and freedom of Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 2461.....2/7/51. Waive certain requirements of the naturalization laws in the case of persons whose sons or daughters have served in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 2462.....2/7/51. Waive certain requirements of the naturalization laws in the case of persons whose sons or daughters were killed while serving in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) HR 1987.....1/24/51. Classify foreign corporations as citizens of states where they are doing business. Judiciary.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) H J Res 198.....3/12/51. Amend U.S. Constitution to provide that President must secure advice and consent of both houses of Congress in making treaties, instead of Senate approval alone. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 77.....3/14/51. State that fundamental objective of U.S. foreign policy is the support of the UN as an effective force in preventing aggression and establishing world peace. Foreign Affairs.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H Res 300.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

GREGORY (D Ky.) H Res 305.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

GROSS (R Iowa) H Res 259.....6/15/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors an armistice in the Korean War. Foreign Affairs.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 2559.....2/12/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, to eliminate provision limiting to $5 million the aggregate value of property the Alien Property custodian may return to former U.S. citizens. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) H J Res 74.....1/8/51. Declare that the Yalta Agreement is no longer binding on the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 16.....1/8/51. Clarify responsibility for acts of aggression. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 31.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 67.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its abilitiy to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3106.....3/7/51. Combat communism without bloodshed by scattering American ideas in printed pamphlets over iron-curtain countries from the air. Foreign Affairs.

HAND (R N.J.) H Con Res 3.....1/3/51. Provide for rescinding all tariff agreements negotiated with any foreign country controlled by a communist party. Ways and Means.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 279.....6/29/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to confer with representatives of U.S. oil industry to develop means by which skilled technicians may be made available to the Iranian government, if that government requests U.S. assistance re existing critical situation in Iranian oil industry. Foreign Affairs.

XUM

HARRIS (D Ark.) H Res 96.....1/24/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it opposes admission of Communist China to membership in the UN. Foreign Affairs.

HART (D N.J.) (by request) HR 5789.....10/18/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to provide that any citizen who released or compromised his claim to property held by Alien Property Custodian during existence of state of war with Germany, without a full hearing by court, may within one year institute suit to recover such property. Commerce.

HARVEY (R Ind.) H Con Res 96.....4/18/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. government should commit itself to certain foreign policies designed to combat spread of communism. Foreign Affairs.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4611.....6/26/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to extend time for filing claims in the case of certain Italians. Commerce.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Con Res 64.....2/22/51. Strengthen the UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 2696.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 5249.....8/20/51. Provide for payment for property seized under Trading With the Enemy Act up to, but not exceeding, $10,000 to German and Japanese nationals. Commerce.

HERTER (R Mass.) H Con Res 14.....1/4/51. Clarify responsibility for acts of aggression. Foreign Affairs.

HERTER (R Mass.) H Con Res 30.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 2865.....2/26/51. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in a political election or plebescite in occupied Japan. Judiciary.

HOWELL (D N.J.) H Con Res 59.....2/12/51. Reaffirm friendship of American people to all the peoples of the world, including peoples of the Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs.

HOWELL (D N.J.) H Con Res 68.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

HOWELL (D N.J.) H Res 144.....2/27/51. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission on American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H Con Res 162.....9/18/51. Promote through the UN an effective and enforceable system of world-wide disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2698.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5313.....9/12/51. Authorize admission into U.S. of selective immigrants possessing skills beneficial to the U.S. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5765.....10/17/51. Promote cause of world peace by authorizing admission, as temporary visitors to the U.S., a number of U.S.S.R. and certain satellite country nationals to become acquainted with American people and way of life. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5852.....10/20/51. Promote cause of world peace by authorizing President to enter into agreements for reciprocal travel and study by selected nationals, for a limited period. Foreign Affairs.

IAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 18.....1/8/51. Favor extension of assistance to India to avert food shortage and famine during 1951. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 40.....1/23/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors an organization for Far Eastern cooperation. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 41.....1/23/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 69.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 53.....1/8/51. Encourage a peaceful, prosperous and united Ireland, but without imposing any particular form of political or economic association upon its people. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 115.....2/2/51. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission relating to American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 246.....6/6/51. Provide for integrity and freedom of Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 325.....7/13/51. Protest the summary arrest and confinement of Archbishop Josef Groesz of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 92.....1/3/51. Terminate issuance of immigration visas to natives of Soviet Russia and her satellites. Judiciary.

JENKINS (R Ohio) H Con Res 5.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 37.....1/17/51. Invite democracies which sponsored North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 2000.....1/24/51. Eliminate right of certain citizens of foreign countries residing in U.S. to be relieved from liability for training and service. Armed Services.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 199.....1/3/51. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all immigrants having legal right to permanent residence, and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 203.....1/3/51. Provide for the relief of individuals entitled to monetary proceeds from estates settled in foreign countries where such countries prohibit the transfer of such proceeds to U.S. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 2272.....1/31/51. Amend China Area Aid Act of 1950 to extend to selected Korean citizens the educational aid provided certain citizens of China. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 2699.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 6.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 32.....1/15/51. Invite the countries which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 65.....2/22/51. Strengthen the UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 137.....6/28/51. Authorize the sending of a Congressional delegation to meet with representatives of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Rules.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Res 350.....7/20/51. Favor action against Czechoslovakian government unless Associated Press Reporter William N. Oatis is released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 3785.....4/19/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to increase criminal penalty to death or 30 years imprisonment for persons convicted of gathering or delivering defense information to aid a foreign government in time of peace. Judiciary.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H J Res 194.....3/8/51. Relieve government of Italy of its obligations to the U.S. under the World War II Italian peace treaty to enable it to participate in defense of Western Europe, and maintain territorial integrity. Foreign Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 484.....1/3/51. Provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 135.....6/28/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it protests the arrest, confinement, and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz by the Hungarian government. Foreign Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 26.....1/3/51. Encourage a peaceful, prosperous, and united Ireland, without imposing any particular form of political or economic association upon its people. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 3518.....4/4/51. Regulate the exportation and importation of arms, ammunition, implements of war, and related items. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 2700.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 172.....3/19/51. Make certain provisions for the unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 348.....7/20/51. Express sense of House of Representatives re incarceration of William N. Oatis by Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 4028.....5/9/51. Prohibit economic or financial assistance, other than assistance granted pursuant to Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, to foreign countries permitting exportation of strategic war materials to Communist China or Hong Kong. Foreign Affairs.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) H J Res 225.....4/9/51. Relieve the Government of Italy of its obligations to the U.S. under the Italian peace treaty of 1947. Foreign Affairs.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) H Res 310.....6/30/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4284.....5/28/51. Provide that payment of debt claims under Trading With the Enemy Act may be made in dollars at June 14, 1941, exchange rate, if debtor customarily made payment in dollars at current rate. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H Res 275.....6/22/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 4714.....7/6/51. Provide for grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in development of agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 89.....4/3/51. Express hopes of American people for liberation of Russian people and other people within Soviet Union from their prseent enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 94.....4/17/51. Assist non-Russian peoples of Soviet Union to obtain liberation from their Communist enslavement and restore their basic human rights. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 112....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present gov ernment of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 113.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Poland. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 114.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Rumania. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 115.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Czechoslovakia. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 116.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 117.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Bulgaria. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 118.....6/4/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Albania. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 119.....6/7/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Hungarian people from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedomes. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 120.....6/7/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Polish people from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 121.....6/7/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Bulgarian people from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 123.....6/15/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Rumanian people from their present enslavement and for the early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 138.....7/4/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Chinese people from their present enslavement and for the early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 139....7/4/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of peoples of Czechoslovakia from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 168.....10/11/51. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of people of Albania from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Res 92.....1/23/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it opposes admission of Communist China to membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3171.....3/12/51. Permit Chinese students to remain in the U.S. for a 3-year period. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3404.....3/21/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide expeditious naturalization for persons serving in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4436.....6/13/51. Provide for establishment of separate immigration quota for nationals of Pakistan. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5467....9/25/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit return of certain property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 228.....4/10/51. Recognize Israel Independence Day. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H Con Res 48.....1/25/51. Invite democracies which sponsored North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 519.....1/3/51. Provide for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 31.....1/3/51. Provide for the American Joint Commission to assist in the unification of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 926.....1/4/51. Authorize U.S. participation in creation and maintenance of a UN armed police force to prevent and remove threats to the peace and to suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace. Foreign Affairs.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 1621.....1/17/51. Provide that no economic or financial assistance shall be furnished to foreign countries which permit exportation of strategic war materials to Russia and Russia's satellites. Foreign Affairs.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H Con Res 88.....4/3/51. Express sense of Congress that UN should provide program of relief assistance to India based upon proportionate contributions of members, but that in the meantime, U.S. should provide 2 million tons of grain, to be repaid in money, grain, or trade credits. Foreign Affairs.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H Res 72.....1/15/51. Direct the House Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate and report specific findings and recommendations re U.S. foreign policy and that of other nations against Soviet imperialism. Rules.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) H J Res 185.....3/6/51. Create commission to attend and participate in the Australian Commonwealth Jubilee Celebration to be held in Canberra, Australia, in May, 1951. Foreign Affairs.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) H Res 204.....4/23/51. Appoint Members of the House to attend and participate in Australian Commonwealth Jubilee Celebration to be held in Canberra, Australia, during May, 1951. Foreign Affairs.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3458.....4/2/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 141.....2/20/51. Provide for the unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1366.....1/12/51. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 136.....1/29/51. Request President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy, and create a Select Joint Committee on Foreign Policy. Foreign Affairs.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 3103.....3/7/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide expeditious naturalization for persons serving in present hostilities. Judiciary.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 311.....6/30/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 342.....7/18/51. Call upon State Department to secure release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

McKINNON (D Calif.) H Con Res 70.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 105.....1/15/51. Extend for one year the issuance of visas authorized by section 3 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H Con Res 108.....5/17/51. Propose that Yalta and Teheran agreements of 1945 be repudiated by U.S. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (D Ill.) H J Res 217.....3/21/51. Create commission to formulate program for erection and presentation in Caracas, Venezuela, of a statue of Abraham Lincoln in response to Venezuelan gift of statute of its great patriot, Simon Bolivar. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 235.....1/3/51. Create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 375.....8/9/51. Create a Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre. Rules.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 390.....8/15/51. Create a Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation of the Katyn Forest Massacre. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1725.....1/19/51. Establish Commission on Cooperative International Relations. Foreign Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Con Res 28.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Con Res 42.....1/23/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

MARTIN (R Mass.) HR 3488.....4/3/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

MARTIN (R Mass.) HR 3833.....4/24/51. Amend Immigration Act of 1924 to remove age limitations re nonquota and preference quota status for unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and alien residents. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H J Res 290.....7/12/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the World Metallurgical Congress. Foreign Affairs.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 3798.....4/23/51. Establish a commission on aid to underdeveloped foreign areas. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 246.....1/3/51. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) H Con Res 33.....1/15/51. Invite the countries which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (D Calif.) H Res 215.....5/1/51. Express the sense of the House of Representatives that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office. Judiciary.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H Con Res 155.....9/12/51. Request the negotiation of a peace treaty with Western Germany and its admission as a member of the Atlantic Pact agreement. Foreign Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 1661.....1/17/51. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 2819.....2/22/51. Establish reciprocal tariff exemption between U.S. and Canada for crude petroleum. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H Con Res 61.....2/13/51. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should support action in UN General Assembly looking toward establishment of temporary commission on human welfare, economic progress, and reconstruction. Foreign Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H Con Res 80.....3/20/51. Reaffirm confidence in the UN and its ability to halt aggression and establish world peace, and express necessity for granting it funds necessary to its operations. Foreign Affairs.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2096.....1/25/51. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost their citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy. Judiciary.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 133.....6/27/51. Express sense of Congress that Greece, Turkey, and Spain should be invited to become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 2702.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 3017.....3/1/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H J Res 262.....5/24/51. Provide funds for reimbursement to International Labor Organization for the added expense of holding fall session of its governing body in the U.S. instead of in Geneva, Switzerland. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 47.....1/24/51. Express sense of Congress that it favors a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H Res 303.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) H J Res 137.....1/29/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La. Foreign Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) H Res 301.....6/29/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for defense of Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 535.....1/3/51. Prohibit transfer of strategic commodities to countries whose armed forces are in conflict with armed forces of U.S. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1391.....1/12/51. Provide for withholding of ECA funds from any country engaging directly or indirectly in acts of aggression, as defined by U.S. President or UN. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1394.....1/12/51. Preserve citizenship status of citizens of U.S. serving as members of certain armed forces, groups, or organizations established to maintain peace in Palestine. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1395.....1/12/51. Exempt from certain penal provisions persons serving in armed forces of UN or of certain other groups for purpose of preserving peace in Palestine. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 184.....3/6/51. Continue issuance of immigration visas under Displaced Persons Act, section 4, 81st Congress, until final action is taken on all applications made before June 30, 1951. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 21.....1/12/51. Seek development of UN into a world federation. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 22.....1/12/51. Request President to invite democracies which sponsored North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a Federal Convention. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 65.....1/12/51. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission relating to American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 263....6/20/51. Appoint Members of House of Representatives to attend a Parliamentary Conference for World Government to be held in London, England, from Sept. 24 to 29. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 307.....6/30/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H Res 290.....6/28/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 4146.....5/17/51. Provide for grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 3148.....3/8/51. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in an Italian political election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 7.....1/3/51. Suspend diplomatic and commercial relations with the Republic of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 46.....1/24/51. Establish a UN Police Authority. Foreign Affairs.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Res 216.....5/1/51. Authorize inquiry by House Armed Services Committee into conduct of military and diplomatic operations in Korea and on the continent of Asia. Rules.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 943.....1/4/51. Permit the naturalization of certain persons whose sons and daughters have served with the land or naval forces or the maritime service of the U.S. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) H Res 293.....6/28/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) H Con Res 23.....1/12/51. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 263.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 622, 79th Congress, to repeal provisions prohibiting payment of pension or other benefits to German or Japanese citizens or subjects residing in Germany or Japan. Veterans' Affairs.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 267.....1/3/51. Increate the immigration quotas for Italy. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 169.....3/7/51. Negotiate a new peace treaty with Italy relieving her of all obligations to U.S., to allow her to maintain territorial integrity and contribute full share to defense of Western Europe. Foreign Affairs.

PRICE (D Ill.) H Con Res 161.....9/18/51. Promote through the UN an effective and enforceable system of world-wide disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 71.....2/22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 334.....7/17/51. Call upon State Department to employ means to secure release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 2244.....1/31/51. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who lost U.S. citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy. Judiciary.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 312.....6/30/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a treaty for defense of the Mediterranean area against Communist aggression. Foreign Affairs.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Con Res 9.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 125.....1/22/51. Terminate U. S. participation in the activities of the U.N. Foreign Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 177.....2/28/51. Terminate the state of war between the United States and Japan and between the United States and Germany. Foreign Affairs.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 5171.....8/15/51. Authorize return to estates of certain decedents, property bequeathed to, or inherited by, certain persons ineligible under Trading With the Enemy Act. Commerce.

REECE (R Tenn.) H Con Res 109.....5/21/51. Express sense of Congress that Greece, Turkey, and Spain should be invited to become parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5801.....10/18/51. Provide that all persons required to register as an agent of a foreign principal preface all magazine and newspaper articles and all radio or television broadcasts with a statement that he is required to so register. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1939.....1/23/51. Provide that war materials, economic or financial assistance, shall not be furnished to any foreign country which permits the export of war materials to Russia and other Communist-dominated countries. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 2705.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 43.....1/23/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors an organization for Far Eastern cooperation. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 44.....1/23/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors negotiation of a Pacific Pact. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 57.....2/8/51. Reaffirm the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of Soviet Russia. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 141.....7/10/51. Express disapproval of Congress of the arrest and conviction of Archbishop Josef Groesz of Hungary and of that of William N. Oatis, correspondent, in Prague and of similar instances of personal, religious, and political persecution. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 163.....9/19/51. Promote through U.N. an effective and enforceable system of world-wide disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 5020.....8/1/51. Promote U.S. foreign policy by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international security. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 5113.....8/10/51. Promote U.S. foreign policy by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international peace and security. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 5382.....9/18/51. Authorize the contribution of $12 million to the U.N. Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 5723.....10/15/51. Make certain amendments in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 re salary, classification, promotion, and other related matters. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H J Res 289.....7/12/51. Terminate the state of war between the U.S. and Germany. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Con Res 136.....6/28/51. Authorize the sending of a Congressional delegation to meet with representatives of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Rules.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 5432.....9/20/51. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost their citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Greece. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) H J Res 46.....1/3/51. Provide that the U.S. shall withhold from representatives of foreign nations privileges which such nations withhold from representatives of the United States. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3658.....4/11/51. Amend act of March 28, 1951, to permit naturalization of aliens who have been involuntary members of affiliates of totalitarian organizations. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2467.....2/7/51. Clarify the immigration status of certain aliens re nonvoluntary membership or affiliation with certain totalitarian organizations. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 226.....4/10/51. Relieve Government of Italy of its obligations to U.S. under treaty of peace of 1947. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Res 345.....7/19/51. Favor certain action against Czechoslovakian government unless John Hvasta and William N. Oatis, U.S. citizens, are released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Res 380.....8/10/51. Favor certain action against the Czechoslovakian government unless John Hvasta, U.S. citizen, is released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Con Res 101.....5/7/51. Urge U.N. General Assembly to take action re placing an arms embargo on Communist China. Foreign Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3492.....4/3/51. Authorize grant of $150 million to Israel to aid in developing natural resources, agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 36.....1/3/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study to determine means by which the national interest may best be served in time of peace by the conduct of international information services and in time of war by a civilian psychological warfare agency. Rules.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 344.....7/18/51. Favor action against the Czechoslovakian government unless Associated Press Reporter William N. Oatis is released from custody. Foreign Affairs.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 10.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress with respect to the disposition of certain Italian colonies. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) H Con Res 84..... 3/21/51. Express confidence in ability of the U.N. to halt aggression and establish world peace. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) H Con Res 122..... 6/14/51. State basic U.S. foreign policy objectives to be: world wide agreements for universal and total disarmament, U.N. authority to draw up and enforce such agreements upon nations and individuals, and initiation and participation in international program of economic cooperation. Foreign Affairs.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 369.....1/3/51. Provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebescite held in Italy. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 370.....1/3/51. Provide for the admission to the United States of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 371.....1/3/51. Amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to provide expeditious naturalization for persons serving in the present hostilities. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 374.....1/3/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide for naturalization of certain noncitizen parents of persons who served in U.S. armed forces or merchant marine, in World Wars I or II. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H Con Res 11.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 381.....1/3/51. Authorize the temporary admission to the U.S., as agricultural workers, of students in countries receiving assistance pursuant to the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H J Res 53.....1/3/51. Authorize the temporary admission to the U.S., as agricultural workers, of students and leaders in countries receiving assistance under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. Judiciary.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) H Res 240.....5/28/51. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate alleged attempt of a government employee to prevent shipment of military supplies to Europe. Rules.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) H Res 173.....3/19/51. Propose definite procedure for securing peaceful solution of Korean conflict. Foreign Affairs.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 2194.....1/30/51. Provide for determination of "peril points" with respect to foreign trade agreements, and provide for taking of action to incorporate an "escape clause" in existing and future foreign trade agreements. Ways and Means.

SECREST (D Ohio) H Con Res 12.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

SHAFER (R Mich.) H Res 84.....1/22/51. Express sense of the House re the granting of a seat in the UN Security Council to the Chinese Communist regime. Foreign Affairs.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Con Res 87.....4/2/51. Express sense of Congress that President should request General MacArthur to return to U.S. and report on Korean situation at a joint session of Congress. Rules.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Res 282.....6/26/51. Create a select committee to investigate the massacre of Polish Army officers in Katyn Forest, U.S.S.R., and disappearance of other Polish Army officers who fled for protection to the U.S.S.R. in 1939 and 1940. Rules.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Res 291.....6/28/51. Provide funds for expenses of a select committee investigating the massacre of Polish Army officers in the Katyn Forest, U.S.S.R., and the disappearance of other Polish officers. Administration.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) H Con Res 13.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should emphasize to the nations and peoples of the world that the U.S. is not an aggressor nation. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 239.....4/23/51. Provide for U.S. withdrawal from the UN if Communist China is admitted as a member. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) H Con Res 86.....4/2/51. Express sense of Congress that meetings of UN Assembly and similar world organizations of which U.S. is a member should be opened with prayer. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 15.....1/4/51. Favor the complete elimination of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 102.....5/14/51. Express sense of Congress that private agreements concluded at Yalta and Potsdam in 1945 should be repudiated by U.S. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 46.....1/4/51. Oppose all plans, programs, and proposals tending toward the development of any form of world government which would limit the rights, privileges, or immunities of citizens of the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5203.....8/16/51. Increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and extend the period within which the bank may make loans. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H J Res 197.....3/12/51. Provide for continuation of existing export controls from June 30, 1951, to June 30, 1953.

STEED (D Okla.) H Res 347.....7/19/51. Call upon State Department to secure release of William N. Oatis, imprisoned by Czechoslovakian government. Foreign Affairs.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 3204.....3/13/51. Provide for the deportation of aliens convicted of indictable crimes within 10 years after entry into the U.S. Judiciary.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) H J Res 291.....7/13/51. Declare U.S. right of sovereignty over certain areas of the Antarctic Continent. Foreign Affairs.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H Con Res 72.....2/ 22/51. Strengthen UN by expressing confidence in its ability to preserve world peace. Foreign Affairs.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Res 186.....4/10/51. Request General Douglas A. MacArthur to return to the U.S. and report on the progress of the Korean situation to a joint session of Congress. Rules.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Res 190.....4/11/51. Request General Douglas A. MacArthur to return to the U.S. to report on the progress of the Korean situation at a joint session of Congress. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3463.....4/2/51. Authorize transfer of certain destroyer escorts: two to France, two to Denmark, three to Peru, and two to Uruguay, under provisions of Mutual Defense Act of 1949. Armed Services.

VORYS (R Ohio) H J Res 281.....6/30/51. Authorize President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection effort of American Relief for Korea, Inc. Foreign Affairs.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 400.....1/3/51. Provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 401.....1/3/51. Amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to provide for naturalization of certain members of U.S. armed services. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 402.....1/3/51. Authorize admission to U.S. of certain aliens possessing special skills. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 403.....1/3/51. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 1090.....1/8/51. Extend period for admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2339.....2/2/51. Provide that involuntary membership in a totalitarian party shall not exclude an alien from admission or re-admission into the U.S. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2379.....2/5/51. Revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3576.....4/6/51. Amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, to extend from June 31, 1951, to December 31, 1951, period during which eligible aliens can be admitted to the U.S. regardless of immigration quotas. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4977.....7/27/51. Amend Nationality Act to provide that refusal of a naturalized citizen to testify as a witness concerning knowledge of subversive activities shall be considered a presumption of fraud, and that proceedings may be instituted to cancel certificate of naturalization. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5057.....8/6/51. Provide that displaced Greek nationals admitted to the U.S. under special immigration visas be charged to the Greek immigration quota. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5678.....10/9/51. Revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5802.....10/18/51. Provide relief for U.S. nationals against whom acts of sabotage were committed before entry of U.S. into World War I, and to whom awards of damages made by U.S. and Germany Mixed Claims Commission have not yet been paid. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 27.....1/15/51. Invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 39.....1/3/51. Create a Select Committee on International Economic and Defense Relations. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 469.....10/18/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to study and investigate problems of European refugees and expellees, and surplus population, to satisfactorily solve such economic and social difficulties and relieve burden upon economy of U.S. Judiciary.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 2706.....2/15/51. Furnish emergency food relief assistance to India. Foreign Affairs.

WOOD (R Idaho) HR 5080.....8/8/51. Rescind and revoke membership of the U.S. in the UN and its specialized agencies. Foreign Affairs.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 438.....1/3/51. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U.S. to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence and make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 1231.....1/9/51. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 17.....1/8/51. Establish a UN Police Authority. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 25.....1/12/51. Favor a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 52.....1/31/51. Seek development of UN into a world federation. Foreign Affairs.

Bills Introduced -- Labor

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsor's names of bills introduced during 1951 in the Labor category. For bills acted on in this category, see page 270.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1973.....8/9/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in the building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to the initiation of a job and hence prior to NLRB election. Labor.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 215.....1/8/51. Correct an injustice by providing for refund of taxes deducted pursuant to provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, from the wages of Mexican railroad workers in the U.S. under the agreement of April 29, 1943, between the U.S. and the United Mexican States. Labor.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 1703.....6/19/51. Exempt wholesale marketers of petroleum, engaged solely in intra-state commerce, from provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection and training. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 51.....10/4/51. Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation to study the Railroad Retirement Act and authorize expenditures of $50,000. Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1125.....3/15/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide, for certain individuals at age 60 who have served for 30 years, minimum annuities equal to one half of average earnings received during 5 years of highest earnings. Labor.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1535.....5/23/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate the provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 991....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1535.....5/23/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate the provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1767.....6/28/51. Amend definition of agriculture in the Fair Labor Standards Act to include certain timber-producing activities within such definition. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1959.....8/6/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution and reports, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1973.....8/9/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in the building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to the initiation of a job and hence prior to NLRB election. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2298.....10/18/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include an employee compensated at a rate of less than $250 a month. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 510.....1/16/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement with full annuity at age 60 after 30 years' service. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 681.....1/25/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase amount of wages which disabled annuitants and survivors of insured employees may earn without impairing benefits accorded to them under such act. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 941.....2/21/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for the retirement of individuals, after 40 years' service, without regard to age. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1476.....5/14/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to restore to certain persons in a furlough status with respect to carriers on August 29, 1935, their eligibility for annuities under such Act. Labor.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2324.....10/19/51. Amend law re disposition of wages and effects of deceased seamen to require that such wages and effects must be delivered to a legal personal representative of deceased only when they exceed $1,000 in value. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1308.....4/11/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement with full annuity after 30 years' service, such annuity to be equal to 50 per cent of salary, based on 5 years of highest earnings. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1463.....5/10/51. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2298.....10/18/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include any employee compensated at a rate of less than $250 a month. Labor.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1975.....8/9/51. Permit the discharge by employers of persons who are members of organizations designated as subversive by U.S. Attorney General and decertify labor organizations represented by or having officers who are members of such organizations. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 644.....1/23/51. Amend act approved March 3, 1931, re the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public buildings, to extend coverage to architects, technical engineers, draftsmen, and technicians. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 646.....1/23/51. Make wage-and-hour provisions of Walsh-Healey act re public contracts applicable to architects, engineers, and technicians employed by contractors on a public contract. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1044.....3/5/51. Legalize maritime hiring halls. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1374.....4/24/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1106.....3/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Labor to recruit workers from the Western Hemisphere to aid in the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities, if such recruitment does not adversely affect domestic wages. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1374.....4/24/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2298.....10/18/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include an employee compensated at a rate of less than $250 a month. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection and training. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1310.....4/11/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to promulgate and enforce regulations as to minimum health and safety standards for coal mine operation. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1353.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1973.....8/9/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in the building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to the initiation of a job and hence prior to NLRB election. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2056.....8/27/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that a union shop agreement in the motion-picture or maritime industry may require union membership on the second day of employment. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1347.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Retirement Tax Act re annuity of surviving spouses. Commerce.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1535.....5/23/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate the provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 991.....2/28/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspection, and training. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1222.....3/29/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit one Board member to hear oral arguments coming before the NLRB; create a 12-man Advisory Committee, appointed by Supreme Court and representing labor and management; provide for pre-trial motions and answers; and give the Board power to make final decision on motions to dismiss. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1959.....8/6/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution, and reports, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1973.....8/9/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in the building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to the initiation of a job and hence prior to NLRB election. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 725.....1/29/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit voluntary retirement thereunder at age 60 and to require compulsory retirement at age 70 by individuals who have completed 30 years service. Labor.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1535.....5/23/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate the provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1348.....4/18/51. Amend section 5 (1) of Railroad Retirement Act to eliminate requirement that adoption of a child take place 12 months prior to accidental death of railroad employee to qualify child for annuity payments. Labor.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4206.....5/22/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4144.....5/17/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 154.....1/3/51. Declare and protect rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 4680.....7/2/51. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to provide that before the NLRB will investigate a grievance raised by a labor organization each officer of such organization, local and national, must file an affidavit including statement that he has not been a Communist during preceding 12 months. Labor.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 3050.....3/5/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities, equal to one-half the average monthly pay based on 5 highest years of earnings, for individuals of age 60 or 30 years' service. Commerce.

BENDER (R Ohio) H Res 329.....7/16/51. Authorize Commerce Committee to make a study of old-age retirement and survivors benefits provided under the Railroad Retirement Act. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3801.....4/23/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide annuities for widows of railroad employees who died after enactment of act of 1935 and prior to enactment of act of 1937. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4896.....7/20/51. Amend Longshosremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to require employers to pay attorneys and witness fees in connection with certain proceedings under such act. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 4898.....7/20/51. Provide a 15 per cent increase in old-age and survivors benefits payable under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1524.....1/15/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to make employees eligible for annuities after 30 years of service, regardless of age, and make widows eligible for annuities, regardless of age. Commerce.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 3074.....3/6/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase annuities payable to retired railroad employees and their surviving widows. Commerce.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 5152.....8/14/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of the CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution and affidavits of non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 166.....1/3/51. Provide for a 25 per cent increase in the annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 30.....1/3/51. Extend and improve the unemployment compensation program. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4661.....6/29/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt home workers in rural areas from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that act. Labor.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3755.....4/18/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re basis for computing annuities and unemployment compensation. Labor.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 456.....1/3/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide full annuities, at half salary or wages based on five highest years of earnings, for individuals who have completed 30 years of service or have attained the age of 60. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 2129.....1/29/51. Provide for a 25 per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 2313.....2/2/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities, at compensation of half salaries or wages based on five highest years of earnings, for individuals who have completed 35 years of service or have attained age of 60. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 5174.....8/15/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 4451.....6/13/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2225.....1/31/51. Repeal Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and revive National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act). Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3622.....4/10/51. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4367.....6/7/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 4299.....5/31/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 2796.....2/20/51. Amend section 13 (c) of P.L. 393 of the 81st Congress to permit employment of child labor in agriculture, when school attendance is not legally required. Labor.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1187.....1/9/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit the payment of survivor annuities to individuals for months in which they render service for wages less than $75. Commerce.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 4733.....7/9/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. Labor.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 63..... 1/3/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities at half salary or wages based on five highest years of earnings, for individuals completing 30 years of service. Commerce.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 2533.....2/8/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase annuities and pensions under such act, permit retirement regardless of age, and permit payment of widows insurance annuities regardless of age. Commerce.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 2688.....2/15/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for certain individuals who have completed 30 years of service and attained the age of 60, minimum annuities equal to one-half of the average compensation received by them during their five highest years of earnings. Commerce.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2743.....2/19/51. Amend The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to permit employment of children 12 years of age and older in the harvesting of agricultural products. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1019.....1/8/51. Declare and protect rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) HR 2487.....2/7/51. Declare and protect rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 4777.....7/12/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increased annuities for retired railroad employees and their widows. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H Res 426.....9/20/51. Provide for investigation by Commerce Committee of old-age retirement and survivors benefits provided under Railroad Retirement Act. Rules.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4282.....5/28/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2709.....2/15/51. Aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups. Labor.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4374.....6/7/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 2486.....2/7/51. Declare and protect rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 88.....1/3/51. Amend Natural Gas Act to authorize Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 2485.....2/7/51. Declare and protect rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 4370.....6/7/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 4303.....5/31/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 5252.....8/20/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of the CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution and reports, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 4731.....7/9/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5774.....10/17/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include any employee compensated at a rate of less than $250 a month. Labor.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 1941.....1/23/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to raise base for computing annuities, raise minimum partial annuity, raise maximum payment to persons on gratuity rolls, and increase pensions by 30 per cent. Commerce.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1339.....1/12/51. Provide a plan for greater opportunities of employment, for distribution to owners, management and to all other employees certain amounts of corporate income. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 490.....1/3/51. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 3550.....4/5/51. Provide for equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 4101.....5/15/51. Provide for equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 1779.....1/19/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 4032.....5/9/51. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 4320.....6/4/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 5796.....10/18/51. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, inspections, and training. Labor.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 5255.....8/20/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in the building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to the initiation of a job and hence prior to an NLRB election. Labor.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4306.....5/31/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 520.....1/3/51. Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Labor.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 2940.....2/27/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to make it clear that provisions of such act do not apply to professional architects and engineers. Labor.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 5043.....8/2/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution, and reports, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of officers. Labor.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5264.....8/21/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer engaged in building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to initiation of a job and hence prior to a NLRB election. Labor.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 2690.....2/15/51. Provide for a 20 per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to retired railroad employees. Commerce.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5566.....10/2/51. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to extend employer liability to cover loss of services. Labor.

MAHON (D Tex.) H J Res 208.....3/19/51. Provide that federal legislation permitting employment of children during certain hours shall not apply in the harvesting of basic agricultural commodities. Labor.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 526.....1/3/51. Diminish causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce. Labor.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 527.....1/3/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers and to permit labor organizations to bar Communists from membership. Labor.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4732.....7/9/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities, at compensation of half salary or wages based on five highest years of earnings, for individuals who have completed 35 years of service or attained the age of 60. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3513.....4/4/51. Increase by 20 per cent annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors. Commerce.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 5136.....8/13/51. Provide a 15 per cent increase in old-age retirement and survivors benefits payable under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

MILLER (D Calif.) H Con Res 148.....8/13/51. Establish the Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Benefits. Rules.

MILLER (D Calif.) H Con Res 149.....8/13/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study of railroad retirement benefits. Administration.

MORANO (D Conn.) HR 4734.....7/9/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4319.....6/4/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5769.....10/17/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include any employee compensated at a rate less than $250 a month. Labor.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2422.....2/6/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide, for certain individuals who have completed 30 years of service and attained age of 60, minimum annuities equal to one-half of average compensation received by them during their five highest years of earnings. Commerce.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 257.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 49, 77th Congress, to provide greater protection for mine workers, by authorizing federal coal mine inspectors to order withdrawal of all employees from area of imminent danger, and impose penalty upon operating manager for failure to comply. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 544.....1/3/51. Repeal the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act). Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3121.....3/7/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for retirement at age 62 and payments of $95 a month to widows, regardless of age. Commerce.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 268.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 49, 77th Congress, to provide greater safety requirements for mine operations, by authorizing federal coal mine inspectors to order withdrawal of all employees from area of imminent danger, and impose penalty upon operating manager for failure to comply. Labor.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 2423....2/6/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement with full annuity at age 60 after 30 years' service. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3248.....3/15/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for a 20 per cent increase in annuities, pensions and certain lump sums payable under the act. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3249.....3/15/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 20 per cent increase in survivor annuities, and insurance lump sums payable under the act. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4641.....6/28/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act re annuities of wives of railroad employees. Commerce.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 5291.....8/23/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that no NLRB investigation or election shall be invalidated by failure of CIO or AFL to comply, prior to Dec. 22, 1949, with provisions of act re filing of union by-laws, constitution and reports, and affidavits showing non-Communist affiliation of union officers. Labor.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 280.....1/3/51. Amend sections 4F, 4G, of title 30, U.S.C., re appointment of coal-mine inspectors and authorize inspectors to close down a mine when noxious gas is present to such an extent that a dangerous explosion might occur. Labor.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 3345.....3/20/51. Fix pay rates of skilled craftsmen employed in construction and maintenance of public buildings in accordance with rates prevailing in private industry. Civil Service.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 1641.....1/17/51. Prohibit purchase by federal government of prison-made goods which compete with goods made by free labor. Labor.

REES (R Kan.) HR 3367.....3/20/51. Provide for a 25 per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors. Commerce.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 4138.....5/17/51. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 1271.....1/12/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to exempt from child-labor provisions of such act children excused by local school superintendent to work in agriculture during school hours. Labor.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 382.....1/3/51. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide full annuities, at compensation of half salary or wages based on five highest years of earnings, for individuals who have completed 30 years of service or have attained the age of 60. Commerce.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 2657.....2/14/51. Make certain provisions relating to the operation by U.S. of plants, mines, and facilities involved in labor disputes, and to ther terms and conditions of agreements terminating such disputes. Labor.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 1070.....1/8/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re eligibility for benefits of certain employees on furlough on the date of enactment of such act. Commerce.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5667.....10/9/51. Make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic produce on which the livelihood of their members depends. Merchant Marine.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3994.....5/7/51. Include forestry in the definition of "agriculture" as used in section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Labor.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3252.....3/15/51. Amend section 13 (c) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt children employed in agriculture or in entertainment from child-labor provisions of the act. Labor.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) HR 2256..... 1/31/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit certain employed persons to be paid annuities under such act. Commerce.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 4807.....7/13/51. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to provide that before the NLRB will investigate a grievance, the party raising that grievance--labor organization, employer or individual--must file affidavit including statement of non-Communist affiliation during preceding 36 months. Labor.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H J Res 237.....4/18/51. Provide that federal legislation prohibiting the employment of children between certain hours shall not apply to harvesting of basic agricultural commodities. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 1750.....1/19/51. Amend section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations and safety inspection and training. Labor.

VAIL (R Ill.) HR 2516.....2/8/51. Deny benefits of Natl. Labor Relations Act to any labor organization whose membership includes persons employed by newspapers and periodicals in news gathering and presentation. Labor.

VAIL (R Ill.) HR 5204.....8/16/51. Require that the membership of news reporters and commentators in labor organizations be disclosed in connection with the publication or broadcast of certain news reports. Labor.

VAIL (R Ill.) HR 5776.....10/17/51. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to stipulate that term "outside salesman" does not include any employee compensated at a rate less than $250 a month. Labor.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1405.....1/12/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for a 20 per cent increase in survivor annuities and insurance lump sums payable under such act. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1406.....1/12/51. Increase annuities paid to retired railroad employees under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3806.....4/23/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Act re annuities of wives of railway employees. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 142.....7/26/51. Establish the Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Benefits. Rules.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 143.....7/26/51. Provide funds for expenses of the Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Benefits. Rules.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 5449.....9/24/51. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide a method for labor dispute settlement which will eliminate some of the harmful consequences of work stoppages and lock-outs. Labor.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 1313.....1/12/51. Increase annuities payable to retired railroad employees and their surviving widows. Commerce.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 418.....1/3/51. Insure periodic election, by secret ballot, of officers of labor organizations representing employees in industries affecting commerce. Labor.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 4347.....6/6/51. Grant employees in industries affecting commerce opportunity to express themselves, free from restraint and coercion, on interruptions of production and on their choice of officers of labor organizations representing them. Labor.

WERDEL (R Calif.) H Res 40.....1/3/51. Create a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of the government of organizations dealing with labor. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 339.....10/2/51. Provide that federal legislation which prohibits employment of children during certain hours shall not apply re harvesting of basic agricultural commodities. Labor.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 347....10/17/51. Provide that federal legislation which prohibits employment of children during certain hours shall not apply re harvesting of basic agricultural commodities. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 2344.....2/2/51. Amend act approved March 3, 1951, re rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public buildings, to extend coverage to architects technical engineers, draftsmen and technicians. Labor.

Bills Introduced -- Military & Veterans

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names, of bills introduced during 1951 in the Military and Veterans category. For bills acted on in this category see page 303.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 268.....1/8/51. Amend section 602 (m) (2) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to protect from lapse and forfeiture policies for which premiums had not been deducted prior to Act of 1946 because insured was commissioned or absent without leave if restored to active duty. Finance.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 934.....2/26/51. Extend to October 1, 1951, time within which claims can be filed under War Claims Act, and date of Commissions report on personal injury and property claims. Judiciary.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1416.....4/30/51. Amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention re prisoners of war. Judiciary.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1607.....6/7/51. Amend War Claims Act to provide for payment of claims of those who evaded or escaped from prisoner-of-war-camps. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistments to 25,000. Armed Services.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 649....1/23/51. Provide for granting of honorable discharges to nationals of enemy countries who served in U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 650.....1/23/51. Provide the privilege of renewing expiring 5-year-level-premium term policies of U.S. government life insurance. Finance.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 651.....1/23/51. Reduce from 60 per cent to 10 per cent the disability requirement for award of additional compensation to veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents. Finance.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 284.....1/11/51. Extend to armed forces personnel engaged in operation in the Korean theater certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 937.....2/21/51. Extend provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act to nations with which the U.S. engages in armed conflict. Judiciary.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1760.....6/27/51. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast the U.S. flag on the top of the Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 102.....1/8/51. Provide for granting of honorable discharges to nationals of enemy countries who served in the U.S. armed forces during World War I. Armed Services.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1304.....4/11/51. Extend national service life insurance benefits to parents of certain deceased World War II veterans, without any requirement as to dependency. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1486.....5/15/51. Amend statute re reserve components of armed forces and National Guard to grant substitute Post Office Department employees the same right with respect to pay while on military leave as granted to regular civil service employees. Armed Services.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1808.....7/6/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, to include claims of American citizens who served in armed forces of any government allied with the U.S. during World War II and were taken prisoner of war. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2121.....9/13/51. Provide for the relief of certain reserve officers, formerly in the regular Army or Navy, who were appointed prior to Aug. 24, 1912, and March 4, 1913. Armed Services.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 284.....1/11/51. Extend to armed forces personnel engaged in operations in the Korean theater certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1179.....3/21/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to review records of commissioned naval and Marine officers who failed to advance during the war. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1284.....4/9/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to include psychoses as compensable disabilities, and establish presumption of service connection if such disability develops to degree of 10 per cent within 3 years after separation from service. Labor.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1950.....8/2/51. Provide eligibility for pensions for certain widowers and for female veterans of World Wars I and II with dependent husbands. Finance.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

CASE (R S.D.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2208.....10/3/51. Provide an extension of time within which educational and vocational rehabilitation benefits may be furnished to certain World War II veterans who later served in military service before July 25, 1951. Labor.

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 109.....10/12/51. Direct the Secretary of the Army to restore the white crosses or other religious markers which until recently were above graves of honored war dead at National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2000.....6/14/51. Extend national service life insurance benefits to certain members of armed forces who died in combat with the Japanese prior to April 20, 1942, or whose deaths are traceable to capture, siege, or isolation. Finance.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 40.....2/28/51. Extend time within which prisoners of war may file claims under the War Claims Act of 1948 from March 1, 1951, to October 1, 1951.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 571.....1/22/51. Provide for construction, equipment, and operation of an additional military academy and an additional naval academy. Armed Services.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1030.....3/5/51. Provide for designation of U.S. VA hospital at Chicago, Ill., as the Albert A. Sprague Veterans Memorial Hospital. Labor.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1720.....6/22/51. Extend to persons in active service in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, benefits provided by law for World War II veterans. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000, and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1266.....4/4/51. Authorize VA Administrator to reimburse certain contractors and subcontractors sustaining losses in construction of VA hospitals, buildings or facilities. Labor.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 1171.....3/20/51. Provide gratuitous national service life insurance for dependents of National Guard members who died as a result of injury incurred while training under the National Defense Act. Finance.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1005.....3/1/51. Provide for designation of U.S. VA hospital at Miles City, Mont., as the Edward E. Van Dyke Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Labor.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 113.....1/8/51. Authorize Army Secretary to convey certain land in Michigan to the State of Michigan for use in National Guard, Air National Guard, and other military training. Armed Services.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 130.....1/8/51. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 re priority rights of veterans entitled to 10-point preference under such act. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2083.....8/30/51. Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. Armed Services.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 46....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 82.....1/8/51. Provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with burial of those who served in military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the U.S. armed forces pursuant to the military order of the President. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 84.....1/8/51. Provide automatic national service life insurance coverage for persons killed or injured in the active military or naval service subsequent to June 27, 1950. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 845.....2/12/51. Allow reinstatement of government service life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans without payment of interest on back premiums. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 1940.....8/1/51. Provide certain educational and training benefits to veterans who served in active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S J Res 72.....5/10/51. Provide that persons in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care and burial benefits, and entitle dependents to same compensation or pension benefits, provided for persons serving during World War II.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1188.....3/22/51. Release from active duty members of the inactive or volunteer reserve, who served for 12 months or more during World War II. Armed Services.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 81.....1/8/51. Provide free postage for members of the armed forces while confined for treatment in a military or naval hospital outside the continental limits of the U.S. Civil Service.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistment to 25,000. Armed Seervices.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 284.....1/11/51. Extend to armed forces personnel engaged in operations in the Korean theater certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 891... 2/19/51. Provide additional exemptions from the income tax for persons in the active service of the U.S. armed forces. Finance.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1834.....7/10/51. Provide advanced retired rank for certain members of the armed forces specially commended for bravery in actual combat in each of any two wars in which the U.S. has been engaged. Armed Services.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast the U.S. flag on top of the Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistments to 25,000. Armed Services.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HILL (D Ala.) S 304.....1/11/51. Authorize payment by VA Administrator of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of armed forces who die in active service. Finance.

HILL (D Ala.) S 306.....1/11/51. Provide that VA hospital being constructed at Birmingham, Ala., shall be named in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 498.....1/16/51. Provide hospital care for certain veterans residing in the Republic of the Philippines. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 780.....2/5/51. Authorize payment by VA of increased compensation on account of service-connected total deafness to veterans now in receipt of compensation. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2221.....10/4/51. Extend time within which certain veterans, who are in active service on the basic limiting date, may initiate and receive education or training under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 247.....1/8/51. Permit retired officers of the armed forces to act as agents or attorneys for prosecuting certain claims against the U.S. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 891.....2/19/51. Provide additional exemptions from the income tax for persons in the active service of the U.S. armed forces. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1185.....3/21/51. Distribute to members of armed forces on active duty waterproof cards advising of requirements for proving incurrence of service-connected disabilities, and provide for preparation and forwarding to U.S. duplicate copies of medical records re service connected injuries and diseases. Armed Services.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) for MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1235.....3/30/51. Extend to persons entitled to receive VA medical care the right to elect to receive chiropractic treatment. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1245.....4/2/51. Establish a program of grants-in-aid to assist states in providing maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted members of armed forces during present emergency. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1587.....6/4/51. Provide increased allotments for dependents of enlisted members of armed forces. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in the U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistment to 25,000. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 781.....2/5/51. Provide more efficient dental care for personnel of U.S. Army and Air Force. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 918.....2/21/51. Provide for an increase in grade on the Regular Air Force retired list for certain officers who are called to active duty subsequent to retirement. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1306....4/11/51. Amend Army Organization Act of 1950 to provide more efficient dental care for Army personnel. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1393.....4/26/51. Amend section 67 of the National Defense Act to provide for an active-duty status for all U.S. property and disbursing officers. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1869.....7/18/51. Provide retirement benefits for the Chief of the Dental Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistments to 25,000. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 661.....1/25/51. Provide for appointment of male citizens as nurses in the armed forces. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1309.....4/11/51. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 68.....5/1/51. Provide burial and hospitalization benefits to certain persons who served in the armed forces on and after June 27, 1950. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 72.....5/10/51. Provide that persons in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care and burial benefits, and entitle dependents to same compensation or pension benefits, provided for persons serving during World War II.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 96.....8/24/51. Provide that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 43.....8/24/51. Express sense of Congress that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 197.....8/24/51. Express sense of Senate that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 910.....2/19/51. Authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of the commissioned services under the emergency economy legislation. Armed Services.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 432.....1/11/51. Extend Spanish-American War pension benefits to persons who served with U.S. armed forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, Philippine Islands, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 434.....1/11/51. Authorize training of an adequate backlog of airmen to meet civil and military needs of U.S. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 503....1/16/51. Extend provisions for death pensions to persons in service on or after June 27, 1950, and raise amount of annual income limitation determining eligibility in cases of widows. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 504.....1/16/51. Increase the rates of service-connected death compensation payable to children, where there is no widow, and to dependent parents. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 505.....1/16/51. Revise the basis for award of non-service-connected disability pensions. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 506.....1/16/51. Authorize the payment by the VA Administrator of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the armed forces who die in active service. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 507.....1/16/51. Authorize training of adequate backlog of airmen to meet the civil and military needs of the U.S. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 511.....1/16/51. Amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to insure proper review of disability status of officers discharged from the armed services. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 609.....1/22/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to accept enlistments in Regular Army of a maximum 1 million qualified aliens, nationals of East or West Germany, Poland or Czechoslovakia. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 727.....1/29/51. Establish parity in rates of disability and death compensation payable for disability or death resulting from service-connected disability. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 801.....2/5/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) re subsistence allowances to be paid to veterans pursuing apprentice or other on-the-job training. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 802.....2/5/51. Establish parity in rates of disability and death compensation payable for disability or death resulting from service-connected disability. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 876.....2/15/51. Extend benefits of provision granting $500 lump-sum payment for each year of service to certain former officers in the Army Air Forces who were erroneously commissioned in the U.S. Army rather than in the Air Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1223.....3/29/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend to certain members of armed forces retired at advanced rank the same credit for foreign service prior to 1913 accorded to members retired at lower rank. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2154.....9/21/51. Authorize the inscription "Korean War" to be placed on headstones or markers of graves of certain members of armed forces. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 855.....2/12/51. Provide for free transmission of official mail of members of certain UN commands. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2031..... 8/21/51. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 re preference accorded in federal employment to disabled veterans. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S J Res 72....5/10/51. Provide that persons in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care and burial benefits, and entitle dependents to same compensation or pension benefits provided for persons serving during World War II.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 942.....2/21/51. Abate the tax on certain trusts, equitably owned by members of armed forces of U.S. or of any other of the United Nations, who died while in active service between Dec. 7, 1941, and Jan. 1, 1948. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1471.....5/14/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide that veterans of World War II who died during 5-year period immediately after separation from active military or naval services shall be deemed fully insured individuals. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1549.....5/28/51. Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to provide that retirement pay of officers of U.S. armed services shall be 75 per cent of active-duty pay received at highest grade or rank. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1764.....6/27/51. Provide for an increase in the age limit for appointees to the U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy who have served honorably in U.S. armed forces prior to termination of Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

KERR (D Okla.) S 84.....1/8/51. Provide automatic national service life insurance coverage for persons killed or injured in the active military or naval service subsequent to June 27, 1950. Finance.

KERR (D Okla.) S 923.....2/21/51. Provide that all questions on application, claims, involving status, rights and benefits under laws administered by VA shall be subject to one review by Board of Veteran Appeals. Finance.

KERR (D Okla.) S 924.....2/21/51. Define service as a member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Finance.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1823.....7/10/51. Extend medical, hospital, and domiciliary care to certain U.S. citizens who served in armed services of any government allied with the U.S. during World War II. Labor.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1940.....8/1/51. Provide certain educational and training benefits to veterans who served in active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950. Finance.

KERR (D Okla.) S J Res 72.....5/10/51. Provide that persons in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care and burial benefits, and entitle dependents to same compensation or pension benefits, provided for persons serving during World War II.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 680.....1/25/51. Provide leave credit for National Guard personnel undergoing training under certain provisions of Natl. Defense Act. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1582.....6/1/51. Extend to Oct. 1, 1951, date for initiating education and training courses for World War II veterans. Labor.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 231.....1/8/51. Authorize use of rental and operating income from defense housing facilities of the National Military Establishment for payments in lieu of taxes. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 233.....1/8/51. Authorize payments on automobiles purchased by certain amputee veterans of the Korean operations equal to those authorized for veterans of World War II. Labor.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1817.....7/9/51. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the deportation of certain aliens who apply for relief from liability thereunder. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 381.....1/11/51. Repeal 34 U.S.C. 509 which prohibits increasing the force at any navy yard within 60 days preceding any federal election. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 382.....1/11/51. Provide for payment of subsistence allowances to members of armed forces held captive by enemy during World War II. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 383.....1/11/51. Exempt persons who served in merchant marine of U.S. between September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948 from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 386.....1/11/51. Grant to World War II veterans equal treatment in the matter of unemployment readjustment allowances. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 562.....1/18/51. Provide that pensions shall be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II veterans on the same conditions as they are now extended to widows and children of deceased World War I veterans. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 565.....1/18/51. Increase by $50 per month the allowances provided for dependents of enlisted personnel in active service in the armed forces. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 654.....1/23/51. Authorize the payment of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the armed forces who die in active service, and amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 826.....2/8/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 873.....2/15/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit return of certain property acquired by an alien through gift, trust, annuity, devise, bequest, inheritance, or as beneficiary of any insurance policy from an American citizen, and provide that in present or future conflicts similar property be held in trust for such enemy aliens by appropriate authority. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1383.....4/25/51. Provide education and training for veterans who apply for courses prior to July 25, 1951, but who are unable to begin such courses prior to that date. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1502.....5/17/51. Grant hospitalization, domiciliary care and burial benefits to veterans in active service of armed forces serving on or after June 27, 1950. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1583.....6/4/51. Authorize the furnishing of transportation to armed forces personnel to enable them to visit their homes while on leave in the U.S. and to return to their stations. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1642.....6/11/51. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to increase to 120 days the amount of leave which members of armed forces may accumulate. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 11.....1/8/51. Request President to grant pardons to all persons heretofore imprisoned for failure to register or report for military service by reason of their religious convictions. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 72.....2/8/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make a full and complete study of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act re the assets of foreign countries and nationals thereof. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 377.....1/11/51. Provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with burial of those who served in military forces of Philippine Commonwealth while such forces were in armed forces of U.S. pursuant to military order of President dated July 26, 1941. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 891.....2/19/51. Provide additional exemptions from the income tax for persons in the active service of the U.S. armed forces. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1864.....7/18/51. Authorize payments by the VA on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled U.S. veterans of World War II or the present hostilities. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 96.....8/24/51. Provide that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 43.....8/24/51. Express sense of Congress that VA plans fcor consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 197.....8/24/51. Express sense of Senate that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside the continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistments to 25,000. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 447.....1/15/51. Extend time during which a course must be commenced in order to obtain certain veterans education and training benefits. Labor.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 975.....2/27/51. Provide for enlistments in the National Military Establishment and assignment by the Secretary of Defense. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1022.....3/5/51. Amend act authorizing leases of real or personal property by the War and Navy Departments, approved Aug. 5, 1947, to provide for making of payments in lieu of state and local taxation of property transferred to service departments. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1043.....3/5/51. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to make further provision for research and development projects to increase effectiveness of measures for protection of civilians in the event of military attack. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1067.....3/7/51. Provide for lump-sum payment to retired members of armed forces reserve of pay lost in period of inactive service prior to retirement for physical disability. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1807.....7/6/51. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide for crediting of certain service performed in U.S. Military or Naval Academies appointed prior to Aug. 24, 1912. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2184.....9/26/51. Establish a veterans status for civil service purposes to certain persons who received "Discharge from Draft" certificates at close of World War I. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 96.....8/24/51. Provide that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Con Res 43.....8/24/51. Express sense of Congress that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 197.....8/24/51. Express sense of Senate that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 21.....1/8/51. Amend War Claims Act to authorize Federal Security Administrator to pay additional sums for personal injury and detention, suffered through enemy action, to U.S. employees or contractors. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 28.....1/8/51. Amend Trading with Enemy Act to provide that unless claimant losing in the district court files a bond within 10 days the Alien Property Custodian is authorized to deliver money or property to person designated as entitled to it, by President or his agent. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 552.....1/8/51. Permit admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of armed forces, provided marriage took place within one year after Aug. 19, 1950. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1067.....3/7/51. Provide for lump-sum payment to retired members of armed forces reserve who lost pay in period of inactive service prior to retirement for physical disability. Armed Services.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1204..... 3/22/51. Authorize Attorney General to settle and pay certain claims filed under act of July 2, 1948, by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1313..... 4/12/51. Authorize settlement by Attorney General and payment of certain claims filed under act of July 2, 1948, by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1439..... 5/7/51. Authorize seizure of aircraft used in illegal export of arms or munitions of war and provide procedure for disposition of such aircraft. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1557.....5/29/51. Provide for peacetime care of Coast Guard members and their dependents in naval hospitals in certain cases. Armed Services.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1669.....6/13/51. Amend War Claims Act to provide that payments for benefit of a person under any legal disability may be paid to natural or legal guardian, committee, conservator, or curator of claimant. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1786.....6/29/51. Provide relief of certain U.S. Foreign Service officers and employees who suffered losses of personal property because of war conditions and catastrophes of nature in the course of duty. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2262.....10/11/51. Validate certain payments for accrued leave made to members of armed forces who accepted discharges for purpose of immediate reenlistment for an indefinite period. Armed Services.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 616.....1/22/51. Raise the limit placed on the monthly disability compensation payable to veterans suffering from service-connected quadraplegia. Labor.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 94.....1/8/51. Make provisions for the relief of widows or other close kin of the members of the Tennessee Air National Guard who were killed in an aircraft accident near Conway, S.C., on June 23, 1950. Judiciary.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 921.....2/21/51. Provide that contracts negotiated without advertising under the Federal Property and Administrative Services and Armed Services Procurement Acts shall stipulate that Comptroller General shall have right to examine pertinent data of contractors and subcontractors. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) for HUNT (D Wyo.). S 1306.....4/11/51. Amend Army Organization Act of 1950 to provide more efficient dental care for Army personnel. Armed Services.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 1881.....7/23/51. Eliminate compensation of members of U.S. armed forces from taxable income. Finance.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S J Res 72.....5/10/51. Provide that persons in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care and burial benefits, and entitle dependents to same compensation or pension benefits, provided for persons serving during World War II.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 645.....1/23/51. Provide for designation of the VA hospital now being constructed at Seattle, Wash., as the Hiram R. Gale Memorial Hospital. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 864.....2/12/51. Provide that the widows and children of persons who shall have served in the armed forces during present hostilities shall be entitled to pensions for non-service-connected death on same basis as widows and children of World War II veterans. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 891....2/19/51. Provide additional exemptions from the income tax for persons in the active service of the U.S. armed forces. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 901.....2/19/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend detention benefits to civilian American nationals who were interned or forced into hiding to escape internment by governments at war with the U.S. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1235.....3/30/51. Extend to persons entitled to receive VA medical care the right to elect to receive chiropractic treatment. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1496.....5/16/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of armed forces members who lose their lives in U.S. service between June 24, 1950, and end of present national emergency. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1537.....5/23/51. Amend act extending patent terms of World War II veterans to provide that either spouse may be regarded as "sole owner" if patent is held as community property. Judiciary.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 712.....1/29/51. Liberalize the basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis and psychoses. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 713.....1/29/51. Provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service connection. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 714.....1/29/51. Extend to personnel of the armed forces on active military service on or after June 27, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for World War II veterans. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 972.....2/26/51. Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to provide for payment of a basic monthly allowance for quarters to personnel of uniformed services because of dependent minor brothers or sisters. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1111.....3/13/51. Amend section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1163.....3/20/51. Advance officers and enlisted men on armed forces retired lists to highest grade in which they satisfactorily performed duties in time of war. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2111.....9/11/51. Authorize payment in case of certain Army officers, separated with impaired hearing, of sums equal to pay and allowances they would have received had they been hospitalized prior to separation. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 54.....3/20/51. Correct the service records of Navy veterans of war with Spain to enable them to qualify for pensions. Armed Services.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 2010.....8/15/51. Provide readjustment allowance for certain unemployed former members of armed forces who served on active duty on or after June 27, 1950. Labor.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 571.....1/22/51. Provide for construction, equipment, and operation of an additional military academy and an additional naval academy. Armed Services.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 238.....1/8/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 239.....1/8/51. Extend to June 30, 1955, period during which eligible aliens may enlist in Regular Army and increase maximum number of such enlistment to 25,000. Armed Services.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 632.....1/23/51. Amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide for treble-damage actions against persons who knowlingly participate in a property sale under the Act for a consideration in excess of the reasonable value of the property. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 936.....2/21/51. Provide for construction of certain VA hospitals. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1521.....5/23/51. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 124.....4/9/51. Clarify intent of Public Laws 266 and 610, 81st Congress, re qualifying requirements for schools offering vocational training to veterans. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 234.....1/8/51. Authorize Navy Secretary to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area to insure the existence of adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area. Armed Services.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 602.....1/22/51. Extend pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by the Army during the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. Finance.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 769.....2/1/51. Provide for acquisition of McCormack General Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., by Veterans Administration. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1416....4/30/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of Geneva Convention re prisoners of war. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1864.....7/18/51. Authorize payments by the VA on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled U.S. veterans of World War II or the present hostilities. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1995.....8/13/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to eliminate provision requiring that a payment from a burial association shall be deducted from the burial allowance to a veteran. Finance.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Res 126.....4/11/51. Express sense of the Senate that the President has not acted in best interests of the American people in relieving Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur of his commands, and that the action should be reconsidered and MacArthur restored to his commands. Armed Services.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 84.....1/8/51. Provide automatic national service life insurance coverage for certain persons killed or injured in the active military or naval service subsequent to June 27, 1950. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1415.....4/30/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide that any Philippine religious organization or its affiliate which furnished relief to U.S. civilians or servicemen be compensated in full from war claims fund for war loss and damage to its educational, medical, or welfare activities. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2224.....10/4/51. Direct Secretary of Army to replace crosses and Stars of David which until recently marked the graves at the National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 2262.....10/11/51. Validate certain payments for accrued leave made to members of the armed forces who accepted discharges for purpose of immediate re-enlistment for an indefinite period. Armed Services.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1864.....7/18/51. Authorize payments by the VA on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled U.S. veterans of World War II or the present hostilities. Labor.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1262.....4/4/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to compensate members of U.S. armed forces for losses sustained as a result of Japanese sequestration of bank accounts in the Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 307.....1/11/51. Correct an error in section 1 of act of June 28, 1947, re volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the U.S. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 308.....1/11/51. Authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 310.....1/11/51. Make permanent act of Dec. 5, 1942, to accord free entry of bona fide gifts from members of U.S. Armed Forces on duty abroad. Finance.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 311.....1/11/51. Authorize replacement of gold star lapel buttons which are lost, or destroyed without fault or neglect. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 313.....1/11/51. Authorize Secretaries of Army and Air Force to settle, pay, adjust, and compromise certain claims for damages and for salvage and towage and to execute releases, certifications, and reports with respect thereto. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 314.....1/11/51. Provide that a mess operated under direction of a Supply Corps officer can be operated either on a quantity or on a monetary ration basis. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 315.....1/11/51. Provide for crediting certain service of nurses, dietitians, and physical therapists in armed forces. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 316.....1/11/51. Provide for designation and appointment of general officers of U.S. Air Force in grades above that of Major General. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 317.....1/11/51. Authorize training for attendance at, and participation in, Olympic games by military personnel. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 318.....1/11/51. Authorize President to convey and assign all equipment contained in or appertaining to U.S. Army Provisional Philippine Scout Hospital at Fort McKinley, Philippines, to Republic of the Philippines and assist by grants-in-aid the Philippine Republic in providing medical care and treatment for certain Philippine Scouts hospitalized therein. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 319.....1/11/51. Authorize Defense Secretary and Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force, to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 320.....1/11/51. Authorize Secretaries of military departments to provide for promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 321.....1/11/51. Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force, with approval of Secretary of Defense, to publish official registers of their respective services. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 322.....1/11/51. Authorize Air Force officers, designated by Air Force Secretary, to take action upon reports of survey and vouchers pertaining to loss, damage, spoilage, unserviceability, unsuitability, or destruction of government property. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 323.....1/11/51. Facilitate performance of research and development work by and on behalf of Army, Navy and Air Force Departments. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 324.....1/11/51. Provide for crediting of certain services in U.S. Army for certain members of U.S. Air Force Reserve. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 325.....1/11/51. Provide for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 326.....1/11/51. Provide that personnel of Reserve Components of U.S. Army and Air Force shall have common federal appointments or enlistments as Reserves in their respective services, and equalize disability benefits applicable to such personnel. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 329....1/11/51. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 327.....1/11/51. Amend further act providing for construction of experimental submarines, by raising cost limitation to $45,600,000. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 330.....1/11/51. Authorize moving of dependents and household and personal effects of any persons in active military service reported as missing, even if not a result of military operations. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 841.....2/8/51. Permit the President to suspend, during war or national emergency, certain provisions of Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 466.....1/15/51. Authorize and direct General Services Administrator to transfer to the Army Department certain property in St. Louis, Mo. Expenditures.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 579.....1/22/51. Provide additional compensation for members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force during periods of combat duty in Korea. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 842.....2/8/51. Authorize transfer of certain military prisoners and confinement facilities to control and management of the Attorney General. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 843.....2/8/51. Authorize advances for clothing and equipment to cadets at the Military Academy and to midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 929.....2/21/51. Authorize the detail of armed services officers to any duty or position with the Commerce Dept. in connection with the promotion of civil aviation. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 935 (by request).....2/21/51. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 948.....2/22/51. Authorize waiving of performance and payment requirement in connection with Coast Guard contracts. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 965.....2/26/51. Amend section 125 of the National Defense Act to provide that distinctive mark or insignia shall not be required in uniforms worn by mmmbers of U.S. Army and Air National Guard. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 966.....2/26/51. Enact certain provisions now included in the Defense Appropriation Act and the Civil Functions Appropriations Act. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 967.....2/26/51. Provide for payment of claims arising out of authorized training by members of the Army and Air National Guards. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1039.....3/5/51. Amend provisions of Officer Personnel Act of 1947 re composition of boards for recommendation of Navy rear admirals for continuation on the active list. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1404.....4/27/51. Provide that travel expenses of National Guard Commanders on active duty be paid at the same rates as are authorized for military personnel on active duty. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1651.....6/12/51. Require that upon termination of national emergency the number of Army and Air Force officers serving as lieutenant generals, or in a higher grade, shall be reduced to number authorized prior to declaration of emergency. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1652.....6/12/51. Remove certain limitations on number of aircraft, units, and organizations which may be maintained and operated by U.S. Air Force. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1654.....6/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to make certain easement, land, and other property transactions. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1655.....6/12/51. Direct Army Secretary to re-establish and correct boundaries of Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. Interior.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1708.....6/20/51. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1709.....6/20/51. Provide relief for certain Army disbursing officers. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1760.....6/27/51. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1991.....8/13/51. Provide for ready, stand-by and retired reserves of the armed forces. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1992.....8/13/51. Extend the authority of the VA Administrator to employ retired officers without affecting their retired status. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1993.....8/13/51. Authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage, and household goods of certain naval officers. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1994.....8/13/51. Authorize the use of the incompleted submarine Ulua as a target for explosive tests. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1995.....8/13/51. Authorize Post Office Department to designate enlisted armed forces personnel as assistant postal clerks and postal clerks. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2157.....9/21/51. Authorize payment of certain claims for damage to private property arising from activities of the Army. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2174.....9/26/51. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for organization of temporary units of the National Guard and the Air National Guard. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1.....1/8/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 285.....1/11/51. Amend act authorizing Navy Secretary to proceed with certain type of construction, approved April 4, 1944, by requiring Army, Navy or Air Force Secretary to come to agreement with House and Senate Committees on Armed Services prior to acquisition or disposal of real property under the Act. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 286.....1/11/51. Exempt members of armed forces from admissions tax when admission is free of charge. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 829 .....2/8/51. Authorize military departments Secretaries and Treasury Secretary to make corrections of military and naval records where such action is necessary to correct an error or remove an injustice. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 830 .....2/8/51. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 831 .....2/8/51. Amend Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to provide that accredited representatives of certain veterans' organizations may act as designated representatives of appellants under the Act. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1112.....3/13/51. Amend Act of Aug. 5, 1947, authorizing War and Navy Departments to lease real or personal property, to provide for making payments in lieu of state and local taxation of certain property transferred to service departments. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1250.....4/3/51. Exempt members of armed forces from admissions tax when admission is free of charge. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 96...8/24/51. Provide that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Con Res 43.....8/24/51. Express sense of Congress that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 197.....8/24/51. Express sense of Senate that VA plans for consolidation in Philadelphia, Pa., of insurance and death-claim activities of district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond, Va., be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine that such consolidation will not impair service. Finance.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1198.....3/22/51. Consider as active wartime service certain time spent at the service academies by cadets and midshipmen, for purposes of VA-administered laws. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1491.....5/15/51. Extend to veterans of Korean hostilities benefits of federal old-age and survivors insurance system granted to World War II veterans. Finance.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 65.....1/8/51. Abolish commissioned officer grade of brigadier general in the Army, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; provide for the classification of major generals in the Army, the Air Force and the Marine Corps as major generals upper-half and major generals lower-half. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 66.....1/8/51. Abolish classification of rear admirals of the Navy and Coast Guard as rear admirals upper half and lower half; establish grade of commodore in the Navy and Coast Guard. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 2106.....9/10/51. Establish grade of force admiral in the Navy and Coast Guard between grades of vice admiral and rear admiral and abolish classification of rear admirals as upper half and lower half. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 306.....1/11/51. Provide that VA hospital being constructed at Birmingham, Ala., shall be named in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 616.....1/22/51. Raise the limit placed on the monthly disability compensation payable to veterans suffering from service-connected quadraplegia. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personneal strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S J Res 98.....8/29/51. Make additional funds available to VA Administrator for direct loans to eligible veterans. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 46.....9/18/51. Express sense of Congress that three cents of each military dollar is not sufficient allocation for atomic weapons and that the armed services should be rapidly equipped with such weapons. Atomic Energy.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1171.....3/20/51. Provide gratuitous national service life insurance for dependents of National Guard members who died as a result of injury incurred while training under the National Defense Act. Finance.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in the VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1196.....3/22/51. Provide military status for women who served overseas with the U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

THYE (R Minn.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 103.....9/21/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to inscribe upon headstones and markers placed upon graves of deceased Korean War veterans an inscription reciting their service in such war. Armed Services.

WELKER (R Idaho) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 284.....1/11/51. Extend to armed forces personnel engaged in operations in the Korean theater certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 8.....1/8/51. Provide that no ground forces of the U.S. be assigned to duty in the European area pending the formulation of such a policy by Congress.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 499.....1/16/51. Incorporate The Military Order of the Purple Heart. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 578.....1/22/51. Provide that the absence of any individual for 20 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 677.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) H Res 234.....5/17/51. Create a committee to study utilization of military manpower by armed forces. Rules.

ADAIR (R Ind.) (by request) HR 2640.....2/14/51. Authorize for persons who served in the armed forces additional compensation on account of disfigurement. Veterans' Affairs.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 2491.....2/7/51. Grant certain former officers of the Army who enlisted for avaiation-cadet training certain lump-sum payments of which they were deprived by enactment of Flight Officer Act. Armed Services.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4045.....5/10/51. Provide burial and hospitalization benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

ALLEN (D La.) (by request) HR 2392...2/5/51. Establish for persons who served in armed forces during a period of war further presumption of service connection for active pulmonary tuberculosis and certain other chronic diseases. Veterans' Affairs.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 4278.....5/28/51. Increase income limitations governing payment of pensions to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 4387.....6/11/51. Increase annual income limitation governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents and preclude exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations. Veterans' Affairs.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 2001.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 1032.....1/8/51. Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to define as active service, service as an Army headquarters clerk or as a quartermaster clerk. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 1033.....1/8/51. Promote more economical and efficient use of the nation's resources by providing for a single supply catalog system for the national military establishment. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 1274.....1/12/51. Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to provide that retirement pay of any officer serving in U.S. armed forces prior to Nov. 12, 1918, shall be 75 per cent of active duty pay. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 1981.....1/24/51. Provide waiver of premiums on national service life insurance policies for certain disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 3453.....4/2/51. Authorize universal military training and service. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 3843.....4/25/51. Authorize adjustment of lineal position of certain officers in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) H J Res 67.....1/8/51. Provide that the first Navy supercarrier shall be named the James V. Forrestal. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) H J Res 312.....8/9/51. Authorize President to issue posthumously to late Col. Karl L. Polifka a commission as brigadier general, U.S. Air Force. Armed Services.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 3413.....3/21/51. Exempt from transportation tax servicemen traveling for the purpose of visiting home. Ways and Means.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 2380.....2/5/51. Provide that certain individuals who engage in strikes while occupationally deferred shall be made immediately available for military service. Armed Services.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 2685.....2/15/51. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to reconvey to Tuskegee Institute a tract of land in Macon County, Alabama. Veterans'.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 2002.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 2556.....2/12/51. Provide hospitalization and medical treatment at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., to certain paraplegic veterans and other disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3230.....3/14/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces serving outside the continental United States or in Alaska. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3700.....4/12/51. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and preserve equities of classified and unclassified civil-service employees. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3781.....4/19/51. Grant salary credit for military service to substitute employees entering postal service within 3 years after discharge. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4202.....5/22/51. Provide that veterans appealing under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 may be represented by designated veterans organization personnel. Civil Service.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 4432.....6/13/51. Promote on retired list enlisted men and officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for gallant or distinguished service and subsequently wounded, and who have not attained the recommended rank. Armed Services.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 147.....1/3/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 2060.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 4193.....5/22/51. Authorize payment of the servicemen's indemnity to survivors of members of National Guard who die while engaged in any training duty under competent orders. Veterans' Affairs.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5337.....9/13/51. Provide for the release of certain members of the inactive and volunteer reserve serving on active duty with the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2931.....2/27/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims arising out of the death, resulting from enemy action after cessation of hostilities, of members of U.S. armed forces. Commerce.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 3364.....3/20/51. Propose a Selective Service Act of 1951. Armed Services.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 2003.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BATES (D Ky.) HR 2863.....2/26/51. Grant pensions to veterans who served in Regular Army before 1898. Veterans' Affairs.

BATES (R Mass.) H J Res 72.....1/8/51. Authorize President to issue posthumously to the late George Smith Patton, Jr., a lieutenant general, Army of the U.S., a commission as a five-star general. Armed Services.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1515.....1/15/51. Provide free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans' hospitals. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1518.....1/15/51. Provide for continuance of compensation or pension payments, and a subsistence allowance for certain children of deceased veterans of World War II during education or training. Veterans' Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1519.....1/15/51. Make educational benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 available to children of persons who died in active service or who died as a result of wounds received in World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 2335.....2/2/51. Grant certain educational, loan, employment, and other benefits provided for veterans of World War II to persons on active service with U.S. armed forces during present hostilities. Veterans' Affairs.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3439.....3/22/51. Advance officers and enlisted men on the armed forces retired lists to highest grades in which they satisfactorily performed duties in wartime. Armed Services.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 441.....1/3/51. Extend certain benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to widows of veterans and to wives of certain totally disabled and permanently disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 443.....1/3/51. Provide pension for certain physically handicapped veterans of World War I and World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 1275.....1/12/51. Grant pensions to veterans, and the widows and dependent children of veterans, of the World War equivalent to pensions granted to veterans, and widows and dependent children of veterans of war with Spain. Veterans' Affairs.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 3112.....3/7/51. Amend section 6 (b) of the War Claims Act of 1948 to increase from $1 per day to $10 per day the compensation payable to individuals held as prisoners of war and not furnished food in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Commerce.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 4701.....7/5/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for payment of claims of survivors of prisoners of war put to death by the Japanese government. Commerce.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 2004.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 445.....1/3/51. Permit members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy substandard quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 1318.....1/12/51. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 2005.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5466.....9/25/51. Provide additional compensation for enlisted men and certain officers of the armed forces during periods of certain ground combat. Armed Services.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 5732.....10/16/51. Extend gratuitous insurance benefits under National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to nondependent parents. Veterans' Affairs.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 1982.....1/24/51. Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas. Veterans' Affairs.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1531.....1/15/51. Provide for payment to certain retired members of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of a lump sum equal to their retirement pay for the period during which they remained in an inactive status without pay. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1532.....1/15/51. Provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in Army and Navy hospitals for retired enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Armed Services.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 1608.....1/17/51. Authorize free transmission in U.S. mails of personal mail addressed by individuals in military and naval service. Civil Service.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 2006.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 2128.....1/29/51. Grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active service in the armed forces. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 2687.....2/15/51. Provide an incentive for employers to employ individuals liable for induction or call to active duty in U.S. armed forces. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 3246.....3/15/51. Establish a chiropody section in Army and Navy Medical Service Corps and authorize appointment to such corps of graduates of accredited schools of chiropody. Armed Services.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 911.....1/4/51. Provide for appointment of male citizens as nurses in the armed forces. Armed Services.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 1774.....1/19/51. Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, to extend detention benefits to civilian American nationals who were interned or forced into hiding subsequent to Dec. 7, 1941. Commerce.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 5598.....10/4/51. Authorize VA Administrator to convey a parcel of land to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association, Salt Lake City, Utah. Veterans' Affairs.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 2151.....1/29/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BOW (R Ohio) H Con Res 74.....3/1/51. Commend the U.S. forces and units of the United Nations in Korea. Armed Services.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 1036.....1/8/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to permit certain persons who served in U.S. Merchant Marine Academy to enlist in Navy or Coast Guard at any time prior to their induction. Armed Services.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) H J Res 301.....7/30/51. Provide that no unit, component, or segment of a federally recognized national guard division, ordered into active military service, shall be removed or detached from the jurisdiction of such division. Armed Services.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 1935.....1/23/51. Create and assign duties to the Office of Asst. Secy. of the Navy for the Marine Corps; fix the personnel strength of the U.S. Marine Corps and make the Marine Corps Commandant a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BREHM (R Ohio) HR 164.....1/3/51. Amend Army Organization Act of 1950 to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the Army. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 19.....1/3/51. Provide for equalization of flight pay for Navy and Marine Corps officers and former officers who did not receive flight pay equal to that paid to Army officers engaged in regular and frequent aerial flights. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 21.....1/3/51. Authorize Secretary of the Army to make an allowance in lieu of headstones or markers for certain graves. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 22.....1/3/51. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 23.....1/3/51. Authorize issuance of a special Korean Campaign Medal. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 167.....1/3/51. Amend section 111 of National Defense Act to provide for immediate availability in event of an emergency declared either by Congress or the President, of the National Guard of U.S. and the Air National Guard. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 1168.....1/9/51. Provide for a unified Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 1170.....1/9/51. Provide that personnel of reserve components of the Army and Air Force shall have common federal appointments as reserves in their respective services to equalize disability benefits applicable to such personnel. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2186.....1/30/51. Authorize allowance of leave credit to officers of armed forces and reserve components who were denied such credit as result of certain changes in their status between Sept. 8, 1939, and Aug. 9, 1946. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2733.....2/19/51. Make certain revisions in titles I through IV of Officer Personnel Act of 1947, to permit President in time of war or national emergency, to suspend ratio of Regular Navy officers to Naval Reserve officers. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4111.....5/15/51. Amend section 67 of National Defense Act to provide for active-duty status for all U.S. property and disbursing officers. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4112.....5/15/51. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide, for National Guard personnel, two and one-half calendar days leave credit for each month of encampment, service-school or armory-drill training. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4113.....5/15/51. Amend section 125 of National Defense Act to provide that insignia shall not be required in uniforms of National Guard members of U.S., both Army and Air. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4114.....5/15/51. Amend section 81, National Defense Act, to provide for reorganization of National Guard Bureau. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4243.....5/23/51. Preserve primary military functions of Barksdale Air Force Base bombing and gunnery range and provide payment to city of Shreveport, La., of proceeds from leasing of oil, gas, or other mineral deposits within such base. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4667.....6/29/51. Make certain provisions re the reserve components of the armed services. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4860.....7/18/51. Make certain provisions relating to the reserve components of the armed forces. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5277.....8/23/51. Make certain provisions re the reserve components of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5426.....9/20/51. Make certain provisions relating to reserve components of armed forces. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5472.....9/25/51. Make certain amendments in provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5546.....10/1/51. Amend certain authorization for construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 5443.....9/24/51. Provide for a temporary increase in age limits for admission to U.S. Naval and Military Academies. Armed Services.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 2007.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 2792.....2/20/51. Provide for the creation of a Students Armed Forces Training Corps. Armed Services.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 315.....8/14/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that no U.S. armed forces shall be sent overseas in any action, unless Congress has declared war, and that no U.S. armed forces shall serve under any flag except that of the U.S. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 24.....1/3/51. Provide for the evacuation of dependents of armed forces personnel from occupation zones or areas. Armed Services.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H Con Res 150.....8/17/51. Express sense of Congress that payment of cash bonuses to veterans is noninflationary and that federal agencies should encourage the purchase of state bonds issued to provide funds for payment of such bonuses. Veterans' Affairs.

BURTON (D Va.) HR 3290.....3/19/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to compensate members of U.S. armed forces for losses sustained as a result of Japanese sequestration of bank accounts in Philippine Islands. Commerce.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 2138.....1/29/51. Provide that in certain cases dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied to payment of unpaid premiums on such insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 32.....1/3/51. Amend the Comunications Act of 1934 to permit rendering of free telephone service to certain hospitalized members and former members of armed forces. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1764.....1/19/51. Authorize Army and Air Force Secretaries to settle, pay, adjust, and compromise certain claims for damages and for salvage and towage, and to execute releases, certifications and reports thereof. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4026.....5/9/51. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by Department of State. Judiciary.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 2008.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 4520.....6/20/51. Amend act authorizing payment of six months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of persons in armed forces to include, in definition of parent and relative, a person who has stood in loco parentis to decedent, for one year period prior to entry into active service. Armed Services.

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 2056.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 1654.....1/17/51. Provide for construction of a veterans' Administration hospital in Queens County, N.Y. Veterans' Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 3113.....3/7/51. Establish Bureaus of Reserve Affairs in the Departments of the Army and Air Force. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 3234.....3/14/51. Provide for televising of football games played by teams of the Military and Naval Academies. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4886.....7/19/51. Prohibit unlawful trafficking in narcotic drugs by or with members of the armed forces, National Services Training Corps, or persons registered for induction through Selective Service. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 5231.....8/17/51. Grant the retention of jurisdiction of military court martial boards over crimes committed by persons subject to orders of military authority. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 351.....7/23/51. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate the sale to and use of narcotics by members of armed forces and persons registered for induction by Selective Service System. Rules.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 370.....8/7/51. Provide for investigation of the service academies by House Armed Services Committee. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 1039.....1/8/51. Amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to make the Marine Corps Commandant a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 3114.....3/7/51. Provide that any officer of armed forces who has permanent rank of 4- or 5-star general or admiral, and is retired at full pay, may be detailed with or without his consent to perform essentially military duty. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5061.....8/7/51. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice to provide that no member of armed forces, who is a witness before Congress or one of its committees, shall be dismissed, demoted, or transferred because of his testimony. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5096....8/9/51. Repeal authority of Secretaries of Army and Navy to nominate certain additional midshipmen and cadets to U.S. Naval and Military Academies. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5133.....8/13/51. Liberalize the requirements for appointments in the Nursing Service of the Medical Department of Medicine and Surgery in the VA. Veterans' Affairs.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 1280.....1/12/51. Provide automobiles for veterans of World War I who are entitled to compensation for the loss of use of one or both legs. Veterans' Affairs.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 1281.....1/12/51. Exempt persons who served in the merchant marine of U.S. between Sept. 16, 1940 and June 24, 1948, from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 5197.....8/16/51. Establish a presumption of service connection for poliomyelitis contracted within five years after separation from active service by World War II veterans who were prisoners of war. Veterans' Affairs.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 4345.....6/6/51. Amend War Claims Act to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor; inhumane treatment, and other violations of Geneva Convention re prisoners of war. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 4476.....6/15/51. Provide an appropriate badge for parents of individuals serving on active duty in armed forces in and around Korea or in other areas designated as combat zones. Armed Services.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 4477.....6/15/51. Amend War Claims Act to provide that payments for benefit of a person under any legal disability may be paid to natural or legal guardian, committee conservator or curator of claimant. Commerce.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 5574.....10/3/51. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 to provide for the release from active duty of certain inactive and volunteer reserves. Armed Services.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 1765.....1/19/51. Extend pension benefits under P.L. 269, 74th Congress, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces in Philippine Islands during hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in Samar and Leyte after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows or children. Veterans'.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 2312.....2/2/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 3869.....4/26/51. Relieve persons in military service from refunding to U.S. the amount of life-insurance premiums and interest guaranteed under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Veterans' Affairs.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 5175.....8/15/51. Provide for a standing army of 1-million men and for furnishing basic military training to American youth through membership in National Guard and Organized Reserve. Armed Services.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 47.....1/3/51. Provide for granting of honorable discharges to certain persons who served in the armed forces during World War I. Armed Services.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 2009.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1174.....1/9/51. Authorize the appointment of X-ray technicians as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy. Armed Services.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1176.....1/9/51. Provide relief for certain pharmacists employed in the Veterans Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 170.....1/3/51. Provide that the absence of any individual for 20 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2010.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 1655.....1/17/51. Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to transfer to Army Department certain property in St. Louis, Mo. Expenditures.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 2759.....2/19/51. Amend act of July 18, 1940, to provide an additional 1-year period in which certain members of Army Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps may make claims for benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act. Armed Services.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 3719.....4/13/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation to U.S. prisoners of war for unpaid compulsory labor, inhumane treatment and other enemy violations of Geneva Convention. Commerce.

DEVEREUX (R Md.) HR 2011.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3016.....3/1/51. Provide for designation of the U.S. VA hospital at Miles City, Mont., as the Edward E. Van Dyke Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 4526.....6/20/51. Provide readjustment allowance for certain unemployed former members of armed forces who served in active service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2230.....1/31/51. Prohibit race segregation in the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 4880.....7/19/51. Provide additional 3-year period within which World War II veterans on active duty present during hostilities may initiate and receive education and training. Veterans'.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 2012.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) H J Res 161.....2/12/51. Require Congressional authorization for sending military forces abroad. Armed Services.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 5848.....10/20/51. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re amount of active service which certain members of U.S. armed forces may be required to serve. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 4723.....7/9/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to establish for World War II veterans a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 5 years from date of separation from active service. Veterans' Affairs.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) HR 2013.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DORN (D S.C.) H Res 258.....6/14/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that U.S. Air Force should have strength of at least 150 air groups. Armed Services.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 2141.....1/29/51. Make permanent the existing temporary privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty abroad. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 59.....1/3/51. Extend certain benefits now provided by law for veterans of World War II to personnel on active service with U.S. armed forces during military, naval, and air operations in Korea or other places while serving under flag of U.S. and UN. Veterans' Affairs.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4965.....7/26/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to sell a parcel of land situated at the Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif., to Sam and George Arvanitis. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1180.....1/9/51. Facilitate research and development work for the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1182.....1/9/51. Authorize Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1183.....1/9/51. Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force to publish, with approval of Secretary of Defense, official registers of their respective services. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1184.....1/9/51. Authorize military personnel to train for, attend and participate in Olympic games. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1881.....1/22/51. Authorize payment by VA Administrator of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of armed forces who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1882.....1/22/51. Grant certain educational, loan, employment and other benefits provided for veterans of World War II to persons on active service with armed forces during present hostilities. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1884.....1/22/51. Provide for preparation, printing, and distribution of a list of all persons who died at any time after May 26, 1941, and before Dec. 31, 1946, while serving on active duty with U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1887.....1/22/51. Make educational benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 available to children of persons who died in active service or who died as a result of wounds received in World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2315.....2/2/51. Provide an allowance for uniforms for certain officers recalled to active service with U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2795.....2/20/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish for persons who served in armed forces a statutory award for loss of hearing in one ear. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2824.....2/22/51. Liberalize pension payment requirements for certain veterans, their widows and children. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 2891.....2/26/51. Amend further the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to extend to July 1, 1951, time during which Administrator shall not deny good health of insurance applicant because of less than total compensable disability. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3247.....3/15/51. Provide for emergency furlough or leave for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. in event of a death in the immediate family. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3481.....4/3/51. Extend to June 30, 1952, authority of VA Administrator to make direct home and farmhouse loans under title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3861.....4/26/51. Extend to June 30, 1953, authority of VA Administrator to make direct home and farmhouse loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4046.....5/10/51. Provide for construction of VA hospitals to afford additional 16,000-bed capacity. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4047.....5/10/51. Provide for free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4090.....5/15/51. Authorize payment by VA of increased compensation for service-connected total deafness to veterans receiving compensation. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4091.....5/15/51. Liberalize basis for establishing wartime service-connection for active tuberculosis and psychoses. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4092.....5/15/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps at not less than 400,000 and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4095.....5/15/51. Amend section 301 of World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to provide for renewal of expiring five-year level-premium term policies of U.S. government life insurance. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4096.....5/15/51. Allow reinstatement of government service life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans without payment of interest on back premiums. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4097.....5/15/51. Raise limit of disability compensation to veterans suffering from service-connected quadraplegia from $360 to $600 per month when resulting during active service and from $288 to $480 when resulting during peacetime service. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4233.....5/23/51. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, or cash payments in lieu thereof. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4664.....6/29/51. Extend time within which certain veterans, who are in active service on the basic limiting date, may initiate education or training under Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4980.....7/27/51. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled World War II veterans and persons serving in armed forces during present hostilities. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5220.....8/17/51. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that leave settled and compensated for in cash or bonds shall be considered as active military service. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5278.....8/23/51. Insure that direct loans under Servicemen's Readjustment Act will be made in areas of large population where private 4 per cent capital is unavailable and increase the authorized principal amount of a direct loan. Veterans'

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5450.....9/24/51. Provide that the VA hospital being constructed at Birmingham, Ala., shall be named in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5649.....10/8/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (1) to provide that certain chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest two years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Con Res 63.....2/20/51. Authorize printing of the compilation of federal laws pertaining to veterans, 1914-1950, as a House document. Administration.

ELSTON (R Ohio) HR 60.....1/3/51. Provide military status for women who served overseas with U.S. army during World War I. Armed Services.

ELSTON (R Ohio) HR 4751.....7/10/51. Provide for the construction of a suitable building for the VA regional office at Cincinnati, Ohio. Appropriations.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 473.....1/3/51. Provide pensions for non-service-connected permanent and total disability for persons who shall have served in the armed forces during the present hostilities. Veterans'.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 474.....1/3/51. Grant certain educational, loan, employment and other benefits provided for veterans of World War II to persons on active service with the armed forces during present hostilities. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 475.....1/3/51. Provide that persons who shall have served in the armed forces during the present hostilities shall be entitled to hospitalization and domiciliary care on same basis as veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 476.....1/3/51. Provide that widows and children of persons who shall have served in armed forces during present hostilities shall be entitled to pensions for non-service-connected death on same basis as widows and children of veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 477.....1/3/51. Authorize payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the armed forces who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 478.....1/3/51. Provide for review of certain decisions of Board of Veterans' Appeals. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 2014.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 2384.....2/5/51. Provide that attendance during designated dates at service academies of Spanish-American and World War I veterans shall be considered active military service on same basis provided for World War II veterans for purpose of laws administered by VA. Veterans'.

EVINS (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 3602.....4/9/51. Amend part I (a) of Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a) to establish the effective date of an award of service-connected compensation as the earliest date when there existed a compensable condition according to competent medical evidence. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 4191.....5/22/51. Exempt from involuntary active duty with the armed forces certain World War I and II veterans who were awarded the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Armed Services.

FALLON (D Md.) H J Res 342.....10/4/51. Direct Secretary of Army to replace crosses and other religious symbols which formerly marked graves at National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 2825.....2/22/51. Consider that certain naval officers, recommended for promotion to commodore during World War II, have held that rank. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 2741.....2/19/51. Fix the personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3338.....3/20/51. Reactivate the Mounted Cavalry as a basic branch of U.S. Army. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3349.....3/20/51. Provide financial assistance to certain wives of servicemen for childbirth expenses. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3350.....3/20/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide allowances for dependent brothers and sisters of enlisted servicemen. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 5156.....8/14/51. Reactivate the Mounted Cavalry as a basic branch of U.S. Army. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 61.....1/3/51. Cancel interest on certain indebtedness against U.S. government life insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2760.....2/19/51. Amend section 2, P.L. 649, 79th Congress, providing for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by Navy Secretary, to include additional veterans organizations. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2761.....2/19/51. Authorize loan or gift of condemned or obsolete combat material to veterans organizations. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2765.....2/19/51. Recognize nonprofit nonpolitical veterans organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1191.....1/9/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for deportation of certain citizens of foreign countries relieved from liabilities for training and service. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1193.....1/9/51. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to remove certain limitations upon the retirement of members of the Reserve components of armed forces. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) (by request) HR 1194.....1/9/51. Authorize VA Administrator to institute a program to assist in rehabilitation of veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric diseases by means of conservation work on public lands. Veterans' Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1615.....1/17/51. Provide income-tax exemptions for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2015.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2950.....2/27/51. Provide benefits for members of armed forces reserve components who suffer disability or death while travelling to and from specified types of active duty. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4609.....6/26/51. Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to increase outside compensation which a veteran may earn while receiving subsistence allowance thereunder. Veterans' Affairs.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 5038.....8/2/51. Provide certain educational and training benefits to veterans who served in active military service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

FUGATE (D Va.) HR 2016.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 2058.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3264.....3/15/51. Increase by $30 per month retired pay and disability retirement pay of enlisted personnel of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3351.....3/20/51. Provide that beneficiaries of national service life insurance maturing prior to Aug. 1, 1946, may elect to receive the proceeds of such insurance in a lump sum. Veterans'.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3352.....3/20/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces on active duty. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3361.....3/20/51. Grant free postage to members of armed forces confined for treatment or care by military or VA hospitals or institutions. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5200.....8/16/51. Establish a presumption of service-connection for poliomyelitis contracted within 5 years after separation from active service by World War II veterans who were prisoners of war. Veterans' Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5702.....10/11/51. Extend to certain persons who served in U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, the benefits under titles II, III, and IV of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 2050.....1/24/51. Provide that retired medical and dental officers recalled to active duty after Sept. 1, 1947, shall be entitled to receive special pay provided by Career Compensation Act of 1949 for other medical and dental officers. Armed Services.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 2649.....2/14/51. Include certain additional veterans organizations among the organizations whose accredited representatives and claim agents may assist veterans and their dependents under National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 and the World War Veterans Act of 1924. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 2650.....2/14/51. Specify the veterans organizations which may present claims under laws administered by the VA. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 2651.....2/14/51. Specify the veterans organizations which may act as counsel in the presentation of certain claims. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 2652.....2/14/51. Include certain additional veterans organizations among those which may be recognized by the VA Administrator. Veterans' Affairs.

GARY (D Va.) HR 66.....1/3/51. Exempt from estate tax national service life insurance and U.S. government life insurance. Ways and Means.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 174.....1/3/51. Extend pension benefits under laws re-enacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, to certain persons who served with U.S. forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows and children. Veterans' Affairs.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 2979.....2/28/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend benefits to persons captured or interned by, or in hiding from, the World War II Japanese government in China. Commerce.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 4339.....6/5/51. Provide for transfer of certain educational benefits not used by veterans of World War II to the children of such veterans. Veterans'.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 67.....1/3/51. Recognize non-profit, non-political veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 69.....1/3/51. Define "recognized national veterans' organization" and include Coast Guard property among that authorized to be lent to such organizations. Armed Services.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 74.....1/3/51. Exempt personal property of certain veterans' organizations from D.C. personal property tax. D.C.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 75.....1/3/51. Amend section 705 of title 18, U.S. Code (re badges or medals of veterans' organizations), to make it applicable to additional veterans' organizations. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 77.....1/3/51. Exempt members of armed forces from tax on admissions when admission is free of charge. Ways and Means.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 916.....1/4/51. Amend act authorizing leases of real or personal property by War and Navy Departments approved Aug. 5, 1947, to provide for making payments, in lieu of state and local taxation of certain property transferred to service departments. Armed Services.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 3992.....5/7/51. Grant pesnsions to certain veterans of War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, or China Relief Expedition who served less than 70 days. Veterans' Affairs.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 2018.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 2019.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 2090.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4446.....6/13/51. Provide that pension shall not be paid, under act compensating widows and children of persons who died in active military service in World War I, to childless widow with annual income exceeding $2,000, to widow with one child and annual income exceeding $3,500, or to widow with two or more children and annual income exceeding $4,500. Veterans' Affairs.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4447.....6/13/51. Amend Selective Service Act to exempt from induction into armed services surviving sons in families which had one or more sons or daughters killed in action or in line of duty while serving in U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 193.....3/7/51. Provide for extension of period of pensionable service for Navy veterans of the war with Spain. Veterans' Affairs.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 1775.....1/19/51. Provide for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Armed Services.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 4779.....7/12/51. Limit reduction of ratings under VA laws for aggravation of disabilities resulting in the loss or loss of use of a hand, foot, eye, or in total deafness. Veterans' Affairs.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 1046.....1/8/51. Provide for evacuation of dependents of armed forces personnel from occupation zones or areas. Armed Services.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 3735.....4/16/51. Amend Social Security Act to provide full insurance benefits for all World War II veterans who died more than 3 years after separation from service, but prior to Sept. 1, 1950. Ways and Means.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 3956.....5/3/51. Provide that period of active service required of any person inducted into armed forces be reduced by any period of active service which such person may have performed prior to induction. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1537.....1/15/51. Equalize rates of compensation payable for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1544.....1/15/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to require that at least one member of each local board and each appeal board shall be a veteran. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1989.....1/24/51. Provide maximum retirement pay for certain retired enlisted men for period from July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1990.....1/24/51. Extend period of presumption of service connection in case of pulmonary tuberculosis from 3 to 7 years. Veterans' Affairs.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2054.....1/24/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to require that at least one member of each local board and each appeal board shall be a veteran. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5116.....8/10/51. Confer jurisdiction of Court of Military Appeals to review cases of certain individuals discharged from armed forces under conditions other than honorable. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 128....1/24/51. Provide for revision of regulations re deferment from service in armed forces of persons employed in agriculture, to assure essential production of food. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 917.....1/4/51. Furnish members of armed forces with free transportation to and from home during furlough. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1777.....1/19/51. Permit candidates in all services to qualify as aviation cadets without a college degree by abolishing present advanced educational requirements. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1889.....1/22/51. Give all persons serving in our armed forces the right to vote, regardless of age. Administration.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1956.....1/23/51. Eliminate financial worry and make easier the repayment of debts and obligations already assumed by any person serving in U.S. armed forces by making it unlawful to foreclose or seize any property belonging to a person in armed services. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2196.....1/30/51. Improve chances of U.S. for victory by stimulating initiative, encouraging leadership, and rewarding merit among persons in all ranks of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2197.....1/30/51. Prevent seizure of property owned by a person serving in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2337.....2/2/51. Make all GI salaries tax-free, excluding commissioned officers. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2492.....2/7/51. Provide free postage for members of armed forces. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4434.....6/13/51. Double pensions of dependent widows of veterans of all wars in which the U.S. has been or is engaged. Veterans' Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4711.....7/6/51. Provide for investigation by Secretary of Defense of the feasibility of speeding up the system of military personnel rotation by 15 per cent to lighten combat fatigue. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4724.....7/9/51. Facilitate discharge from armed forces of fathers who apply to come home on account of dependency or hardship. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 5469.....9/25/51. Direct Secretary of Defense to review all applications for discharges filed by active or inactive reserves to give favorable consideration to applications which establish family need. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 20.....1/3/51. Speed up America's defense program. Armed Services.

HALL, L.W. (R N.Y.) H J Res 145.....2/2/51. Extend for 2 years existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty overseas. Ways and Means.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3935.....5/2/51. Provide compensation under veterans' laws and regulations for a child whose legal adoption by a World War II veteran was not completed before service-connected death of such veteran. Veterans' Affairs.

HART (D N.J.) HR 2020.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3019.....3/1/51. Expand Coast Guard authority to establish and operate aids to navigation, to include the Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3420.....3/21/51. Authorize VA Administrator to reimburse contractors sustaining losses in construction of VA hospitals and other buildings and give Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine such claims after action of VA. Veterans'.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 183.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 2, 1945, by changing basis of merit award for uncompensated personnel of Selective Service System from 2 years of service to 1 year of service. Armed Services.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 1196.....1/9/51. Provide for construction of a naval radiological defense laboratory at the naval shipyard in San Francisco. Armed Services.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4020.....5/9/51. Authorize Secretary of Defense to provide harbor and terminal facilities in cases where such facilities are not privately available and are required for national defense. Armed Services.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4300.....5/31/51. Provide that Secretary of Defense shall not transport commercial cargo or civilian passengers, exept those employed by U.S. and their dependents, in any vessel of Military Sea Transportation Service, unless existing facilities cannot be rendered adequate. Armed Services.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4301.....5/31/51. Extend to all members of armed forces the same protection against bodily attack as now granted Coast Guard personnel. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3029.....3/5/51. Provide that doctors released from serving on active duty in the emergency shall be granted priority in renting their former office space. Veterans' Affairs.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 918.....1/4/51. Provide for erection of a memorial to women members of U.S. armed forces who lost their lives in World War II. Administration.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 919.....1/4/51. Authorize erection of a U.S. naval hospital at naval shipyard at Brooklyn, N.Y. Armed Services.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 920.....1/4/51. Refund certain interest payments made by World War I veterans on loans secured by adjusted service certificates. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2082.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2153.....1/29/51. Grant certain benefits provided for World War II veterans to persons on active service with armed forces during military operations in and around Korean theater. Veterans'.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2480.....2/7/51. Provide that a VA regional office shall be maintained in Brooklyn, N.Y. Veterans'.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4522.....6/20/51. Amend War Claims Act to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners-of-war and other enemy violations of Geneva Convention re prisoners-of-war. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5073.....8/8/51. Provide that a district office of the VA shall be maintained in New York City. Veterans'.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 1049.....1/8/51. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor because of service in armed forces after June 30, 1950, and provide certain benefits upon appointment. Civil Service.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 187.....1/3/51. Designate VA hospital to be constructed on South Huntington Avenue in Boston, Mass., as the General George S. Patton Memorial Hosptal in honor of late Gen. George S. Patton. Veterans' Affairs.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 2021.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 2522.....2/8/51. Provide military status for women who served overseas with U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 3864.....4/26/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces in specified areas. Civil Service.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 3901....5/1/51. Provide reduced postage on airmail parcel post sent to members of U.S. armed forces in certain areas. Civil Service.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 4744.....7/10/51. Provide for construction of a suitable building for VA regional office at Cincinnati, Ohio. Appropriations.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 2022.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 193.....1/3/51. Authorize inter-service transfers of officers. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 195.....1/3/51. Provide for acquisition of McCormack General Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., by the VA. Veterans' Affairs.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 197.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide increased rates of compensation for certain veterans with specific service-incurred disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 198.....1/3/51. Provide for development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3648.....4/10/51. Authorize review of findings of naval retiring and physical evaluation boards, in certain cases. Veterans' Affairs.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 2132.....1/29/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 2318.....2/2/51. Grant total and permanent disability ratings to veterans suffering from severe industrial inadaptability as a result of war service. Veterans' Affairs.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2023.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 1283.....1/12/51. Afford further relief to members of armed forces through suspension of enforcement of civilian liabilities or obligations secured by home mortgages or by similar security arising out of ownership of certain residential real property. Banking and Currency.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 2647.....2/14/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 2024.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 2981.....2/28/51. Amend act of Feb. 10, 1920, to provide for distribution of blank ammunition to veterans organizations for use in the funeral ceremonies of deceased veterans. Armed Services.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 2025.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 2026.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 3407.....3/21/51. Extend time within which World War II veterans on active duty on or after June 27, 1950, may initiate and receive education and training. Veterans' Affairs.

JAMES (R Pa.) HR 2027.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 2991....2/28/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents and next of kin of members of U.S. armed forces who lost their lives in armed services during present hostilities. Armed Services.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 2992.....2/28/51. Provide an allowance for uniforms for certain officers recalled to active service in U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4117.....5/15/51. Extend provisions of War Claims Act of 1948 to U.S. armed forces members held as prisoners of war by North Korean government on or after June 25, 1950, and to armed forces members forced into hiding to escape capture. Commerce.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4676.....6/30/51. Extend medical, hospital, and domiciliary care to certain U.S. citizens who served in active military or naval service of any government allied with U.S. during World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 1014.....1/8/51. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re guaranteeing of home loans. Veterans'.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 1044.....1/8/51. Amend act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605) as amended, to grant the highest grade in which they served satisfactorily to personnel transferring to Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3548.....4/5/51. Provide that payments to states and territories for care given to certain disabled U.S. servicemen shall be effective from the date such care commences. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4283.....5/28/51. Expedite construction of family quarters needed at permanent military installations by authorizing secretaries of military departments to contract for such construction and apply occupants' basic allowances for quarters to payment of construction costs. Armed Services.

JONAS (R Ill.) H Res 360.....7/30/51. Create a select committee to investigate withdrawal of federal recognition and the deactivation of certain units of Illinois National Guard. Rules.

JONES, H. C. (D N.C.) HR 2993.....2/28/51. Modify eligibility requirements for payment of pension to widows of Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, or Philippine Insurrection veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

JONES, H. C. (D N.C.) HR 3549.....4/5/51. Modify eligibility requirements for certain widows of veterans of Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Veterans' Affairs.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3996.....5/7/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that malignant tumors developing a 10 per cent or more degree of disability within 5 years after separation from active service be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans' Affairs.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5281.....8/23/51. Authorize Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims of religious and charitable organizations arising out of damage to, or use of, their property in Korea by UN forces. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 2028.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 96.....1/3/51. Broaden the law prohibiting unlawful wearing of medals to include discharge buttons, certain civilian awards, and other medals. Armed Services.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 97.....1/3/51. Provide pensions for disabled unemployable veterans who served in a war, campaign, expedition, or insurrection beyond the continental limits of the U.S. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 98.....1/3/51. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide homes for veterans, by authorizing veterans homestead associations, and granting interest-free bonds and loans to the associations. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 922.....1/4/51. Provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with burial of those who served in military forces of Philippine Commonwealth while such forces were in U.S. armed forces pursuant to military order of U.S. President, July 26, 1941. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 2029,....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 2120.....1/29/51. Provide a presumption of service connection for any disabilities, 10 per cent or more in degree, incurred by prisoners of war within five years after discharge. Veterans'.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 2376.....2/5/51. Grant to persons in armed forces who receive, or are eligible to receive, the Korean Campaign Medal, and to their dependents, all rights, benefits and privileges granted to World War II veterans and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 4336.....6/5/51. Provide additional compensation on account of dependents for veterans with a service-connected loss or loss of use of a foot, or blindness of one eye. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 247.....5/1/51. Provide hospital and burial benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 480.....1/3/51. Provide service credit of $160 per month for veterans of Korean War for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance under Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 481.....1/3/51. Permit Civil War veterans to receive hospital treatment in hospitals of their choice, if Veterans' Administration facilities are not available in their locality. Veterans'.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 488.....1/3/51. Provide for erection of headstones for certain members of armed forces buried outside U.S., lost at sea, or reported missing in performance of duty. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 494.....1/3/51. Amend P.L. 368, 80th Congress, to provide allowances for private interment of repatriated war dead and for other purposes. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 498.....1/3/51. Amend act of Aug. 1, 1947, providing appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents and next of kin of members of armed forces who lost their lives in armed services of U.S. in World War II. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 499.....1/3/51. Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide entitlement to educational benefits for those individuals who enlisted or re-enlisted prior to Oct. 6, 1945, on same basis as for those individuals who enlisted or re-enlisted within 1 year after Oct. 6, 1945. Veterans' Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 500.....1/3/51. Make retroactive section 6 (b) (2) of the act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended, dealing with restoration to government service of persons improperly discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay under section 14 of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 374.....8/8/51. Authorize inquiry into manner of selecting candidates for U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 55.....2/6/51. Express sense of Congress that legislative branch concurs with executive leadership in implementation of armed services. Armed Services.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 5253.....8/20/51. Establish a Commission on Improvement of Methods for the Selection of Candidates to the U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 105.....1/3/51. Extend loan benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to certain persons who served as technical advisers to armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 110.....1/3/51. Exempt graduates of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in Naval Reserve from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 115.....1/3/51. Provide that certain loans secured by realty taken for a public use shall not be counted in computing aggregate amount of loans that may be guaranteed for any veteran under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 131.....1/3/51. Exempt graduates of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in Naval Reserve from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 132.....1/3/51. Exempt persons who served as cadets in U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in excess of 90 days at sea beyond continental limits of U.S. between Sept. 15, 1940, and Sept. 2, 1945, from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 133.....1/3/51. Provide for reimbursement, on a proportionate basis, to Americans owning part of an enemy corporation or association taken over by Alien Property Custodian. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 204.....1/3/51. Authorize members and certain former members of armed forces to accept and wear certain decorations tendered them by foreign governments. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 1620.....1/17/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, by eliminating limit on value of property which Alien Property Custodian may return to certain former citizens or residents of enemy countries and persons who lost U.S. citizenship through marriage, who are now U.S. citizens. Commerce.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 2320.....2/2/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 4305.....5/31/51. Authorize use of Sackets Harbor Military Cemetery for burial of war and peacetime veterans of U.S. armed forces. Interior.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1028.....1/8/51. Establish U.S. Air Academy at Randolph Field, Tex. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1029.....1/8/51. Provide benefits for survivors of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1199.....1/9/51. Amend section 12 of Missing Persons Act, re travel by dependents and transportation of household and personal effects. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1200.....1/9/51. Correct an error in section I of act of June 28, 1947, "to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the U.S." Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1201.....1/9/51. Amend section 4 of act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1423) to provide that a mess operated under direction of a Supply Corps officer can be operated either on a quantity or a monetary ration basis. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1202.....1/9/51. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1203.....1/9/51. Amend act of Oct. 30, 1941, to authorize Air Force officers designated by Secretary of Air Force to take action on reports of survey and vouchers pertaining to the loss, damage, spoilage, unserviceability, unsuitability or destruction of government property. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1726.....1/19/51. Provide for organization of Air Force and Air Force Dept. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 2736.....2/19/51. Authorize advances for clothing and equipment to Military Academy cadets and Naval Academy midshipmen. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 2737.....2/19/51. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 3366.....3/20/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide for payment of re-enlistment bonuses in certain cases. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5062.....8/7/51. Extend authority of VA Administrator to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5169.....8/15/51. Provide benefits for survivors of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5405.....9/19/51. Provide for payment of a re-enlistment bonus, to those persons enlisting for an unspecified period prior to Oct. 1, 1949, of $110 upon first anniversary date of such enlistment and $60 upon each anniversary date thereafter. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5594.....10/4/51. Provide benefits for survivors of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5603.....10/4/51. Clarify status of certain officers heretofore retired and granted retirement pay. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5664.....10/9/51. Provide for an increase in pay and certain allowances of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5715.....10/15/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to increase basic compensation for all pay grades, and increase by 10 per cent basic subsistence and quarters allowances. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 135.....1/3/51. Extend medical benefits to dependents of Coast Guard personnel and to widows of deceased Coast Guard personnel. Commerce.

KING (D Calif.) HR 1287.....1/12/51. Provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in Army and Navy hospitals for retired personnel of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 3170.....3/12/51. Provide free postage for certain 4th-class mail sent members of U.S. armed forces in Korea and other specified areas. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2198.....1/30/51. Provide a central recreation and service center for armed services personnel in Washington, D.C., for duration of national emergency. Public Works.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2534.....2/8/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend to Oct. 31, 1951, limit of time within which claims may be filed. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 208.....1/3/51. Establish a uniform system of pensions for disability and age for veterans of all wars. Veterans'.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 209.....1/3/51. Provide pensions for disabled veterans of World War I under similar conditions, and in same amounts, as now provided for disabled veterans of Spanish-American War. Veterans'.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 210.....1/3/51. Incorporate Jewish War Veterans of U.S. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 211.....1/3/51. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of the U.S., Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans organization for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 212...1/3/51. Authorize numerous veterans' organizations to present claims to VA, and authorize retired members of Air Forces and National Guard to represent such groups. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 213.....1/3/51. Include certain additional veterans organizations whose accredited representatives and claim agents may assist veterans and their dependents under section 616, National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, and section 500, World War Veterans' Act of 1924. Veterans'.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 214.....1/3/51. Authorize VA to furnish stenographic assistance to veterans' organizations authorized to assist in presentation of veterans' claims. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 509.....1/3/51. Authorize erection of a shrine on U.S.S. Arizona. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 518.....1/3/51. Name Veterans' Administration facility at West Roxbury, Mass., the William P. Connery, Jr., Memorial Veterans' Hospital. Veterans'.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 923.....1/4/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of armed forces who lost their lives in armed services during present hostilities. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 2535.....2/8/51. Provide hospitalization and flag burial for merchant marine veterans of World Wars I and II. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5384.....9/18/51. Provide that headstones or markers furnished for graves of veterans of Korean conflict shall bear inscription "Korean Conflict." Interior.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5492.....9/26/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to eliminate income limitations imposed upon payment of non-service-connected pensions to World War I veterans who have reached age of 70 years. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5854.....10/20/51. Provide for establishment of a VA domiciliary facility in vicinity of Boston, Mass. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 32.....1/3/51. Grant free postage to members of armed forces while confined for treatment in a military or naval hospital and to veterans being furnished hospital treatment or institutional care in institutions operated by or under contract with the Veterans' Administration. Civil Service.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 925.....1/4/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to exempt from induction for service the sole surviving sons of certain fathers who died in the armed forces. Armed Services.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 928.....1/4/51. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 218.....1/3/51. Provide that veterans pursuing educational and training courses in public institutions shall receive books, supplies, and other equipment they would receive if they pursued similar courses in private institutions. Veterans' Affairs.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 219.....1/3/51. Extend educational benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to persons who served in Merchant Marine of US.. during World War II. Veterans'.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 223.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 702, 80th Congress, to extend assistance to certain veterans with wartime service-connected blindness in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require because of their disability. Veterans'.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 224.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 702, 80th Congress, to extend assistance to certain veterans with wartime service-connected disability involving the loss or loss of use of certain extremities in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require because of their disability. Veterans' Affairs.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 227.....1/3/51. Provide free mailing privileges for war-veterans' hospitals. Civil Service.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 2402.....2/5/51. Provide that certain persons who served in merchant marine shall not be liable for induction into armed services under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 1050.....1/8/51. Amend act incorporating The American Legion so as to redefine (a) the powers of said corporation, (b) the right to use of name "The American Legion" and "American Legion." Judiciary.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 1341.....1/12/51. Provide increased compensation for certain specific disabilities of veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 2031.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 4926.....7/24/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to make husbands eligible for survivor benefits under sections 5 and 6, regardless of status of dependency. Commerce.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 2134.....1/29/51. Provide retroactive promotions for certain postal transportation clerks engaged in military service or service on war transfer during World War II. Civil Service.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 1547.....1/15/51. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2262.....1/31/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights, Mass., and evacuation of Boston, Mass., by the British, to be held in South Boston, Mass., on March 17, 1951. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2701.....2/15/51. Make certain provisions relating to promotion of certain officers and former officers of U.S. Army. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4601.....6/26/51. Provide that admissions tax shall not apply re admissions free of charge to uniformed members of U.S. armed forces. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4627.....6/27/51. Provide for promotion of any officer of U.S. Army or Air Force, who was retired for physical disability between May 8, 1945, and Dec. 31, 1947, to highest earned grade to which entitled at time of retirement. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4858.....7/18/51. Provide for promotion of certain officers and former officers of U.S. Army and Air Force retired for physical disability. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 5385.....9/18/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for compensation to Philippine religious organizations which furnished relief to U.S. civilians or servicemen, and which suffered war damage to its schools or other facilities. Commerce.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1345.....1/12/51. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1346.....1/12/51. Provide for an additional military academy in southern district of California. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1348.....1/12/51. Provide for an additional naval academy in southern district of California. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1349.....1/12/51. Extend benefits of laws granting pensions to veterans of War with Spain to certain persons who served as teamsters in such war. Veterans' Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1351....1/12/51. Create, and assign duties to, office of Asst. Secy. of Navy for Marine Corps, and fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps in relation to that of other armed forces. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1354.....1/12/51. Amend paragraph (A) (1) of Public Law No. 662, 79th Congress, chapter 869, second session. Veterans' Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) (by request) HR 1367 .....1/12/51. Facilitate standardization and uniformity of procedure relating to determination and priority of combat connection of disabilities, injuries, or diseases alleged to be service-connected. Veterans' Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 2032.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4060.....5/10/51. Place on retired list certain commissioned officers of Army who served during World War I. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 91.....1/12/51. Require Congressional authorization for sending military forces abroad. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 158....2/8/51. Require Congressional authorization for sending military forces abroad. Armed Services.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 3402.....3/21/51. Amend Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to permit payments to aunts and uncles of insured if insurance matured prior to Aug. 1, 1946, and remaining proceeds of insurance would otherwise remain unpaid. Veterans' Affairs.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 4021.....5/9/51. Enlarge portion of Ft. Schuyler (N.Y.) military reservation conveyed to State of New York for use as a maritime school under Public Law 755, 81st Congress. Armed Services.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 1659.....1/17/51. Extend War Claims Act of 1948 to include prisoners of war and those evading capture during Korean campaign. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 1660.....1/17/51. Provide for receipt and adjudication of claims of survivors of armed forces members who, as prisoners of war, were illegally killed in Korean theater. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 2263.....1/31/51. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 re payment of certain claims on property or interest vested in or transferred to Alien Property Custodian. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 2656.....2/14/51. Amend section 32 (a) (2) of Trading With the Enemy Act to eliminate limit on aggregate value of property the Alien Property Custodian may return to certain persons, now citizens of U.S. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 2264.....1/31/51. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for judicial review. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 2689.....2/15/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, to extend time limit for filing claims with the War Claims Commission. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 2800.....2/20/51. Provide an allowance for uniforms for certain officers recalled to active service with U.S. armed services. Armed Services.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 234.....1/3/51. Authorize Navy Secy. to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in such area. Armed Services.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 2033.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 3907.....5/1/51. Increase rates of service-connected death compensation payable to widows and children of persons who served in the active military or naval service. Veterans' Affairs.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 4964.....7/26/51. Authorize Navy Secretary to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for San Diego, Calif., to insure adequate water supply for naval and Marine installations. Armed Services.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 5102.....8/9/51. Authorize Navy Secretary to enlarge existing water supply facilities for San Diego, Calif., area to ensure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations. Armed Services.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 2095.....1/25/51. Grant to persons who serve in armed forces during present hostilities, and to their dependents, all rights, benefits, and privileges granted to World War II veterans and dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 1289.....1/12/51. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 2680.....2/15/51. Provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Defense Secretary and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Veterans' Affairs.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 3409.....3/21/51. Provide pensions for certain widows of recipients of the Medal of Honor. Veterans' Affairs.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 932.....1/4/51. Extend pension benefits under laws re-enacted by P.L. 269, 74th Congress, Aug. 13, 1935, to certain persons who served with U.S. armed forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar and Leyte, Philippine Islands, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, who were honorably discharged from the enlistment in which such service occurred, and surviving unremarried widows and dependent children. Veterans' Affairs.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 1368.....1/12/51. Authorize appointment of doctors of chiropractic in Department of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration. Veterans'.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 2135.....1/29/51. Extend pension to widows and children of certain persons whose deaths in service in World War I or II were not in line of duty. Veterans' Affairs.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 3932.....5/2/51. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide more equitable rate of disability and death compensation for disability and death incurred in service on or after June 27, 1950, but before a date fixed by the President or Congress. Veterans' Affairs.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 3933.....5/2/51. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide more equitable rates of disability and death compensation for disability and death incurred in service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1624.....1/17/51. Grant certain benefits provided for veterans of World War II to persons on active service with armed forces during military operations in and around Korea. Veterans'.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1627.....1/17/51. Provide lump-sum life indemnity payments for survivors of members of armed forces who die while on active service. Veterans'.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2034.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 236.....1/3/51. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for payment of insurance benefits to certain persons not within a class of permitted beneficiaries. Veterans'.

MARTIN (R Mass.) HR 3834.....4/24/51. Provide for establishment of a veterans hospital in or near Fall River, Mass. Veterans' Affairs.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 529.....1/3/51. Provide that veterans of World War I shall be deemed totally disabled while rated as having a 60 per cent service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 530.....1/3/51. Provide for the national defense through the acquisition of domestically produced manganese ores and concentrates essential to the manufacture of supplies and material for armed forces in time of emergency. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4412.....6/12/51. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 2059.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 2037.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 324.....9/13/51. Provide that VA plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine if substantial economies can be affected without impairing service to veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H Con Res 158.....9/13/51. Provide that VA plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine if substantial economies can be affected without impairing service to veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H Res 408.....9/13/51. Provide that VA plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia be submitted to appropriate Congressional committees to determine if substantial economies can be affected without impairing service to veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1052.....1/8/51. Provide life compensation for at least 50 per cent disability for World War II veterans who have a service-connected or a service-aggravated tuberculous condition. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1056.....1/8/51. Permit any veteran of both world wars to elect to have his service in World War I counted as service in World War II for purpose of determining eligibility for certain benefits. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1057.....1/8/51. Establish a presumption of service-connected disability in case of disease or injury existing within 5 years after discharge, from service in armed forces during present war. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1059.....1/8/51. Provide for national defense through acquisition of domestically produced manganese ores and concentrates essential to manufacture of supplies and material for armed services in time of emergency. Armed Services.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1061.....1/8/51. Increase to $1,500 the income limitation upon the payment of compensation under Act of June 28, 1934, to widows without children and to children of World War I veterans. Veterans'.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1063.....1/8/51. Provide pensions for 70-day veterans of Spanish-American War, etc., and World War I in cases of non-service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 4392.....6/11/51. Grant to persons serving in armed forces during present hostilities, certain benefits granted to World War II veterans. Veterans'.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 2035.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 2617....2/13/51. Provide military status for women who served overseas with U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 4061.....5/10/51. Provide for designation of VA hospital at Seattle, Wash., as Hiram G. Gale Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 4176.....5/21/51. Establish a program of grants-in-aid to assist states in providing maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted members of armed forces during the present emergency. Armed Services.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2036.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2097.....1/25/51. Amend Public Law 597, 81st Congress, relating to enlistment of aliens in Regular Army, to extend to June 30, 1955, period during which certain aliens may enlist. Armed Services.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2098.....1/25/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in U.S. Army for service outside continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 2038.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4975..... 7/27/51. Continue service-connected tubercular total disability ratings of certain veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 5010.....7/31/51. Provide certain service-connected disability benefits to certain veterans. Veterans'.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1894.....1/22/51. Assist members of armed forces on furlough or leave to visit their homes by providing transportation and meals on a reimbursable basis. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 2146.....1/29/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 2619.....2/13/51. Provide that, for the purpose of part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), certain travel time after separation shall be counted as active service. Veterans' Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 2869.....2/26/51. Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize payment of claims arising from the correction of military records. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3258.....3/15/51. Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide reimbursement for fines paid, and lost pay and other benefits upon correction of military and naval records. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3958.....5/3/51. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to increase to 120 days the amount of leave which members of armed forces may accumulate. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4778.....7/12/51. Provide an additional period within which World War II veterans who are patients at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at Carville, La., may initiate and receive education. Veterans' Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 5026.....8/1/51. Amend Civil Defense Act of 1950 to provide for federal contributions to enable states to provide compensation for members of U.S. Civil Defense Corps suffering injury or death in performing their duties. Armed Services.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 1290.....1/12/51. Extend to veterans of Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children all the provisions, privileges, rights and benefits of laws enacted for benefit of World War I veterans. Veterans'.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1377....1/12/51. Provide that pension compensation, and retirement pay shall be paid during periods of active service and amount thereof deducted from amount payable for such active service. Veterans' Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1388.....1/12/51. Provide that persons who served 18 months in merchant marine between Sept. 16, 1940, and Sept. 2, 1945, shall not be liable for induction into armed services under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1389.....1/12/51. Withhold federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1396.....1/12/51. Extend time for initiating recommendations for certain military and naval decorations for acts performed during World War II. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2154.....1/29/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5033.....8/1/51. Amend Housing Act of 1950 to equalize benefits of veterans to that of non-veterans. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5084.....8/8/51. Prohibit the VA Administrator from consolidating any offices under his jurisdiction or directing reductions in VA personnel without notifying Congress. Veterans' Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5770.....10/17/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 4050.....5/10/51. Provide burial and hospitalization benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces on and after June 27, 1950. Veterans'.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4393.....6/11/51. Extend for 2 years period during which free postage for members of armed forces in Korea shall be in effect. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5289.....8/23/51. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 re preference accorded in federal employment to disabled veterans to provide that service-connected disability must be compensable under VA laws. Civil Service.

MURRAY (R Wis.) H Res 368.....8/6/51. Provide that no action be taken toward dismissing 90 cadets at West Point Military Academy until such time as all of the facts involved can be ascertained. Armed Services.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 248.....1/3/51. Authorize erection of a memorial to Army Chaplains George L. Fox, Alexander D. Goode, Clark V. Poling, and John P. Washington, who perished with U.S.S. Dorchester and sacrificed their lives for their fellow men. Administration.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 2039.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 5381.....9/18/51. Make certain provisions re the retirement of commissioned officers of armed forces. Armed Services.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 3998.....5/7/51. Enable heirs of the insured or beneficiaries, under national service life insurance, to receive commuted value of any insurance installments remaining unpaid at death of last beneficiary. Veterans' Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 4640.....6/28/51. Grant to persons who serve in armed forces during present hostilities all rights, privileges, and benefits granted World War II veterans re housing. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2040.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 2100.....1/25/51. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for judicial review. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4413....6/12/51. Amend act extending patent terms of World War II veterans to provide that either spouse may be regarded as "sole owner" if patent is held as community property. Judiciary.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 1943.....1/23/51. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 1958.....1/23/51. Provide reduced fares for members of armed forces traveling in uniform at their own expense. Commerce.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 2041.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1212.....1/9/51. Establish U.S. Air Academy at Davis-Monthan Field, Tucson, Ariz. Armed Services.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1504.....1/15/51. Provide for common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1505.....1/15/51. Extend certain benefits now provided by law for veterans of World War II to personnel on active service with armed forces of U.S. during military, naval and air operations in Korea or other places while serving under the flag of U.S. and UN or under the flag of U.S. alone. Veterans' Affairs.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4899.....7/20/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for parents of members of U.S. armed forces who lost their lives during World War I or period of Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 2042.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 4950.....7/26/51. Provide for exclusion from gross income compensation received by members of U.S. armed forces serving in Korea, and exclude hospitalized servicemen from withholding tax. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3628.....4/10/51. Increase monthly rates of compensation and pensions payable to veterans and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4016.....5/9/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide for retirement of certain disabled members of uniformed services who served on active duty during World War II. Armed Services.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4171.....5/21/51. Grant certain educational, loan, employment, and other benefits provided for World War II veterans to persons on active service with armed forces during present hostilities. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4172.....5/21/51. Extend time within which World War II veterans may initiate and receive education and training to four years after date of discharge, or July 25, 1954, whichever is later, provided that no education will be afforded beyond July 25, 1959. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4488.....6/15/51. Grant to World War I veterans, their widows, and dependent children, pensions equivalent to those granted Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependent children. Veterans'.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4489.....6/15/51. Increase period of education or training to which World War II veterans are entitled to three years plus the time served on active duty, exclusive of any period assigned for a course of education or training as a continuation of a civilian course, and the total period not to exceed 4 years. Veterans'.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 939.....1/4/51. Amend act of Dec. 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the U.S.", to clarify the eligibility for benefits of certain employees detained by enemy in Philippine Islands. Labor.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 944.....1/4/51. Provide for certain tax-exempt purchases for hospitalized veterans. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 945.....1/4/51. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that payments be made to survivors for unused leave accumulated after Sept. 8, 1939, by a member of armed forces who was separated from service by death before Sept. 1, 1946. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 946.....1/4/51. Authorize furnishing of specially equipped automobiles to amputees whose injury was incurred while on active service before World War II and who were not discharged until after Dec. 7, 1941. Veterans' Affairs.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 947.....1/4/51. Raise income limitations for eligibility for pensions for widows and children of veterans of World Wars I and II. Veterans' Affairs.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4115.....5/15/51. Provide for relief of certain reserve officers, formerly in regular Army and Navy, and appointed prior to Aug. 24, 1912, and March 4, 1913, respectively. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) H J Res 63.....1/4/51. Designate payments to disabled veterans as partial repayment of debt owed and not as gratuities. Veterans' Affairs.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 1292.....1/12/51. Grant to persons serving under command of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in campaign against city of Manila, Philippine Islands, the right to wear Spanish campaign ribbon and badge. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 2101.....1/25/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 1295.....1/12/51. Authorize President to accept enlistments of other countries' nationals into U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 1743.....1/19/51. Provide free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans hospitals. Civil Service.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 4576.....6/22/51. Provide that volunteer civilian members of Civil Air Patrol shall be included as U.S. employees under act providing compensation for U.S. employees suffering injuries in performance of their duties. Armed Services.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 261.....1/3/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, to provide additional compensation for certain members of uniformed services during periods of actual contact with hostile ground forces. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 2043.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3108.....3/7/51. Waive payment of certain premiums on U.S. government converted life insurance granted World War I veterans having service-connected disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 5014.....7/31/51. Provide benefits for certain federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost rights re grade and compensation because of their evacuation from military areas during World War II. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 547.....1/3/51. Prohibit race segregation in armed forces of the United States. Armed Services.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 1552.....1/15/51. Provide for preparation, printing, and distribution of a list of all persons who died at any time after May 26, 1941, and before Dec. 31, 1946, while serving on active duty with U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 2044.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 553...1/3/51. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secy. of Defense and VA Administrator. Veterans' Affairs.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4746.....7/10/51. Equalize certain retirement benefits for commissioned officers of armed forces. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3887.....4/30/51. Provide for construction of a VA hospital on White Bridge Road at Nashville, Tenn. Veterans' Affairs.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 4107.....5/15/51. Extend to certain persons serving in U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, loan, employment and unemployment readjustment allowance benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 1665.....1/17/51. Grant pensions to World War I veterans and their widows and dependent children equivalent to pensions granted to veterans of war with Spain. Veterans' Affairs.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 5202.....8/16/51. Provide for appointment of cadets and midshipmen from the enlisted ranks. Armed Services.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1.....1/3/51. Authorize payment by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of armed forces who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3.....1/3/51. Authorize payment by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of armed forces who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 295.....1/3/51. Amend World War Veterans Act, 1924, to mature U.S. government life insurance when the insured becomes 70 years of age. Veterans'

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 296.....1/3/51. Extend to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, benefits of titles II, III, and IV of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 297.....1/3/51. Extend benefits of title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 298.....1/3/51. Provide government protection for widows and children of certain veterans who died while serving in armed forces during World War I or after World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 299.....1/3/51. Provide government protection for widows and children of deceased veterans of World Wars I and II, without regard to degree of service-connected disability at time of death. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 300.....1/3/51. Provide pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 301.....1/3/51. Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 302.....1/3/51. Redefine eligibility requirements for appointment of pharmacists in Department of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 303.....1/3/51. Establish parity in rates of disability and death compensation payable for disability or death resulting from service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 304.....1/3/51. Provide for a study of mental and physical sequels of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 305.....1/3/51. Provide for construction of a Veterans Administration hospital at Mound Bayou, Miss. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 306....1/3/51. Establish presumption of service connection for disabling chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 3 years from separation from service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 307.....1/3/51. Provide for construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital at Tupelo, Miss. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 308.....1/3/51. Extend pension benefits under laws re-enacted by P.L. 269, 74th Congress, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 309.....1/3/51. Extend to veterans of Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and children the provisions of laws enacted for benefit of veterans of World War I and their widows and children. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 310.....1/3/51. Amend income limitation governing granting of pensions to veterans and death-pension benefits to widows and children of veterans, and for other purposes. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 311.....1/3/51. Provide an equitable basis for determining dependency of parents under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 312.....1/3/51. Liberalize requirement for payment of pension in certain cases to veterans and their widows and children. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 313.....1/3/51. Provide for construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals. Veterasn' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 314.....1/3/51. Establish a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 315.....1/3/51. Liberalize service pension laws relating to veterans of war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, or Boxer Rebellion, and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 316.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide a $60 minimum monthly rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 317.....1/3/51. Amend Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service-life insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 318.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for loss or loss of use of a creative organ. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 319.....1/3/51. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, by providing for treble damage actions for overcharging veterans buying property under the Act. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 320.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served in armed forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 3 years from date of separation from active service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 321.....1/3/51. Provide that on and after Jan. 1, 1952, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 322.....1/3/51. Provide reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by veterans who received care, from non-VA sources, of service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1079.....1/8/51. Revise basis for award of death pension. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1296.....1/12/51. Extend loan benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to veterans who continued in service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1080.....1/8/51. Provide for granting of honorable discharges to former enemy nationals who served in U.S. Army during World War I and are now U.S. citizens. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1081.....1/8/51. Establish a Federal Board of Hospitalization. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1082.....1/8/51. Amend paragraph I (a), part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more equitable disability compensation for those in armed services during Korean conflict. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1083.....1/8/51. Provide for an increase in monthly rates of compensation and pensions payable to veterans and their dependents. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1084.....1/8/51. Amend section 304 of World War Veterans' Act, 1924, re reinstatement of war-risk yearly renewable term insurance and U.S. government life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1085.....1/8/51. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to insure proper review of disability status of officers discharged from armed services. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1086.....1/8/51. Amend act of July 2, 1948 (P.L. 877, 80th Cong.), to entitle veterans whose service-connected disability is rated not less than 10 per cent to increase in wartime rates of additional compensation for dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1217.....1/9/51. Extend to armed forces personnel on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1218.....1/9/51. Define service after May 14, 1942, as a member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1072.....1/8/51. Amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5 year level-premium-term policies of U.S. government life insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1073.....1/8/51. Revise disability requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1074.....1/8/51. Extend basis for appellate reviews in Veterans' Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1076.....1/8/51. Provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service connection. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1075.....1/8/51. Increase rates of service-connected death compensation payable to children where there is no widow, and to dependent parents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1077.....1/8/51. Liberalize basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis and the psychoses. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1078.....1/8/51. Revise basis for award of non-service-connected disability pension. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1297.....1/12/51. Provide certain equitable adjustments in disability compensation and pension to meet rise in cost of living. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 1553.....1/15/51. Provide hospital care for veterans residing in Republic of the Philippines who are U.S. citizens. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 2377.....2/5/51. Clarify requirement in title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, with respect to period within which a course must be initiated. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 2418....2/6/51. Provide emergency hospital care for Spanish-American war veterans, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in granting of emergency hospital care by VA. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 2419.....2/6/51. Provide increases in rates of pension payable to widows of Spanish-American War veterans, including Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 2527.....2/8/51. Provide for construction of certain VA hospitals. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 3092.....3/7/51. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by extending to World War II veterans who have continued on active service, the loan and educational benefits under that act. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3093.....3/7/51. Provide gratuitous national service life insurance for dependents of National Guard members who died as a result of injury incurred while engaged in training under National Defense Act. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 3193.....3/13/51. Establish a rate of pension for aid and attendance of blind or otherwise helpless veterans whose disability was non-service-connected. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 3720.....4/13/51. Exempt certain accredited representatives of recognized veterans' organizations, prosecuting claims before VA, from provisions of 18 U.S.C. 284 (a) disqualifying former officers and employees from action in matters concerned with former duties. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4000.....5/7/51. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize renewals of level premium term insurance for successiive 5-year periods. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4052.....5/10/51. Provide burial and hospitalization benefits to persons who served in armed forces on and after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4078 (by request)....5/14/51. Increase disability compensation to veterans of World War I and II by 10 per cent and increase death compensation rates. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4108.....5/15/51. Grant dependents allowances to veterans receiving compensation for 40% service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 4173.....5/21/51. Provide an educational grant to children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 4287.....5/28/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to increase additional rates of compensation provided for specific service-incurred disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4394.....6/11/51. Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation and pensions payable to veterans and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 4947.....7/25/51. Liberalize requirement for payment of disability pension, in certain cases, to veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5040.....8/2/51. Provide certain educational and training benefits to veterans who served in active military, naval or air service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5647....10/8/51. Clarify budget program requirements re Veterans' Canteen Service. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5717....10/15/51. Provide uniform pension rate for veterans of Indian Wars. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 174....2/27/51. Authorize President to issue posthumously to George Smith Patton, Jr., a commission as a five-star general. Armed Services.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 257....5/10/51. Provide that persons serving in active service of U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, be entitled to same medical, hospital, domiciliary care, burial and pension or compensation benefits provided for persons serving during World War II. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 343.....10/5/51. Direct Secretary of Army to replace the crosses and other religious symbols which formerly marked graves at National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3699.....4/12/51. Increase maximum age limitation for veterans applying as candidates for admission to U.S. Naval or Military Academies. Armed Services.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 4863.....7/18/51. Provide pensions for World War I and II veterans based on non-service-connected disability and attained age. Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 325.....1/3/51. Make certain provisions re income-tax treatment of military personnel taken as prisoners of war in Korea. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 326.....1/3/51. Erect appropriate memorial stones in certain cemetery plots in memory of certain members of armed forces in World War II who are missing, missing in action, or buried at sea. Armed Services.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 329.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 2 (a), to extend the period during which applications for review on appeal to Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may be filed. Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 330.....1/3/51. Grant additional time for filing claims for refunds of overpayments of income tax by members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 331.....1/3/51. Authorize payment of benefits for injuries or death incurred by veterans as a result of training under part VIII of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a). Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 332.....1/3/51. Extend the franking privilege to persons receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care furnished by Veterans' Administration. Civil Service.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 1944.....1/23/51. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans'.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2614.....2/13/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 so as not to deny internees detention and disability benefits thereunder because of being within purview of Missing Persons Act of March 7, 1942. Commerce.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2654.....2/14/51. Amend section 10 of Public Law 378, 81st Congress, re exemption from additional estate tax of certain armed forces members. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1749.....1/19/51. Make certain provisions re sale of alcoholic liquors to members of U.S. land and naval forces and provide for suppression of vice in vicinity of military camps and naval establishments. Armed Services.

REES (R Kan.) HR 2472.....2/7/51. Provide certain benefits for persons who served in U.S. armed forces in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning Dec. 8, 1910, and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans' Affairs.

REES (R Kan.) HR 3742.....4/17/51. Provide reduced postage on airmail parcel post sent to members of U.S. armed forces in certain areas. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4767.....7/11/51. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for release of reservists who have served 12 months or more on active duty since June 25, 1950. Armed Services.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 1298.....1/12/51. Provide relief for veterans erroneously required to reimburse U.S. for overpayment on their adjusted-service certificates. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 342.....1/3/51. Provide hospitalization and medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 343.....1/3/51. Authorize the long-term chartering of tankers for the Dept. of Defense. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 344.....1/3/51. Amend Army Organization Act of 1950 to provide more efficient dental care for personnel of Army. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 345.....1/3/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish headstones to mark actual or honorary burial places of deceased members or former members of military and naval forces. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 1222.....1/9/51. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to delete provision for crediting of certain service in U.S. Army for certain members of U.S. Air Force Reserve. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 1223.....1/9/51. Provide for designation and appointment of general officers of U.S. Air Force in grades above that of major general. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 1224.....1/9/51. Provide for crediting certain service of nurses, dietitians, and physical therapists in armed forces toward retirement. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2045.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4200.....5/22/51. Authorize Defense Department to keep on active duty 300 junior officers who have been passed over once for promotion. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4201.....5/22/51. Amend section 401 of Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to make naval reserve officers eligible for promotion and service credits for special duty. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4205.....5/22/51. Provide retirement benefits for Chief of Dental Division of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 5065.....8/7/51. Authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage and household goods of certain naval officers. Armed Services.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 4580.....6/22/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 2683.....2/15/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) with respect to subsistence allowance to be paid to veterans pursuing apprentice or other on the job training. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 346.....1/3/51. Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to provide further relief for persons in military service, and for other purposes. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 2563.....2/12/51. Provide for creation of a Students' Armed Forces Training Corps. Armed Services.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 4573.....6/22/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, to extend compensation to prisoners of war for period elapsing between release and return to military control. Commerce.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 347.....1/3/51. Provide military status for women who served overseas with Army of the United States during World War I. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 350.....1/3/51. Provide for erection of a memorial to enlisted men of Medical Department of Army who served in World War II. Administration.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 351.....1/3/51. Establish a Department of Veterans' Affairs. Expenditures.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 352.....1/3/51. Amend World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide continuation of insurance benefits to persons permanently and totally disabled after payment of 240 insurance installments. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 353.....1/3/51. Extend to personnel of armed forces engaged in operations against forces of Government of North Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 354.....1/3/51. Extend to personnel of armed forces engaged in operations against forces of North Korea certain insurance benefits provided by law for certain veterans of World War II. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 355.....1/3/51. Define service as a member of Women's Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 356.....1/3/51. Authorize restoration of a remarried widow to the rolls upon termination of her remarried status. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 357.....1/3/51. Amend P.L. 483, 78th Congress, to equalize pensions payable to dependents of World War I and II veterans. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 358.....1/3/51. Amend P.L. 702, 80th Congress, to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing to certain veterans with paralysis resulting from brain injury. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 359.....1/3/51. Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 360.....1/3/51. Provide for an Administrator's advisory group in Veterans' Administration to insure review by Administrator of certain decisions of Board of Veterans' Appeals. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 361.....1/3/51. Provide veterans' benefits based upon service as a member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 362.....1/3/51. Amend subparagraph (K) of paragraph II, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize increased compensation for blindness of one eye, to be defined as 5/200 visual acuity or less. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 363.....1/3/51. Amend income limitation governing granting of pensions to veterans and death-pension benefits to widows and children of veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 364.....1/3/51. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to permit veteran to select his prosthetic appliance. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 365.....1/3/51. Provide a 15 per cent increase in disability compensation and pension to meet rise in cost of living. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 366.....1/3/51. Clarify provisions of section 602 (u) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, re commuting unpaid insurance of a beneficiary who is not entitled to a lump sum payment to his estate on his death. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 367.....1/3/51. Amend subsection 602 (f) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize renewals of level premium term insurance for successive 5-year periods. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 1300.....1/12/51. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 1301.....1/12/51. Extend for a period of 2 years the education and training benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 2157.....1/29/51. Provide out-patient treatment for non-service connected disabilities for certain veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2872....2/26/51. Authorize payments by VA on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans of U.S. armed forces who served on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2930.....2/27/51. Provide for construction of certain VA hospitals. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2983.....2/28/51. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2996.....2/28/51. Amend act establishing Medicine and Surgery Dept. in VA to authorize President to utilize certain units of that department in periods of emergency or war. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3147.....3/8/51. Provide for establishment of a VA domiciliary facility in Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 3173..... 3/12/51. Extend veterans' pension benefits to persons serving with U.S. military occupation forces in Germany during World War I. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 3460..... 4/2/51. Encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disability through federal reimbursement of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of employment. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 4022.....5/9/51. Authorize a $300,000 appropriation to aid in constructing a public sewage system in Bedford, Mass., and connecting such system with Bedford Veterans' Administration Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 4438.....6/13/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for parents of members of U.S. armed forces who lost their lives during World War I. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 4861.....7/18/51. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5413.....9/19/51. Provide that headstones or markers furnished for graves of Korean War veterans shall bear the inscription "Korean War". Interior.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 338.....10/2/51. Direct Secretary of Army to replace crosses which until recently marked graves at the National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Con Res 147.....8/7/51. Express sense of Congress that it opposes proposed consolidation of certain VA activities in VA district office in Philadelphia. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 106.....1/15/51. Authorize President to issue posthumously to late George Smith Patton, Jr., a lieutenant general, U.S. Army, a commission as a five-star general. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 139.....2/19/51. Authorize and direct Veterans' Affairs Committee to conduct a survey of VA hospitals. Rules.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 2873.....2/26/51. Provide increased pension rates and increase income limitations on payments of pensions for 90-day veterans of World Wars I and II with non-service connected disabilities. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 4057.....5/10/51. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 6 (a), to extend domiciliary or hospital care, including medical treatment, to certain veterans of present hostilities. Veterans' Affairs.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 555.....1/3/51. Enable mothers and widows of deceased members of armed forces now interred in cemeteries outside continental limits of U.S. or in Alaska to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries. Armed Services.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 2984.....2/28/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide that detention benefits payable to American civilians interned by the Japanese, may be paid, in case of death, to parents if there is no widow, dependent husband, or child. Commerce.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 4053.....5/10/51. Provide for designation of VA hospital at Chicago, Ill., as Albert A. Sprague Veterans Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 372.....1/3/51. Re classification of registration officers in Veterans' Administration. Civil Service.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 373.....1/3/51. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, to provide additional preference, in retention, re-employment and reinstatement, for veterans having a disability of 10 per cent or more. Civil Service.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 375.....1/3/51. Grant free postage to members of armed forces who have been inducted into service under provisions of Selective Service Act of 1948 (P.L. 759, 80th Cong.). Civil Service.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 1226.....1/9/51. Amend Act of Aug. 1, 1947, to authorize replacement of gold star buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of armed forces who lost their lives in armed services of U.S. in World War II. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 1227.....1/9/51. Amend further the act entitled "An act to authorize construction of experimental submarines", approved May 16, 1947, as amended, by increasing cost limitation to $45,600,000. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 1228.....1/9/51. Provide authority for sundry administrative matters affecting the Defense Department. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 1770.....1/19/51. Provide special pensions for certain persons awarded medals for extraordinary heroism while serving with U.S. armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 2245.....1/31/51. Authorize Navy Secretary to review records of commissioned naval and marine officers who failed of advancement during the war. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 2749.....2/19/51. Authorize detail of officers of armed forces to any duty or position with Commerce Department in connection with promotion of civil aviation. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 2894.....2/26/51. Amend section 6 of Central Intelligence Act of 1949 re authority of Central Intelligence Agency to hire retired officers and warrant officers of armed services. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3911.....5/1/51. Provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents and next of kin of members of U.S. armed forces who lost or lose their lives in World War II or during any subsequent war or period of hostilities. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 4499.....6/18/51. Provide that certain women officers of Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps shall have rank of brigadier general and that certain women officers of Navy shall have rank of rear admiral. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 5066.....8/7/51. Authorize Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of U.S. armed services as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks. Armed Services.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 2474.....2/7/51. Grant pensions to widows of certain persons who served less than 90 days in war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief expedition. Veterans' Affairs.

SCOTT, HUGH D. (R Pa.) HR 558.....1/3/51. Authorize President to permit certain persons from Republic of Korea to receive instruction at U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

SCOTT, HUGH D. (R Pa.) HR 2046.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 1306.....1/12/51. Eliminate compensation of armed forces members from taxable income. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 2047.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SECREST (R Ohio) HR 392.....1/3/51. Provide for erection of headstones in family cemetery plots in memory of World Wars I and II members of armed forces missing, missing in action, or buried at sea. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 1064.....1/8/51. Authorize free transmission in U.S. mails of personal mail addressed by individuals in military and naval service. Civil Service.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 1069.....1/8/51. Establish U.S. Air Academy at Kellogg Airport and Fort Custer, Mich. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 2127.....1/29/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 2195.....1/30/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain land in Michigan to State of Michigan for use in National Guard, Air National Guard, and other military training. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 4553.....6/21/51. Grant cost-of-living increases to certain members and former members of armed forces who are now receiving or entitled to receive, retirement, or equivalent pay because of physical disability. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 4949.....7/25/51. Amend Act of Feb. 10, 1920, to provide for free distribution of blank ammunition to veterans organizations for use in funeral ceremonies of deceased veterans. Armed Services.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 1667.....1/17/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that certain service rendered by disabled retired officers be computed as double time for retirement pay purposes. Armed Services.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 1668.....1/17/51. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to establish job objective of veterans serving as apprentice barbers. Veterans' Affairs.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 1669.....1/17/51. Extend pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by the Army during war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition. Veterans' Affairs.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4417.....6/12/51. Provide an additional 3-year period in which World War II veterans on active duty during present hostilities may initiate and receive education and training under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a). Veterans'.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5513.....9/27/51. Extend certain benefits granted to widows of World War I veterans to certain widows of such veterans not now entitled thereto. Veterans' Affairs.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 3370.....3/20/51. Provide double pay for certain infantrymen in combat and credit them with double time for days spent in combat. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2528.....2/8/51. Amend title 39, chapter 8, franking privilege, section 321, to include National Guard and Air National Guard. Civil Service.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 1554.....1/15/51. Provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4439.....6/13/51. Authorize certain additional appointments to U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4440.....6/13/51. Provide for payment of increased special pensions to persons holding Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans' Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4441...6/13/51. Provide additional compensation for members of Army, Navy, and Air Force during periods of combat duty in Korea. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 2658.....2/14/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948, to deprive strikers of status as employees and deny union standing under National Labor Relations Act if a strike is continued which the President proclaims as imperiling the national defense. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 951.....1/4/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 with reference to deferment of registrants engaged in agricultural endeavors. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 2061.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3119.....3/7/51. Provide wartime rate of disability and death compensation in any case in which veteran served honorably in war and incurred disability or death in peacetime service. Veterans' Affairs.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 1785.....1/19/51. Provide certain benefits re disability or death suffered by a member of a Reserve component of armed forces from an injury incurred while training under Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939. Armed Services.

STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 1787.....1/19/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Marine Corps Commandant a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 384.....1/3/51. Provide that persons who served in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, under certain conditions, shall be deemed to have been in active military service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans' Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 385.....1/3/51. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain land to village of Highland Falls, N.Y. Armed Services.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 2942.....2/27/51. Amend Career Compensation Act, 1949, re assignment of warrant officers, chief and commissioned, to pay grades provided therein. Armed Services.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 563.....1/3/51. Provide benefits now applicable to veterans to persons discharged from the draft in World War I. Armed Services.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 4885.....7/19/51. Direct Secretary of Defense to establish an education program for certain members of armed forces rotated from overseas assignments. Armed Services.

TACKETT (D Ark.) H Res 346.....7/19/51. Direct Armed Services Committee to formulate legislation establishing a program of education for members of armed forces who have been rotated from overseas assignments. Rules.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 393.....1/3/51. Provide for operation of a convalescent and rehabilitation hospital at Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility, Clinton, Iowa. Veterans' Affairs.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 395.....1/3/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for certain non-combatant units made up of draftees rejected because of membership in certain "front" organizations. Armed Services.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 4998.....7/30/51. Authorize payment of servicemen's indemnity to survivors of National Guard members who die while actively engaged in military training. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 568.....1/3/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide additional compensation for certain members of uniformed services during periods of actual contact with hostile ground forces. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 569....1/3/51. Provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with burial of those who served in military forces of Philippine Commonwealth while such forces were in U.S. armed forces pursuant to military order of U.S. President, dated July 26, 1941. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 1088.....1/8/51. Amend income limitation governing granting of pensions to veterans and death pension benefits to widows and children of veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 2391..... 2/5/51. Liberalize eligibility requirements for payment of pension to children of deceased World War II veterans. Veterans'.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3205.....3/13/51. Amend Veterans' Regulations to provide that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 per cent or more degree of disability within 3 years of separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3206.....3/13/51. Amend section 6 (a) of War Claims Act of 1948, to include claims of certain U.S. citizens who served in armed forces of any government allied with U.S. in World War II and who were taken prisoner. Commerce.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3558.....4/5/51. Establish a universal military training program. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4063.....5/10/51. Extend to veterans of Korean hostilities provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 10 (title 38 U.S.C.) relating to definitions of terms, pensions, and presentation of claims through veterans' organizations. Veterans'.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4482.....6/15/51. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend detention benefits to certain spouses of American citizens. Commerce.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4491.....6/15/51. Extend to certain Philippine Scouts benefits provided those in active service, who were officially missing, missing in action, interned, or captured, under Missing Persons Act, July 1, 1944. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4603.....6/26/51. Provide additional compensation for members of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 43.....1/3/51. Authorize creation of a select committee to investigate and evaluate education and training program of World War II veterans under Public Laws 16 and 346, 78th Congress. Rules.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 79.....1/19/51. Create a Select Committee to Investigate the Alleged Abuses in the Education and Training Program of World War II Veterans. Rules

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 93.....1/23/51. Create a select committee to investigate alleged abuses in education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. Rules.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 133.....2/13/51. Provide $60,000 for expenses for carrying out investigation of alleged abuses in education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. Rules.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 2048.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

TOWE (R N.J.) HR 1903.....1/22/51. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, to prohibit assignment abroad of draftees by North Atlantic Pact members unless by direction of Congress. Armed Services.

VAIL (R Ill.) HR 1751.....1/19/51. Provide for payment of increased, special pensions to persons holding Congressional Medal of Honor. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1407.....1/12/51. Provide for common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1408.....1/12/51. Prevent retroactive checkage of retired pay in cases of certain enlisted men and warrant officers appointed or advanced to commissioned rank or grade under act of July 24, 1941. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1410....1/12/51. Create additional Secretaries of armed service for Reserve components. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1904.....1/22/51. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to incorporate the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1996.....1/24/51. Provide continuous retirement service credit for certain Naval and Marine Corps Reserve officers who were temporarily separated from the services during World War II because they could better serve the war effort in a civilian status. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2049.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2328.....2/2/51. Amend act of June 30, 1950, re enlistment of aliens in Regular Army to extend to June 30, 1955, period during which certain aliens may enlist. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2564.....2/12/51. Provide for advancement to commissioned and warrant officer grades for enlisted musicians of the U.S. Navy. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2565.....2/12/51. Provide for enlistment of aliens in the U.S. Army for service outside continental U.S. in a Volunteer Freedom Corps. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3991.....5/7/51. Base annual basic pay of members of U.S. uniformed services upon Consumers' Price Index of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4083.....5/14/51. Provide that no member of armed forces be forced to retire or be ordered without his consent to inactive duty for other than physical reasons. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 398.....1/3/51. Authorize construction of a 60,000 ton aircraft carrier. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 399.....1/3/51. Provide for organization of Air Force and Department of the Air Force. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 1001.....1/8/51. Authorize construction or conversion of modern naval vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 1643.....1/17/51. Provide for greater security and defense of U.S. against attack, by placing control of all electromagnetic devices used in navigational defense with the President in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 1752.....1/19/51. Authorize universal military service and training. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 1753.....1/19/51. Provide additional compensation for members of Army, Navy, and Air Force during periods of combat duty in Korea. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2330.....2/2/51. Establish strength of U.S. Marine Corps. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2811.....2/22/51. Authorize universal military training and service. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2821.....2/22/51. Enact certain provisions, re appropriations for military departments, now included in Defense Appropriation Act and Civil Functions Appropriations Act. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2822.....2/22/51. Provide that, prior to acquisition or disposal of land by Army and Air Force, Armed Services Committees of House and Senate must agree to terms of such transactions. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3464.....4/2/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to construct temporary emergency housing and training facilities at Marine Corps schools at Quantico, Va., and a camp for one Marine regimental combat team at Naval Air Station, Oahu, Hawaii, total cost not to exceed $14.4 million. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3799.....4/23/51. Permit compensation to National Guard commanders for travel expenses incurred on active duty at same rate as authorized by law for military personnel on active duty. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4524.....6/20/51. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4574.....6/22/51. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4914.....7/23/51. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5067.....8/7/51. Authorize use of incompleted submarine Ulua as a target for explosive tests. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5077.....8/8/51. Amend certain limitations on number of aircraft units and organizations which may be maintained and operated by U.S. Air Force. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5078.....8/8/51. Authorize construction of modern aircraft carriers. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5425.....9/20/51. Authorize construction of Air Force installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 114.....2/2/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies of Armed Services Committee. Administration.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 189.....4/10/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to proceed with certain construction of naval installations. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 230.....5/15/51. Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 404.....1/3/51. Provide for settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of War Dept. or of Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2201.....1/30/51. Amend and clarify Missing Persons Act of March 7, 1942. Armed Services.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4702.....7/5/51. Amend section 2 of War Claims Act of 1928, to authorize restoration of trust funds for payments to U.S. nationals of balances of awards of mixed claims commission, U.S. and Germany. Commerce.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 2062.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 414.....1/3/51. Create and assign duties to office of Asst. Secy. of Navy for Marine Corps, and fix personnel strength of Marine Corps in relation to that of other armed forces. Armed Services.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 5494.....9/26/51. Authorize reinstatement or issuance of national service life insurance covering lives of certain individuals notwithstanding provisions of Insurance Act of 1951. Veterans'.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 1671.....1/17/51. Provide identification buttons for persons rejected for service in armed forces by reason of physical defects. Armed Services.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 3514.....4/4/51. Authorize additional appointments to U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Armed Services.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 4753.....7/10/51. Provide for payment of increased special pensions to persons holding Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans' Affairs.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) H Res 110.....1/31/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of use of facilities and manpower by Department of Defense and other government departments and agencies. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 423.....1/3/51. Increase special pay of enlisted persons of the uniformed services for sea and foreign duty. Armed Services.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 1314.....1/12/51. Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served in U.S. armed forces in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar and Leyte, Philippine Islands, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows and dependent children. Veterans' Affairs.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) HR 431..... 1/3/51. Amend Section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387) as amended, to provide that a veteran preference employee may not be dismissed except for inefficiency, delinquency, or misconduct. Civil Service.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 2440.....2/6/51. Make it possible for persons drafted under Selective Service Act of 1948 as well as all other personnel to choose the type of units in which they serve. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 2441.....2/6/51. Make certain provisions relating to deportation of certain aliens who refuse to perform training and service in the armed forces. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 2442.....2/6/51. Provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving on active military duty. Veterans' Affairs.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 3207.....3/13/51. Amend Navy ration statute so as to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 5012.....7/31/51. Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 5827.....10/19/51. Authorize inter-service transfers of officers and enlisted persons of armed forces. Armed Services.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 5453.....9/24/51. Provide free postage for members of armed forces serving outside continental U.S. or in Alaska. Civil Service.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 2332.....2/2/51. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 2878.....2/26/51. Provide more satisfactory program of benefits re active service in armed forces of the Philippines during World War II. Veterans'.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 1317.....1/12/51. Restore exemptions from admissions tax which applied during World War II with respect to members of armed forces and to theaters operated on military installations. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 2063.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

Bills Introduced -- Miscellaneous & Administrative

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names of bills introduced during 1951 in the Miscellaneous and Administrative category. For bills acted on in this category see page 384.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 961.....2/26/51. Authorize Postmaster General to enter into supplemental agreements re post-office building leases. Civil Service.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of the executive branch of the government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1136....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Department of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commisssion recommendations. Commerce.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Department of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Department in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Department of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2293.....10/17/51. Establish a code for official conduct of officers and employees in the executive branch of the government. Judiciary.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Department and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 210....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 221.....1/8/51. Provide for disposition and use of funds held in trust for Indian tribes. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 228.....1/8/51. Make provisions re policing of buildings and grounds of Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus. Administration.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 230.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 952.....2/26/51. Authorize conveyance of certain lands to the Ogden, Utah, Chamber of Commerce. Agriculture.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1157.....3/19/51. Convey to Fish and Game Commission of Utah certain lands designated as Bear Lake Fish Cultural Station. Interior.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000; Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1357.....4/23/51. Provide for use of Ute Indian tribal funds, authorize per capita payment from such funds and divide certain tribal funds with the Southern Utes. Interior.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

BENNETT (R Utah) S J Res 43.....3/5/51. Commend and support movement to select an official song for Washington, D.C., and urge cooperation of D.C. Commissioners, trade associations, and citizens. D.C.

BENNETT (R Utah) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BENNETT (R Utah) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Department's activities and policies, especially the administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a Constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1140.....3/15/51. Establish and consolidate in a Dept. of Health certain governmental medical, hospital, and public-health functions. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1151.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Veterans Administration in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1166.....3/20/51. Create a commission to make a study of administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head Civil Rights Unit in Justice Dept. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance, engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be the right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule for District of Columbia. D.C.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Department and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, apart from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 187.....8/6/51. Authorize Rules Committee to make further investigation of participation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in 1950 Senatorial campaign of Sen. John Marshall Butler and of his other activities to determine whether action should be initiated with a view towards the expulsion of Sen. McCarthy. Rules.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000; Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S J Res 16.....1/15/51. Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Aviation Policy. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and to make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 487.....1/16/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 938.....2/21/51. Raise to $10 million amount of property which the Daughters of the American Revolution may hold in the U.S. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000; Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1390....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal govt. to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2190.....9/28/51. Prohibit unreasonable suppression of information by executive branch of government. Expenditures.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in the names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 88.....8/2/51. Designate week of Aug. 19, 1951, as National Clay Week. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 92.....8/20/51. Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating third Monday of August of each year as National Caddie Day. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 102.....9/14/51. Propose an amendment to the Constitution to clarify making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 28.....1/15/51. Amend paragraph 6 (a) of rule XVI of Senate Standing Rules by adding at the end: "Senate Members of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", "Development and Utilization of Atomic Energy". Rules.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Department activities and policies, especially the administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 50.....10/2/51. Establish 10-member Joint Congressional Committee on Rearmament Appropriations to oversee funds expenditures of armed services and employment of personnel by armed services. Appropriations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from same geographical area. Commerce.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1581.....6/1/51. Provide for recognition of Cathedral-of-the-Pines, N.H., as a national shrine. Rules.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 2.....1/8/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to require that all bills reported from Senate or House Committees (other than Appropriations Committee) shall be accompanied by written estimate from requesting agency as to probable cost of proposed legislation. Rules.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 222....10/12/51. Provide for printing of 8,000 copies of individual views of certain members of Senate Joint Committee on Armed Services and Foreign Relations re military situation in Far East (S Doc No. 69, 82nd Congress). Rules.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 103.....1/8/51. Change name of Medicine Creek Reservoir in Frontier County, Neb., to "Harry Strunk Lake." Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 104.....1/8/51. Provide that Governor of Territory of Hawaii shall be elected by people of the Territory. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 105.....1/8/51. Provide that Governor of Territory of Alaska shall be elected by people of that Territory. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 485....1/16/51. Provide a decree of competency for U.S. Indians in certain cases. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 486.....1/16/51. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 558.....1/18/51. Extend provisions disqualifying former government officers and employees from prosecuting claims in matters concerned with their former duties to Members of Congress and officers and employees of Congress. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 576.....1/22/51. Provide for disposition of Indian tribal funds deposited in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 813.....2/8/51. Provide for disposition of inherited interests in the estates of deceased Indian allottees. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 814.....2/8/51. Provide for disposition of inherited interests in the estates of deceased Indian allottees under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency in Nebraska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 862.....2/12/51. Provide for settlement of certain obligations of U.S. to Indians of New York. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 956.....2/26/51. Confer jurisdiction to the states over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 957.....2/26/51. Confer jurisdiction to State of Nebraska over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1305.....4/11/51. Provide for investigation by General Accounting Office to ascertain amount of funds of various Indian tribes. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1487.....5/15/51. Authorize transfer of certain land in Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Neb., to city of Crawford. Agriculture.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1678.....6/13/51. Provide for segregation of interests of individual members of various Indian tribes in funds deposited in Treasury to credit of such tribes. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1859.....7/17/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1402 (a) re the venue of civil actions against the U.S. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2197.....10/1/51. Rescind certain orders of Secretary of Interior establishing Indian reservations in Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb) S 2291.....10/17/51. Amend D.C. laws regulating practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons. D.C.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S J Res 84.....7/19/51. Reopen certain lands in State of Washington to entry under the mining laws. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S J Res 106.....10/1/51. Provide for transfer, to Bureau of Reclamation, of functions re irrigation projects on Indian reservations. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of the Senate and the House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 141.....5/21/51. Authorize Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate and study federal policy re Alaskan lands, waters, minerals, and other resources, which are reserved from use by private enterprise, to develop a policy encouraging private industry in Alaska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 147.....5/28/51. Authorize General Accounting Office to ascertain amounts of funds and securities of the several Indian tribes, including those of tribal organizations, and the rates of interest on such funds. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Department activities and policies, especially the administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1450.....5/8/51. Provide for exchange of certain public lands for certain privately owned land to enable beautification of entrance to Georgetown, D.C. Public Works.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2291.....10/17/51. Amend D.C. laws regulating practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2292.....10/17/51. Provide for inspection, control, and equipment of D.C. pharmacies. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate the business methods, operations, rates, and charges of the postal service. Civil Service.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of the Senate and the House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 101.....3/19/51. Request Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain jurisdiction over Capital Transit Co. operating in Maryland and D.C., re the proposed cancellation of some service lines, and, if such jurisdiction exists, to take appropriate action. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Department activities and policies, especially the administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1087.....3/9/51. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 61st and final reunion of United Confederate Veterans. Banking and Currency.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Department of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1868.....7/18/51. Provide for an investigation by Interstate Commerce Commission of D.C. passenger carrier facilities and fares. Commerce.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1978.....8/9/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence the decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1997.....8/13/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to construct a bridge over the Potomac River in the vicinity of Shepherds Landing. Public Works.

BYRD (D Va.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualification shall not disqualify any elector in any primary or election for federal office. Judiciary.

BYRD (D Va.) S Con Res 2.....1/8/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to require that all bills reported from Senate or House committees (other than Appropriations Committee) shall be accompanied by written estimate from requesting agency as to probable cost of proposed legislation. Rules.

BYRD (D Va.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

BYRD (D Va.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from Senate Chamber.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 838.....2/8/51. Provide for per capita distribution of tribal funds of the Colville Indians. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1077.....3/7/51. Confer jurisdiction on State of Washington re offenses committed on Indian reservations within the state. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1200.....3/22/51. Provide for ascertaining the amount of payment to Okanogan, Ferry and Stevens Counties, Wash., in lieu of taxes on allotted Indian lands. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 1546.....5/24/51. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of Flathead Indian Agency, Mont. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 2013.....8/16/51. Repeal act of Aug. 9, 1946, providing for preparation of a membership roll of Indians on the Yakima Reservation. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 2345.....10/20/51. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of centennial of institution of State of Washington Territorial government. Civil Service.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 84.....7/19/51. Reopen certain lands in State of Washington to entry under mining laws. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast the U.S. flag on top of the Capitol on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Con Res 27....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 191.....8/13/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the International Boxing Club to ascertain if it is hindering entrance or advancement of professional boxers or otherwise fostering monopolies in professional boxing. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 720.....1/29/51. Provide for incorporation of National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 68 years old. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1287.....4/9/51. Amend Canal Zone Construction Act of May 29, 1944, to make eligible for annuities persons who completed sufficient service during Canal construction period to be eligible for a third period of annual leave, but did not complete full 3-year requirement for annuity under the act. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2190.....9/28/51. Prohibit unreasonable suppression of information by executive branch of the government. Expenditures.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S J Res 11.....1/11/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 76.....2/21/51. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. of 1 1951, proposing replacement of present 5-member RFC board with a single administrator. Expenditures.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and to make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Department activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1791.....7/2/51. Incorporate American War Dads and its Auxiliary. Judiciary.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2093.....9/5/51. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of American newspaper boys. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S J Res 60....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates, and charges of postal service. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 832.....2/8/51. Reduce annual leave of federal officers and employees to 15 days during continuance of existing national emergency. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 896.....2/19/51. Provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, S.D. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1002.....3/1/51. Direct prompt distribution of appropriation for settlement of Sioux pony claims made by act of Dec. 31, 1945. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1003.....3/1/51. Authorize issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments issued on Cheyenne River Sioux and Standing Rock Reservations prior to Jan. 1, 1951. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1007.....3/1/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for the Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation, S.D. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1032.....3/5/51. Authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted to it for public schools and various state institutions. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1090.....3/9/51. Confirm and establish state title to certain lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, establish a Federal Waterlands Reserve, and provide for state aid to primary and secondary schools with receipts therefrom. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1237.....4/2/51. Provide for elections in D.C. to elect a delegate to House of Representatives and establish a District Council. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1264.....4/4/51. Impose strict regulation on operation of "after-hours" night clubs in District of Columbia. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1389.....4/26/51. Reorganize State Department to provide for 5 divisions --administration, foreign affairs, information, international agencies, and trusteeship--administered by Secretary and five Under Secretaries, to comprise a Department of Foreign Affairs. Expenditures.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1792.....7/2/51. Provide for a D.C. Public Welfare Act, to protect the common welfare and maintain the sovereignty of government in labor disputes vitally affecting public welfare, health, safety, or security. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2053.....8/24/51. Authorize Indian Claims Commission to determine liability for engagement in vicinity of Wounded Knee, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 31.....2/8/51. Propose an amendment to the Constitution providing representation in the electoral college for D.C. and certain Territories of the U.S. Judiciary.

(R S.D.) S J Res 75.....6/1/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for filling of temporary vacancies in House of Representatives by gubernatorial appointment and, for a 4-year term for Members of the House. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 79.....6/19/51. Provide for a codification of D.C. government agency and department regulations. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 216.....1/8/51. Provide civil service status, after a non-competitive examination, for any person who served 4 years as secretary or law clerk for any justice or judge of the United States, providing his separation was involuntary and without prejudice. Civil Service.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 218.....1/8/51. Authorize a program to provide for construction of federal buildings outside of, but in vicinity of, and accessible to, D.C. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 219.....1/8/51. Describe boundaries of U.S. Capitol grounds; regulate use of Capitol buildings and grounds. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1271.....4/5/51. Permit Canal Zone Government and Company employees to appeal decisions under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. Labor.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1712.....6/20/51. Provide for erection of sculpture known as The Last Farewell at the Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, and establish the Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2243.....10/9/51. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for District of New Mexico to hear and render judgment upon claims for property damage arising as result of U.S. construction of Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande. Judiciary.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional Amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 90.....8/6/51. Change name of reservoir formed by Alamogordo Reservoir to Lake James J. Tracy. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 91.....8/6/51. Change name of reservoir formed by Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico from Elephant Butte Reservoir to Lake Martinez-Courchne. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from the Senate Chamber.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 995.....2/28/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, re retirement and annuities. Civil Service.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Res 96.....3/8/51. Express profound sorrow and deep regret of the Senate at the death of Senator Virgil M. Chapman of Kentucky and appoint a committee to attend his funeral.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Res 97.....3/13/51. Authorize Secretary of Senate to pay from contingent fund necessary expenses incurred by committee arranging and attending funeral of Sen. Virgil M. Chapman of Kentucky. Administration.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from Senate Chamber.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 146.....5/28/51. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee to employ two additional clerical assistants. Rules.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 171.....1/9/51. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee to expend $10,000 from Senate contingent fund. Foreign Relations.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 539.....1/17/51. Extend authority of Secretary of Interior re administration of revested Oregon and California railroad-grant lands, to all unpatented lands not under jurisdiction of another department. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 540.....1/17/51. Authorize Interior Secretary to convey to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., all right, title, and interest of U.S. in certain lands in Klamath County, Ore. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) (by request) S 737.....2/1/51. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) (by request) S 738.....2/1/51. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate and assets of Klamath Indians through voluntary withdrawal from membership in Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1174.....3/21/51. Authorize deposit of Klamath tribal loan funds in approved depositories. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CORDON (R Ore.) (by request) S 1322.....4/12/51. Encourage the continued development of cattle industry on Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. Finance.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1385.....4/25/51. Amend act revesting Oregon and California Railroad and reconveying Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in State of Oregon to revise procedure for disposition of proceeds from sale of such land. Commerce.

CORDON (R Ore.) (by request) S 1386.....4/25/51. Provide for conservation of fish and wildlife on Klamath Reservation in Oregon. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1572.....5/31/51. Authorize presentation of claims of Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawatset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians to the Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1117.....3/14/51. Create a Commission on Congressional Salaries. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of Executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1369.....4/23/51. Increase postal rates on parcel post and catalogs and leave unchanged rates on remainder of fourth-class mail. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1849.....7/13/51. Authorize release of personnel files of federal officers and employees to Congressional committees at request of such officers and employees. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1986.....8/9/51. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion was prevented, impaired, or delayed by causes due to war or national emergency. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2305.....10/18/51. Provide that any person required to register as an agent of a foreign principal preface all magazine and newspaper articles and all radio or television broadcasts with a statement that he is required to register. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of postal service. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 108.....10/11/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution limiting to 25 per cent tax on incomes, except under certain conditions, and prohibit imposition of inheritance, gift, or property-transfer tax. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, apart from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 512.....1/16/51. Retrocede to State of Illinois jurisdiction over 154.2 acres of land used in connection with Chain of Rocks Canal, Madison County, Ill. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 678.....1/25/51. Prevent undue increases in number of permanent personnel, and facilitate transfer of employees from non-defense to defense agencies, in federal government. Civil Service.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 900....2/19/51. Create a federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health, and general welfare of federal employees. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 982.....2/27/51. Authorize sale of Chicago Appraisers' Stores Building to city of Chicago. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1202.....3/22/51. Provide for improved federal grant-in-aid program to be administered by Federal Security Agency for rehabilitation of the blind and disabled. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1369.....4/23/51. Increase postal rates on parcel post and catalogs and leave unchanged rates on remainder of fourth-class mail. Civil Service.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) for LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1492.....5/15/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at Fifty-Second Annual National Encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in New York, N.Y., from Aug. 26, 1951, to Aug. 31, 1951. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head the Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance, engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be the right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2284.....10/17/51. Require Members of Congress, certain U.S. officers and employees, and certain political party officials to file statements disclosing the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. Rules.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2293.....10/17/51. Establish a code for official conduct of officers and employees in executive branch of the government. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 105.....10/1/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 787.....2/5/51. Authorize issuance of special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 160th anniversary of birth of President James Buchanan. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 995.....2/28/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, re retirement and annuities. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in the Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1316.....4/12/51. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of birth of Betsy Ross. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1335.....4/13/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from same geographical area. Commerce.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

DUFF (R Pa.) S J Res 51.....3/13/51. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Judiciary.

DUFF (R Pa.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, apart from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

DUFF (R Pa.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

DUFF (R Pa.) S Res 188.....8/9/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. Wilson D. Gillette, late a Congressman from Pennsylvania.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 132.....1/8/51. Provide for transfer of certain lands in State of Idaho to Idaho Ranch for Youth, Inc. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 707.....1/29/51. Direct conveyance of certain property to city of Rupert, Idaho. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 974.....2/26/51. Strengthen the law re bribery and graft to discourage connivance between private corporations or contractors and employees of government procurement, lending, or revenue-collecting agencies. Judiciary.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission to Department of State in accorance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1375.....4/24/51. Authorize decentralization of certain government personnel. Public Works.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1623.....6/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to decentralize certain government personnel within a two-year period from date of enactment. Expenditures.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1876.....7/19/51. Provide for transfer of certain lands in State of Idaho to Idaho Ranch for Youth. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S Res 87.....2/27/51. Authorize Expenditures Committee to investigate operation of government activities in state of Mississippi to ascertain extent of corrupt political influence in performance of such activities. Expenditures.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 622.....1/22/51. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 355.....1/11/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 376.....1/11/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 744.....2/1/51. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands in State of Montana for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 745.....2/1/51. Transfer to Indian tribes of Montana control over their tribal funds. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 907.....2/19/51. Confer jurisdiction on State of Montana re offenses committed on Indian reservation within the state. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 974.....2/26/51. Strengthen law re bribery and graft to discourage connivance between private corporations or contractors and employees of government procurement, lending, or revenue-collecting agencies. Judiciary.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1019.....3/2/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for inclusion of service rendered to states or their instrumentalities in computation of accredited service. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1035.....3/5/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease certain land in State of Montana to city of Poplar and county of Roosevelt, Mont. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1912.....7/27/51. Provide for conveyance of certain land to city of New Orleans. Armed Services.

ELLENDER (D La.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

ELLENDER (D La.) S J Res 71.....5/9/51. Provide increase in compensation for employees of House and Senate press, periodical and radio galleries. Civil Service.

ELLENDER (D La.) S J Res 95.....8/23/51. Designate second Saturday in October of each year as "National Farmers' Day." Judiciary.

ELLENDER (D La.) S Res 230.....10/20/51. Extend cordial greetings of Senate to Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, former Senator from Louisiana, on his 93rd birthday.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 120.....1/8/51. Authorize conservation projects as an aid in rehabilitating inmates of federal and state penal and correctional institutions, improve resources of federally owned conservation lands and to provide increased benefits from these properties. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 126.....1/8/51. Require U.S. District Court for Eastern District of Michigan (northern division) to sit during a part of its term at Flint, Mich. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 127.....1/8/51. Provide better assurance of protection of persons within several states from lynching, by defining term "lynching" and providing penalty for failure or refusal to prevent a lynching. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 128.....1/8/51. Incorporate Blue Star Mothers of America. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 129.....1/8/51. Prohibit payment of retirement annuities to former Members of Congress convicted of offenses involving the improper use of authority, influence, power, or privileges as Members of Congress. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 131.....1/8/51. Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 534.....1/17/51. Provide for 26 days annual leave and 15 days sick leave for employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1138.....3/15/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in VA to exercise all functions with respect to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Finance.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1140.....3/15/51. Establish and consolidate in a Dept. of Health certain governmental medical, hospital and public-health functions. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Department. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1151.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Veterans Administration in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1166.....3/20/51. Create a commission to make a study of administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1273.....4/5/51. Make it unlawful for any person to be employed in any capacity by federal government if there is reasonable doubt as to his loyalty to U.S. government. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1371.....4/23/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at festival celebrating 250th birthday of Detroit, Mich., to be held there July 11, 1951. Armed Services.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2190.....9/28/51. Prohibit unreasonable suppression of information by the executive branch of the government. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before, or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 5.....1/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 2.....1/8/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to require that all bills reported from Senate or House committees (other than Appropriations Committee) shall be accompanied by written estimate from requesting agency as to probable cost of proposed legislation. Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 27....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 130.....4/19/51. Express profound sorrow and deep regret felt by Senate at death of Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 131.....4/23/51. Authorize Secretary of Senate to pay from contingent fund of Senate all expenses incurred by committee arranging for funeral of Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg from Michigan. Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 137.....5/2/51. Authorize any member of Senate to attend as an observer any open or executive hearings or meeting held by Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee, to hear testimony of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state, and other accredited colleges and institutions. Labor.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 633.....1/23/51. Make certain provisions re compensation of employees of Senate and House of Representatives. Civil Service.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1411.....4/27/51. Authorize Postmaster General to issue duplicate checks without requiring bond when checks of Post Office Dept. are lost while in custody of U.S. Civil Service.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1468.....5/14/51. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before, or attempting to influence decision of, any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) (by request) S J Res 29..... 2/5/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution recognizing authority and law of Jesus Christ, but provide that it shall not be interpreted as an abridgement of religious freedom or freedom of speech, as guaranteed in First Amendment. Judiciary.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1272.....4/5/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 300th anniversary of settling of New Castle, Del,, to be held there June 16, 1951. Armed Services.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

FREAR (D Del.) (by request) S 1848.....7/12/51. Provide, in event of warlike action against U.S., for restoration and rehabilitation of community facilities and services, and for aid to civilians. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S J Res 17.....1/16/51. Authorize issuance of a stamp in commemoration of life of Emily P. Bissell, founder and promoter of Christmas seals. Civil Service.

FREAR (D Del.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 899.....2/19/51. Authorize conveyance to U.S. of Confederate Cemetery at Fayetteville, Ark., and provide for its care and maintenance. Interior.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 1303.....4/11/51. Provide for method of postmaster appointment at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. Civil Service.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 21.....3/28/51. Create a Commission on Ethics, composed of 10 private citizens, to study and make recommendations to Congress for improvement in moral standards of official conduct in the executive and legislative branches of the government. Labor.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising of misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal offices. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast the U.S. flag on top of Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Res 125.....4/11/51. Provide for printing of compilation of social security laws prepared by Social Security Administration as a Senate document. Rules.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 342.....1/11/51. Provide a federal charter for Federal Alcohol Corporation. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1212.....3/28/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 2113 to apply federal bank robbery statute to offenses committed against "insured institutions" as defined in section 401 of National Housing Act. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000; Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1725.....6/25/51. Protect public re practice of law, by those other than duly licensed attorneys and counselors at law, before U.S. government agencies, departments, bureaus, and commissions and in U.S. tax courts. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2094.....9/6/51. Prohibit lithographing, engraving, or printed matter on government-stamped envelopes. Civil Service.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 36.....6/28/51. Provide for appointment of a 14-member joint Congressional committee to meet jointly with representatives appointed by Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe for public discussion of problems of common interest. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Con Res 23.....4/9/51. Create 10-member joint Congressional committee to study and investigate all matters concerned with election of President and Vice President. Rules.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from the Senate Chamber.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 107.....1/8/51. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and a better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 109.....1/8/51. Protect scenic values along Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway (State 64) within Kaibab National Forest, Ariz. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 718.....1/29/51. Authorize lease and purchase by U.S. of Young Men's Christian Assn. Building and premises in Phoenix, Ariz. Expenditures.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 2169.....9/24/51. Authorize acquisition by Secretary of Interior of Gila Pueblo, in Globe County, Ariz., for archeological and storage purposes. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S J Res 70.....5/4/51. Exempt from "conflict of interest" statutes the temporary employment of Robert T. Murphy as an attorney with Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Con Res 1.....1/8/51. Require that every conference report be accompanied by a signed statement explaining effect of action taken by conference committee. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 4.....1/8/51. Prepare a revised edition of Senate Rules and Manual for use of 82nd Congress. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 5.....1/8/51. Retain on payroll of Senate, for a period not to exceed 30 days, clerical and other assistants employed by a Senator who resigns during his term of office. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 38.....1/17/51. Elect Sen. Benton of Connecticut a member of Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, vice Mr. Stennis of Mississippi. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 60.....2/1/51. Increase by $50,000 limit of expenditures for committee conducting investigation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 98.....3/14/51. Provide for printing of 53rd annual report of National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution as a Senate document. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 144.....5/23/51. Increase fee paid to witnesses subpenaed to appear before a Senate Committee to $9 a day spent in attendance at or in travelling to place of examination, and maintain travel allowance of 7 cents per mile.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 195.....8/20/51. Authorize printing of 1,000 additional copies of hearings held before Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments re Congressional organization and operation.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 209.....9/13/51. Increase limit of expenditures of Committee on Rules and Administration by $10,000.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 664.....1/25/51. Exempt D.C. charitable, educational, and religious corporations from prohibition against purchasing of stock in other corporations. D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 968.....2/26/51. Grant consent and approval of Congress to compact between State of New York and State of New Jersey to provide for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1389.....4/26/51. Reorganize State Dept. to provide for 5 divisions--administration, foreign affairs, information, international agencies, and trusteeships--administered by Secretary and five Under Secretaries, to comprise a Dept. of Foreign Affairs. Expenditures.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before, or attempting to influence decision of, any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2327.....10/19/51. Provide for reconveyance to Town of Morristown certain land included within the Morristown National Historical Park, in New Jersey. Interior.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S J Res 64.....4/23/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to permit recall of President upon an affirmative vote of people if two-thirds of state legislatures approve submission of recall question to the people. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) (for DIRKSEN (R Ill.)) S J Res 108.....10/11/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution limiting to 25 per cent tax on incomes, except under certain conditions, and prohibit imposition of inheritance, gift, or property-transfer tax. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 128.....4/13/51. Authorize an 8-member committee to welcome Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur upon his arrival in Washington, D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 158.....6/21/51. Amend Standing Rules of Senate to provide that a Senator upon being recognized by the Chair shall confine himself to question under debate. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 230.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Interior.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 922.....2/21/51. Repeal proviso against filling vacancy in office of district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri. Judiciary.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1623.....6/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to decentralize certain government personnel within a 2-year period from date of enactment. Expenditures.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1935.....8/1/51. Provide indemnity for property losses resulting from floods in States of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, and create a Flood Claims Commission to determine extent of damage and set up system for filing, adjudicating, and paying claims. Judiciary.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations.Rules.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Res 62.....2/1/51. Express sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. John B. Sullivan, late a Representative from State of Missouri.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 9.....1/11/51. Authorize issuance of a special series of blue and gray stamps to symbolize national unity. Civil Service.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 10.....1/11/51. Create a National Cemetery Commission for consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Interior.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 347.....1/11/51. Amend D.C. Criminal Code to redefine indecent exposure and prostitution and increase penalty for such offenses. D.C.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 938.....2/21/51. Raise to $10 million amount of property which Daughters of the American Revolution may hold in the U.S. Judiciary.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 1705.....6/20/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. to provide for two U.S. Commissioners for Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Interior.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 2114.....9/11/51. Establish a legal holiday to be known as National Farmers' Day. Judiciary.

HOEY (D N.C.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

HOEY (D N.C.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 248.....1/8/51. Authorize President to issue proclamation designating 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 431.....1/11/51. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in southern district of Florida. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 556.....1/18/51. Authorize transfer of certain lands in Putnam County, Fla., to the State Board of Education of Florida for use of University of Florida for educational purposes. Commerce.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 557.....1/18/51. Relieve certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as result of campaign carried out by federal government for eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly in State of Florida. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 767.....2/1/51. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Interior.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1079.....3/9/51. Convey a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., to Santa Rosa County, Fla. Armed Services.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1214.....3/28/51. Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in Florida to St. Augustine Port, Waterway, and Beach Commission. Expenditures.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1444.....5/8/51. Provide for conveyance of a portion of federally owned lands situated within Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Fla., to Armory Board, State of Florida. Armed Services.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1813.....7/6/51. Provide for regulation of fares for transportation of school children in D.C. D.C.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualification shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or federal election for federal officers. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S J Res 89.....8/2/51. Authorize President to proclaim January 13 of eacy year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 446.....1/11/51. Authorize Postmaster General to enter into special agreements for certain switching service by railway common carriers. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 591.....1/22/51. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within State of Minnesota. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. Home Rule and reorganization. D.C.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/ or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 836.....2/8/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Department. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1215.....3/28/51. Extend franking privilege to civil defense agencies of States, Territories, and D.C. for transmission of official correspondence. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1533.....5/23/51. Designate a Floyd B. Olson Memorial Trinagle in D.C. and authorize erection of a memorial plaque in such triangle. D.C.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1575.....5/31/51. Provide that when a government officer, who is party to a legal action, dies or otherwise ceases to hold office he shall be deemed to have been substituted in such action by his successor. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head the Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extenging protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1738....6/25/51. Declare it to be right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, regligion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1871.....7/18/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1404 (a) to permit a district court, for convenience of parties and witnesses to transfer any civil action to district where cause of action arose. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1872.....7/18/51. Decentralize on a regional basis retirement functions of Civil Service Commission, and improve administration of Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1961.....8/6/51. Amend Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to provide for accounting and reporting of contributions of $50 or more. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2268.....10/12/51. Provide for payments by federal government to state and local governments on real property within those jurisdictions owned by federal government. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2284.....10/17/51. Require Members of Congress, certain U.S. officers and employees, and certain political party officials to file statements disclosing the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2293.....10/17/51. Establish a code of official conduct of officers and employees in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2325.....10/19/51. Create a Bureau of Accident Prevention in Labor Dept. to promote and maintain safe and healthful working conditions in industries affecting commerce. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 105.....10/1/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission Ethics in Government. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 3.....1/11/51. Establish a Joint Select Committee on the Organization of Congress to make studies and recommend improvements in the organization and operation of Congress. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 41.....1/18/51. Provide for limitation of debate to one hour per Senator, if majority of Senate agrees to such limitation as proposed by motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 164.....6/27/51. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to expend $841.49 from Senate contingent fund to discharge obligations for personal services, authorized by S Res 140, 81st Congress.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 172.....7/11/51. Provide for the printing of a report, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, on state laws and regulations governing the election of federal officials, as a Senate document. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 782.....2/5/51. Provide for civil suits against U.S. by persons suffering defamations committed by Members of Congress in course of their official activities. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 950.....2/26/51. Amend act authorizing segregation and expenditures of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, to extend the time in which payments are to be made to tribe members. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 977.....2/27/51. Provide advanced retired rank and pay for Army officers who have served as D.C. Engineer Commissioner.. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.)(by request) S 978.....2/27/51. Extend statute of limitations, within which taxes must be assessed on personal property concering which D.C. taxpayer has filed a return, to 3 years. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) (by request) S 1004.....3/1/51. Provide for the redemption of D.C. tax stamps. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1529.....5/23/51. Require keeping of more detailed records and the furnishing of additional information by wagering house operators for income tax purposes, to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1530.....5/23/51. Establish a 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1531.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1663.....5/29/51. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information concering horse or dog races and betting information concerning other sports events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1564.....5/29/51. Make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1624.....6/8/51. Prohibit importation, transportation and mailing of gambling information, the transmission of bets or wagers by interstate communications, and the further transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1625.....6/8/51. Extend perjury law to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1662.....6/13/51. Authorize Attorney General to reopen suspended deportation proceedings in the case of any alien where new evidence, discovered within five years from date of suspension, seems to warrant reconsideration of deportation. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1663.....6/13/51. Include local option states under Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 in restriction against transportation of liquor into or through any state which is totally dry under local law. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1747.....6/25/51. Confer full immunity upon any witness before a court or grand jury, who, after pleading privilege of self incrimination, is ordered to give testimony which might otherwise be incriminating to him. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2057.....8/27/51. Give statutory sanction to present practice re service of diplomas by Congressional committees. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2058.....8/27/51. Provide for compulsory appearance before Congressional committees of persons who willfully evade the service of a subpena. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2060.....8/27/51. Give the U.S. right of appeal in criminal cases where there has been an erroneous order suppressing evidence at the beginning of the trial, and the defendant has not been put in jeopardy. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2061.....8/27/51. Prohibit publication, distribution, and sale of gambling or lottery tickets based upon information, material, or data appearing in official federal publications. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2062.....8/27/51. Provide penalty for interstate transportation of liquor into areas where liquor sale is unlawful. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 43.....3/5/51. Commend and support movement to select an official song for Washington, D.C., and urge cooperation of D.C. Commissioners, trade associations and citizens. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 65.....4/23/51. Create 3-member Federal Crime Commission to investigate and exercise surveillance over the operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 28.....4/23/51. Create joint Congressional Committee to investigate and exercise surveillance over the operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Con Res 45.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in cases where a Member of Congress makes a derogatory remark, in debate, concerning a citizen of the U.S. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 108.....3/29/51. Extend from March 31, 1951, to May 1, 1951, authorization of special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 968.....2/26/51. Grant consent and approval of Congress to compact between State of New York and State of New Jersey to provide for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C., in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Department of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1166.....3/20/51. Create a commission to make a study of administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from same geographical area. Commerce.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1924.....7/30/51. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 by authorizing financial contributions to states for providing compensation for injury or death sustained by any person serving in U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 19...3/15/51. Request Secy. of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 52.....1/25/51. Amend rule XXII of Standing Rules of Senate (relating to cloture) to allow imposition of cloture by vote of 49 Senators, instead of by vote of 64 Senators. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 2255.....10/11/51. Provide that records made by public officers and employees shall be property of the people, and make unlawful, failure or refusal to open such records to the public and the American press. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 509.....1/16/51. Provide that 75 per cent of receipts from migratory bird hunting stamp tax shall be used for acquisition and development of bird sanctuaries. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 537.....1/17/51. Place control over use of all electromagnetic devices used in navigational defense, between certain defined megacycles, in the President. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 682.....1/25/51. Exempt appointed members of national advisory council for the Natl. Institutes of Health from certain provisions of criminal laws. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1025.....3/5/51. Expand authority of Coast Guard to establish, maintain and operate aids to navigation to include Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1176.....3/21/51. Establish national daylight-saving time. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1183.....3/21/51. Amend act authorizing construction of public airports in Alaska to permit Secy. of Commerce to lease real property within airports for 20 years for purposes of erecting structures. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1190.....3/22/51. Provide for merit promotion of postal service employees and establish uniform examination and appointment procedures for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1218.....3/28/51. Endow chairmen of ICC and FCC with responsibility for internal management, policy execution and relations with Congress of the respective commissions. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1941.....8/1/51. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act to provide for federal contributions to enable states to provide compensation for members of U.S. Civil Defense Corps suffering injury or death in performance of their duties. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2040.....8/22/51. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to appoint special policemen for duty at National Bureau of Standards. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2116.....9/12/51. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate commerce by communications facilities. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S J Res 57.....3/28/51. Authorize Commerce Dept. to extend charters of vessels to Philippine citizens. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 205.....9/11/51. Authorize printing of Interstate Commerce Act and various related and supplementary acts, as a Senate document. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 106.....1/8/51. Amend law regulating practice of optometry in D.C. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 351.....1/11/51. Provide that competition for apprentice position shall be restricted to 5- and 10-point veterans and be conducted on a regional or national basis. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 352.....1/11/51. Simplify and consolidate laws relating to receipt of compensation from dual employments under U.S. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 353.....1/11/51. Provide that U.S. Official Register shall be published on or before Dec. 31 of each year. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 354.....1/11/51. Provide that overtime for civilian federal employees for work in excess of 40 hours a week, or on Sunday, shall be at rate of one-and-a-half times that part of their compensation under $5,000. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 355.....1/11/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 376.....1/11/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 618.....1/22/51. Prohibit the parking of vehicles upon any property owned by U.S. for postal purposes. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 619.....1/22/51. Amend limitation upon total annual compensation of certain rural carriers serving heavily patronized mail routes. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 620.....1/22/51. Increase equipment maintenance allowance payable to rural mail carriers. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 621.....1/22/51. Provide that compensation of employees under Classification Act of 1923 shall not be lessened under Act of 1949 unless duties and responsibilities of position are reduced. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 622.....1/22/51. Increase basic rates of compensation of public officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 657.....1/23/51. Amend and clarify D.C. Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 759.....2/1/51. Extend to screen-vehicle contractors benefits accorded star-route contractors re renewal of contracts and adjustment of contract pay. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 760.....2/1/51. Limit hours of work (exclusive of overtime) in any one calendar day of officers and employees subject to section 604 (a) of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to a period of not more than 10 consecutive hours. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 761.....2/1/51. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to place position of charwoman working part time in appropriate grades of Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 803.....2/5/51. Authorize sale of post route and rural delivery maps, opinions of Solicitor, and transcripts of hearings before trial examiners, at rates to be determined by Postmaster General. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 804.....2/5/51. Rescind certain details required by law to be included in annual report of Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 877.....2/15/51. Prescribe terms of office for members of Civil Service Commission. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 995.....2/28/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, re retirement and annuities. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 1046.....3/6/51. Readjust postal rates. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1246.....4/2/51. Authorize Postmaster General to determine form and time for submission of postmasters' accounts of all expenses and receipts, under oath. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1248.....4/3/51. Provide annual and sick leave for temporary employees in field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1263.....4/4/51. Provide a fidelity trust fund in Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1335.....4/13/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1369.....4/23/51. Increase postal rates on parcel post and catalogs and leave unchanged rates on remainder of fourth-class mail. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1516.....5/22/51. Provide for lump-sum payment of excess annual leave of postmasters to credit of their retirement accounts. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1649.....6/12/51. Modify and extend Postmaster General's authority to lease quarters for Post Office purposes. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1820.....7/9/51. Promote rescue of federal civilian employees who are absent or missing in performance of official duty, and continue salary payments of such employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2008.....8/15/51. Permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside continental U.S. at rates in excess of rate of basic compensation. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2026.....8/20/51. Provide for adjustment in compensation of certain employees transferred to General Services Administration from the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2076.....8/30/51. Provide for appointment of apprentices in government service through competitive examination. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2077.....8/30/51. Provide for certain personnel investigations by Civil Service Commission in lieu of Federal Bureau of Investigation. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2078.....8/30/51. Authorize establishment of postal stations at military and defense installations. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2173.....9/24/51. Authorize Governor of Canal Zone to grant additional compensation to Canal Zone employed policemen, firemen, teachers in accordance with law providing for such an increase whenever additional compensation is granted to comparable D.C. employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2230.....10/8/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 5 U.S. C. 691 (d), to define term "detention" as used in job description of certain investigatory personnel eligible for pension. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S J Res 43.....3/5/51. Commend and support movement to select an official song for Washington, D.C., and urge cooperation of D.C. Commissioners, trade associations, and citizens. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion of popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of the postal service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S J Res 71.....5/9/51. Provide increase in compensation to employees of House and Senate press, periodical, and radio galleries. Civil Service.

JOHNSONT (D S.C.) S Res 19.....1/11/51. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service during 82nd Congress to make such expenditures and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators and such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 53.....1/25/51. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate personnel needs and practices of various government departments and agencies with a view to the formation of policies for most effective utilization of civilian personnel by such departments and agencies during present national emergency. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1244....4/2/51. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except Territory of Alaska from certain restrictions on making of federal contributions and empower certain civil defense personnel to administer loyalty oaths. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1475.....5/14/51. Amend section 1 of act to provide aviation education in senior high schools of D.C., to include an optional course in aeronautics. D.C.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1530.....5/23/51. Establish a 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1531.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1553.....5/28/51. Amend 17 U.S.C. 1 re exclusive rights to copyrighted works, to provide that reproduction of a musical composition by a coin-operated machine shall be deemed a public performance for profit, and that royalty payment to copyright proprietor shall be made by machine owner or operator. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1563.....5/29/51. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information concerning horse or dog races, and betting information concerning other sports events, by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1564.....5/29/51. Make unlawful transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1578.....5/31/51. Give retirement credit for service rendered by officers and employees of a federal home-loan bank for service for which inadvertently no salary deductions were made. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1624.....6/8/51. Prohibit importation, transportation and mailing of gambling information; the transmission of bets or wagers by interstate communications; and the further transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1625.....6/8/51. Extend perjury law to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1747.....6/25/51. Confer full federal immunity upon any witness before a court or grand jury who, after pleading privilege of self incrimination, is ordered to give testimony which might otherwise be incriminating to him. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2057.....8/27/51. Give statutory sanction to present practice re service of subpenas by Congressional committees. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2058.....8/27/51. Provide for compulsory appearance before Congressional committees of persons who willfully evade service of a subpena. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2060.....8/27/51. Give U.S. right of appeal in criminal cases where there has been an erroneous order suppressing evidence at beginning of trial, and defendant has not been put in jeopardy. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2061.....8/27/51. Prohibit publication, distribution and sale of gambling or lottery tickets based upon information, material, or data appearing in official federal publications. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2062.....8/27/51. Provide penalty for interstate transportation of liquor into areas where liquor sale is unlawful. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2186.....9/27/51. Make public reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by a coin-operated machine, a public performance for profit for copyright purposes, when a fee is not charged for admission to place where such rendition occurs. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2207.....10/3/51. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in recognition of outstanding service of Cordell Hull to this nation and to the cause of international cooperation and understanding. Banking and Currency.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709 prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2240.....10/8/51. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase and fix salary of full-time referees and authorize increased salaries of part-time referees. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2267.....10/12/51. Create a northern division of western judicial district of Tennessee. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2335.....10/20/51. Incorporate the Future Homemakers of America. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 65.....4/23/51. Create 3-member Federal Crime Commission to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 105.....10/1/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Con Res 28.....4/23/51. Create joint Congressional Committee to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Con Res 45....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in cases where a Member of Congress makes a derogatory remark, in debate, concerning a citizen of the U.S. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 43.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Joseph Doto to answer to a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 44.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Anthony J. Accardo to answer a series of questions before said Commitee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 45.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of James Lynch to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 46.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Arthur Longano to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 47.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Salvatore Moretti to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 48.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Walter M. Pechart to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 49.....1/22/51. Certify to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Pat Manno alias Patrick J. Manning to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 50.....1/22/51. Refer to U.S. District Attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Jack Dragna to answer a series of questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 57.....1/29/51. Increase limit of expenditures for Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 58.....1/29/51. Provide for submission to Senate of reports by Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 65.....2/8/51. Authorize apprehension of certain persons as witnesses before Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 66.....2/8/51. Cite Joseph Aiuppa, alias Anton Palunas, alias Joey O'Brien for contempt of the Senate.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 67.....2/8/51. Cite Joseph DeCarlo, alias "The Wolf"; alias DiCarlo for contempt of the Senate.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 68.....2/8/51. Cite James Licavoli, alias Jack White, for contempt of the Senate.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 69.....2/8/51. Cite Peter Tremont for contempt of Senate.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 70.....2/8/51. Cite David N. Kessel for contempt of Senate.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 78.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Louisiana for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Carlos Marcello to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 79.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Michigan for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Pete Licavoli to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 80.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Michigan for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Russell Trilck to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 81.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Louisiana for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of John J. Fogarty to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 82.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Louisiana for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Phil Kastel to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 83.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Louisiana for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Anthony Marcello to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 84.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Michigan for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Mike Rubino to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 85.....2/21/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for eastern district of Louisiana for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Joseph A. Porretto to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 108.....3/29/51. Extend from March 31, 1951 to May 1, 1951, authorization of special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 109.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for District of Columbia, for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Jacob Guzik to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 110.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for southern district of New York for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Frank Costello to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 111.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for southern district of New York for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Frank Erickson to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 112.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for southern district of New York for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Joseph Doto, alias Joe Adonis to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 113.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for northern district of California for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Stanley Cohen to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 114.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for District of Columbia for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of John Doyle to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 115.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of George L. Bowles to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 116.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of William G. O'Brien to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 117.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for northern district of Illinois for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Ralph J. O'Hara to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 118.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of John Croft to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 119.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Morris Kleinman to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 120.....3/30/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C. for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Louis Rothkopf to answer certain questions before said committee.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 135.....5/1/51. Print 6,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 307, entitled "Third Interim Report on Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce" submitted by special committee on crime in interstate commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 190.....8/10/51. Provide for a "question and report period" in Senate during which heads of executive departments and agencies are requested to answer orally, written and oral questions propounded by Members of Senate. Rules.

KEM (R Mo.) S 1112.....3/13/51. Amend act of Aug. 5, 1947, authorizing War and Navy Departments to lease real or personal property, to provide for making payments in lieu of state and local taxation on certain property transferred to service departments. Armed Services.

KEM (R Mo.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000, and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

KEM (R Mo.) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

KEM (R Mo.) S 1859.....7/17/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1402 (a) re the venue of civil actions against the U.S. Judiciary.

KEM (R Mo.) S J Res 44.....3/5/51. Provide for termination of powers and succession of Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

KEM (R Mo.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

KEM (R Mo.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from Senate Chamber.

KEM (R Mo.) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and to make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

KEM (R Mo.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1095.....3/9/51. Extend time for filing claims arising out of construction of Denison Dam and formation of Texoma Lake, Okla., on behalf of certain persons, to one year after enactment of this act notwithstanding statute of limitations. Judiciary.

KERR (D Okla.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1017.....3/2/51. Amend subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 58 of the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, to require that creditors notice be sent to U.S. Comptroller General and to any department or agency in a creditor relationship with the bankrupt. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1898.....7/25/51. Establish and effectuate a policy re creation or chartering of corporations wholly owned or controlled by U.S. or agency of U.S., by act of Congress. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia, D.C.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S J Res 58.....4/2/51. Authorize President to designate Oct. 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S J Res 69.....5/3/51. Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a transcontinental highway system to be known as the Crozet Superhighway. Public Works.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 105....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 139.....5/8/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. John Kee, Representative from West Virginia.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 232.....1/8/51. Provide for payment of extra compensation for work performed by customs employees on Sundays and holidays during period between Sept. 29, 1931, and June 2, 1944. Finance.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 528.....1/17/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1730.....6/25/51. Authorize acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2201.....10/1/51. Confer upon State of California civil jurisdiction over Indians in that state. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before, or attempting to influence decision of, any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 59.....4/9/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that, in time of emergency or national disaster, if number of vacancies in House exceeds 145 the President is to empower state executives to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast the U.S. flag on top of Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriations bill. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 137.....1/8/51. Provide a $25 credit for income-tax purposes for persons who vote in elections of federal officers. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 158.....1/8/51. Confer authority on U.S. Court of Appeals for D.C. to regulate admission to bar of D.C. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 169....1/8/51. Make it unlawful for any Member of U.S. Congress to receive or accept any part of salary, directly or indirectly, of any person employed by him in discharge of his official duties whose compensation is paid by U.S. and provide a penalty therefor. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 189.....1/8/51. Provide for right of hearing and appeal by classified civil-service employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 190.....1/8/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 191.....1/8/51. Provide for uniforms for employees of U.S. Government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 192.....1/8/51. Increase rates of compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 193.....1/8/51. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 194.....1/8/51. Prohibit age requirements or limitations re appointment of persons to positions in competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 195.....1/8/51. Provide for election of postmasters by the people. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 196.....1/8/51. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of one hundredth anniversary of arrival of Carl Schurz in U.S. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 197.....1/8/51. Increase limit on postal savings from $2,500 to $5,000. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 198.....1/8/51. Provide maternity leave for government employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 355.....1/11/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 376.....1/11/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 393.....1/11/51. Reimburse certain employees of Bureau of Prisons. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 394.....1/11/51. Provide for substitution of their successors as parties in actions by or against public officers. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 398.....1/11/51. Make certain provisions re compensation for injuries to employees of U.S. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 401.....1/11/51. Make available medical and hospital treatment to certain individuals who have had a minimum of 10 years service as civil officers or employees of federal government. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 402.....1/11/51. Abolish and correct unfair practices and substandard working conditions, and raise living standards among employees of federal agencies. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 403.....1/11/51. Clarify provision of section 6 (b) of act of Aug. 24, 1912, re payment of compensation to government employees restored to duty after erroneous removal or suspension. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 404.....1/11/51. Authorize Postmaster General to prescribe a uniform dress for groups of postal employees, and extend existing penal provisions covering unauthorized wearing of uniforms. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 405.....1/11/51. Permit redeposit by re-employed annuitants, of refunds of contributions and allow credit for service covered by such redeposits. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 406.....1/11/51. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps to encourage mailing of goodwill letters between citizens of U.S. and those of foreign countries. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 407.....1/11/51. Provide certain benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act for annuitants who retired prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 408.....1/11/51. Provide for recognition of right of officers of government employees' organizations to present employees grievances and confer with administrative officers re working conditions. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 409.....1/11/51. Increase pay of certain rural postal carriers and provide for civil-service appointment of substitute rural carriers. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 410.....1/11/51. Include immigrant inspectors within provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to annuities of personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 411.....1/11/51. Provide for granting 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave per year to postmasters and employees in postal service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 412.....1/11/51. Permit retirement of postal employees who have rendered at least 30 years of service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 413.....1/11/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 re automotive-equipment-maintenance payments to special-delivery messengers in first-class post offices. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 414.....1/11/51. Grant an option of overtime in lieu of compensatory time to postal employees for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 415.....1/11/51. Provide compensatory time for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays by clerks in third-class post offices. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 454.....1/15/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act to reduce number of grades for various positions under the act. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 455.....1/15/51. Provide that in any reduction in civilian personnel in any federal agency, statutory preference to employees with higher efficiency rating shall apply only against employees with less than 10 years total service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 456.....1/15/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 500.....1/16/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain benefits for widows of employees who died prior to Feb. 28, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 563.....1/18/51. Provide for recognition of officers and employees of government employee organizations to present grievances and confer on policy re working conditions. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 564.....1/18/51. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 622.....1/22/51. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 805.....2/5/51. Promote rehabilitation of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians and utilize resources of Standing Rock Indian Reservation. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 806.....2/5/51. Promote rehabilitation of Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of Indians, North Dakota. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 807.....2/5/51. Promote rehabilitation of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of Turtle Mountain Reservation, North Dakota. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 874.....2/15/51. Give credit for speed over 42 miles per hour in computing working hours of postal transportation clerks assigned to railway or highway post offices. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 900.....2/19/51. Create a federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health, and general welfare of federal employees. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 939.....2/21/51. Provide for designation of lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks, N.D., as Charles R. Robertson Laboratory. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1015.....3/2/51. Provide for promotion by merit of postal service employees and establish uniform examination and appointment procedures for promotion of candidates to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1108.....3/13/51. Authorize appropriation of funds for rebuilding a bridge at Cannon Ball, N.D. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1232.....3/30/51. Permit appointment of certain substitute and temporary rural carriers to regular positions in rural delivery service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1275.....4/9/51. Authorize an appropriation for rebuilding of the bridge near Cannonball, N.D., across the Cannonball River. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1561.....5/29/51. Provide for appointment and compensation of counsel for impoverished defendants in certain criminal cases in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1627.....6/8/51. Require operators of racing enclosures in which betting is legalized by state law to file forms containing names and addresses of all persons to whom $50 or more is paid. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1680.....6/14/51. Discontinue payment of relief to Canal Zone employees not coming within provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act who are retired because of mental or physical disability, after date of enactment; and provide for retirement of certain noncitizen employees of Panama Canal, Railroad Company, or Isthmus. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1751.....6/26/51. Provide for reimbursement of McLean County, N.D., for loss of certain tax revenue. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1758.....6/27/51. Provide for a cost-of-living increase in rates of compensation of policemen and firemen employed by Panama Canal. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1759.....6/27/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for certain officers and employees engaged primarily in fire fighting and prevention in Panama Canal Zone. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1895.....7/24/51. Make funds allotted to Senators for clerk hire available for use for payment of toll charges on telegrams. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2217.....10/4/51. Consent to inclusion of certain U.S. lands within corporate limits of Glen Ullin, N.D. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2338.....10/20/51. Authorize pay to delegates representing Indians of California from funds in U.S. Treasury to the credit of Indians of California. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 33.....2/15/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to abolish electoral college and provide for election and nomination of President and Vice President by popular vote. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of the postal service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 15.....1/8/51. Authorize Senate Judiciary Committee to conduct a complete investigation into alleged practice of Committee on Admissions and Grievances of U.S. District Court for D.C. of appropriating to its own use moneys paid for admission to bar of U.S. District Court for D.C. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 23.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate contracts with railroads for carrying U.S. mail in order to determine whether any change in rate charged for such service is necessary or advisable. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 24.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate leasing of post-office quarters in and around Detroit, Mich., to determine whether any favoritism or other irregularity has occurred. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 25.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct a full study and investigation with respect to all matters relating to desirability and feasibility of instituting a hospitalization program for benefit of civilian employees of U.S. government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 73.....2/12/51. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make a study with respect to unclaimed moneys, bonds, and other securities in U.S. Treasury with a view to ascertaining extent to which inability of Treasury Dept. to locate persons entitled to payment of such moneys is due to lack of sufficient number of qualified personnel. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 77.....2/21/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make an investigation of proposed sale of German Embassy in D.C.; said sale to be postponed until investigation is completed. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 121.....4/4/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to study proposed sale of German Embassy property in D.C., and request Attorney General to postpone sale until after such investigation. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 968.....2/26/51. Grant consent and approval of Congress to compact between State of New York and State of New Jersey to provide for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance, engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 37.....2/22/51. Make January 30 of each year a legal public holiday in commemoration of birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 105.....10/1/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, apart from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 91.....3/5/51. Express full and fervent sense of Senate to senior Senator from Michigan (Arthur H. Vandenberg) that his complete and early recovery is hoped and prayed for.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 151.....6/7/51. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to print 25,000 copies of Senate Report No. 359, a Report on Health Insurance Plans in the United States. Rules.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 176.....7/17/51. Provide for printing of 5,000 additional copies of Labor and Public Welfare Committee's report on health insurance plans in the U.S. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 290.....1/11/51. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling. Banking and Currency.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1124.....3/15/51. Amend section 201 (i) of Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, re federal contributions to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally the management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competetive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1140.....3/15/51. Establish and consolidate in a Dept. of Health certain governmental medical, hospital, and public-health functions. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

LODGE (R Mass.) (by request) S 1187....3/22/51. Direct Secy. of Army to issue certain orders governing operation of Tully Reservoir near Fryville, Mass. Public Works.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 1290....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 6.....1/8/51. Request President to issue proclamation designating anniversary of sinking of U.S. ship Dorchester as Dorchester Day. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 7.....1/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 27.....1/15/51. Establish bipartisan Senate Commission on Disloyalty and Security to ascertain facts on disloyalty of State Dept. employees and security against foreign penetration, and to take appropriate action. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Con Res 50.....10/2/51. Establish 10-member Joint Congressional Committee on Rearmament Appropriations, to oversee funds expenditures of armed services and employment of personnel by armed services. Appropriations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 52.....1/25/51. Amend rule XXII of Standing Rules of Senate (relating to cloture) to allow imposition of cloture by vote of 49 Senators, instead of by vote of 64 Senators. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 88.....3/1/51. Create a special Senate Committee to represent Senate at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights and British evacuation from Boston, to be held March 17, 1951, in South Boston, Mass. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Rres 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create a select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

LONG (D La.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

LONG (D La.) S J Res 35.....2/19/51. Permit board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to transfer certain lands to Police Jury of Parish of Rapides for use for holding livestock and agricultural expositions. Agriculture.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2.....1/8/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 4....1/8/51. Supersede provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 by reestablishing offices of registers of land offices, and provide for appointment of Director and Associate Director of Bureau of Land Management. Expenditures.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 11.....1/8/51. Provide for appointment of committees to conserve assets of persons in District of Columbia of advanced age, mental weakness, or physical incapacity. D.C.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 14.....1/8/51. Improve administration of justice by creation of an Administrative Court of the U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 15.....1/8/51. Prohibit receipt of money for referring an applicant's name to a government agency or a fee because such applicant received an appointive office. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 16.....1/8/51. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 17.....1/8/51. Provide general rules of practice and procedure before federal agencies. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 19.....1/8/51. Provide that juror is not disqualified from serving in federal courts merely because he is incompetent to serve as juror by law of state in which district court is held, such provisions to apply in Alaska. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 26.....1/8/51. Broaden application of criminal provisions against counterfeiting and mutiliation of U.S. and foreign coins, and authorize U.S. Secret Service to enforce such provisions. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 31.....1/8/51. Amend Taylor Grazing Act to require approval of livestock grazing fees by district advisory boards. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 32.....1/8/51. Increase to $15 per day limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges traveling while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official stations, and authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at rate of 7 cents per mile. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 33.....1/11/51. Provide for a Constitutional Court of the Court of Claims, permit claims against U.S. which are proper against private parties, and authorize the court to determine amounts amounts due U.S. from claims presented to it. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 34.....1/8/51. Extend section of Criminal Code re mailing of obscene matter to include within its prohibition all obscene matter of any kind. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 35.....1/8/51. Provide for appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to provisions of civil-service laws and regulations. Judictary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 36.....1/8/51. Provide for incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation and dissolution of certain business corporations in D.C. D.C.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 37.....1/8/51. Cancel authority under act of June 23, 1936, for conveyance of certain lands owned by U.S. to city of Los Angeles, Calif. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 38.....1/8/51. Repeal an act which withdrew certain public lands of U.S. in State of California from settlement. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 41.....1/8/51. Prohibit sale in D.C. of rockfish weighing more than 15 pounds. D.C.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 459.....1/15/51. Amend section 215 of title 18 U.S. Code to prohibit officers or employees of U.S. from accepting payments for appointment or retention of a person in office or employment under the U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 532.....1/17/51. Authorize cancellation or settlement of claims of D.C. against estates of recipients of old-age assistance. D.C.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 535.....1/17/51. Provide for separation of mail pay from subsidies in case of air carriers engaged in international air transportation. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 728.....1/29/51. Exclude from provisions of Subversive Activities Control Act re alien admission to U.S. membership in a proscribed organization if such membership was involuntary, under 14 years of age, by operation of law, or to obtain food or employment. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 960..... 1/29/51. Provide for protection of all persons, including aliens and those discriminated against because of color or race, in free exercise of rights and privileges secured them by U.S. Constitution or laws. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 973.....2/26/51. Transfer from Attorney General to Superintendent of Documents functions relating to distribution of Supreme Court decisions and Statutes at Large. Rules.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1042.....3/5/51. Terminate Motor Carrier Claims Commission on June 30, 1953, or at such earlier time as Commission shall have made its final report to Congress. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1180.....3/21/51. Provide that referee in bankruptcy shall continue to perform duties of office until successor has been appointed and approved. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1184.....3/21/51. Extend Youth Correction Act to District of Columbia. D.C.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1203.....3/22/51. Provide for appointment of additional district and circuit judges. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1331.....4/13/51. Provide that a divorce granted in any one state under certain conditions shall be given full faith and credit by all other states. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1365..... 4/23/51. Authorize use of funds derived from prison commissary profits to provide advances of $150 to certain prisoners released from federal prisons. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1366..... 4/23/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 4164 to provide that inmates of federal prisons released on basis of good-time deductions shall not be treated as parolees if less than 180 days of original sentences remain to be served. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1390.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1570.....5/31/51. Provide that no witness before Congress can refuse to attend, testify, or produce documents on grounds of self-incrimination, such testimony not being grounds for prosecution or penalty if given after witness claims privilege of self incrimination. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1571.....5/31/51. Amend 5 U.S.C. 19 to prohibit employment of any member, official, attorney, or employee of a government agency by any person, except under certain conditions. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1684.....6/14/51. Provide for a jury commission for each district U.S. court, and regulate its compensation. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1685..... 6/14/51. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by State Department. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1689.....6/15/51. Provide for an extension of time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location, in U.S. and Alaska, may be made. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1770....6/28/51. Provide for repeal of all laws or parts of laws granting exemptions from provisions of Administrative Procedure Act. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1811.....7/6/51. Suspend running of statute of limitations applicable to offenses involving performances of official duties by government officers and employees during periods of government service of the officer or employee concerned. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1913.....7/27/51. Authorize use of appropriations for refunding moneys erroneously received and covered for the refund of forefeited bail. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1914.....7/27/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 2151 to extend definitions of "war premises" and "national-defense premises" as used in cases of sabotage. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 1932..... 7/30/51. Authorize establishment of facilities necessary for detention of aliens in administration and enforcement of immigration laws. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1958.....8/6/51. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2160.... 9/21/51. Authorize Attorney General to admit persons committed by state courts to federal penal and correctional institutions when facilities are available. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2149.....9/20/51. Confer federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over high seas or over waters within U.S. admiralty or maritime jurisdiction. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2198.....10/1/51. Repeal provision providing for a fine of $1,000 and/or imprisonment of one year for theft or receipt of stolen mail matter, the value of which is less than $100, and retain $2,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment provision. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2199..... 10/1/51. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and abolish Appeal Board of Office of Contract Settlement. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2266.....10/12/51. Authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite employees of Navy Dept. within period of March 17, 1947, to July 1, 1948. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 1.....1/8/51. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution to restore same rights to Indian tribes which are enjoyed by all citizens of U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 82.....7/9/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. to add a chapter re procedure in condemnation proceedings.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 6.....1/8/51. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to make expenditures as it deems advisable in holding or reporting hearings and making investigations (such expenditures not to exceed $97,000). Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 7.....1/8/51. Increase limit of expenditures re internal security of U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 198.....8/27/51. Increase by $195,000 sum to cover obligations incurred by Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security prior to Jan. 31, 1953. Rules.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expend activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for recognnization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1390.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1396.....4/26/51. Provide per capita payments to Menominee Indians of Wisconsin. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S J Res 24.....1/22/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/ 51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/ 51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 379.....1/11/51. Authorize relief of certain certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Labor Deptartment. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 913.....2/19/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1166.....3/20/51. Create a commission to make a study of administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1230.....3/29/51. Authorize acceptance of conditional gifts to further defense effort by Secretary of Treasury and Administrator of General Services. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1231.....3/29/51. Amend Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67) to limit to 3 years settlement period for government monthly or quarterly accounts. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1621.....6/8/51. Authorize General Services Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for lease to U.S. of real property for terms of between 5 and 25 years, and for U.S. acquisition of title to such properties at or before expiration of leases. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1623.....6/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to decentralize certain government personnel within a two-year period from date of enactment. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1952.....8/2/51. Amend and/or repeal certain government property laws. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1967.....8/9/51. Amend or repeal certain laws relating to government records. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2043.....8/23/51. Authorize transfer of certain property by General Services Administrator to Secy. of Interior. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2137.....9/18/51. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for lease to U.S. of real property for terms of between 8 and 25 years. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2251.....10/11/51. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize decentralization of certain government personnel.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S J Res 12....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 51.....1/23/51. Authorize Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Dept. to employ temporary additional personnel and increase limit of expenditures. Rules.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 156.....6/12/51. Authorize Committee on Expenditures in Executive Dept. to employ such temporary clerical, technical and investigative help as it deems advisable during fiscal 1952. Rules.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 107.....1/8/51. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and a better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 109.....1/8/51. Protect scenic values along Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway (State 64) within Kaibab Natl. Forest, Ariz. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 815.....2/8/51. Erect a suitable shrine on U.S.S. Arizona at Pearl Harbor in memory of crew killed in Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941. Rules.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 2169.....9/24/51. Authorize acquisition by Secy. of Interior of Gila Pueblo, in Globe County, Ariz., for archeological and storage purposes. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast U.S. flag on top of Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S Res 228.....10/20 51. Express wishes of Senate for complete and rapid recovery of Sen. Kenneth R. Wherry (R Neb.).

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 86.....1/8/51. Authorize addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park in State of Tenn. Interior.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 87.....1/8/51. Require loyalty oath to be taken by officers and employees of U.S. government. Judiciary.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 88.....1/8/51. Authorize appointment of an additional district judge for middle district of Tennessee. Judiciary.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 96.....1/8/51. Provide for a federal court building in Winchester, Tenn. Public Works.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 95.....1/8/51. Provide for issuance of a postage stamp commemorative of Eleventh Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration. Civil Service.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 979.....2/27/51. Permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to LaFollette, Tenn., for park purposes, to be used for school or other public purposes. Public Works.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 1877.....7/19/51. Provide for sale of residential or commercial properties owned by U.S. at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Banking and Currency.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S J Res 2.....1/8/51. Authorize Commission on Renovation of Executive Mansion to preserve or dispose of material removed from Executive Mansion during period of renovation. Public Works.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 162.....6/26/51. Authorize Appropriations Committee to expend $10,000 from contingent fund of Senate for additional expenses of such committee during 82nd Congress. Rules.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 204.....9/11/51. Authorize Appropriations Committee to spend an additional $10,000 from Senate contingent fund. Rules.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 378.....1/11/51. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands on Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 444.....1/11/51. Provide for payment of extra compensation for certain work heretofore performed by customs officers and employees. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 638.....1/23/51. Provide that U.S. District Court for western district of Washington, southern division, shall sit at Tacoma and one other site in southwest portion of Washington as decided by judges of district court. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 685.....1/25/51. Subordinate U.S. claims against insolvent debtors to wage claims to extent required by federal law or $600 if granted under state law. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 746.....2/1/51. Exclude certain lands from becoming a part of Colville Indian Reservation. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 751.....2/1/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 903.....2/19/51. Make Administrative Procedure Act applicable to certain hearings in Post Office Dept. dealing with lotteries. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1539.....5/23/51. Provide that immigration inspectors and employees of U.S. Immigration Service shall not receive extra compensation for overtime spent in inspecting highway vehicles arriving at designated ports of entry. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1561.....5/29/51. Provide for appointment and compensation of counsel for impoverished defendants in certain criminal cases in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head the Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1989.....8/10/51. Designate the lake to be formed by waters impounded by Chief Joseph Dam in State of Washington as Rufus Woods Lake. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2070.....8/28/51. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for holiday and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931, for which they have not received compensation. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2175.....9/26/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey to city of Pasco, Wash., certain property within Pasco Engineer Dept. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 74.....5/16/51. Change name of South Dam in Columbia Basin project to Dry Falls Dam. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 189.....8/10/51. Provide for an investigation by Commerce Committee of professional boxing and wrestling to determine degree of competition restriction and illegal activities. Commerce.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2167.....9/22/51. Abolish functions of Bureau of Indian Affairs, and remove guardianship over Indians and trusteeship over Indian lands. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2341.....10/20/51. Establish a special grazing district in Nevada and provide for conservation and protection of public lands, and their use for mineral development, grazing, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S J Res 10.....1/11/51. Create a National Cemetery Commission for consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 230.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 555.....1/18/51. Make it an offense against U.S. to use U.S. flag for advertising purposes, or to mutilate, defile or cast contempt upon U.S. flag. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 730.....2/1/51. Designate Tomb of Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 787.....2/5/51. Authorize issuance of special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 160th anniversary of birth of President James Buchanan. Civil Service.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1316.....4/12/51. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of birth of Betsy Ross. Civil Service.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geogrpahical area. Commerce.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2039.....8/22/51. Prohibit display of UN flag or any other international flag in place or position equal or superior to that of U.S. flag. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2322.....10/19/51. Prohibit manufacture or use of character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 2.....1/8/51. Authorize Commission on Renovation of Executive Mansion to preserve or dispose of material removed from Executive Mansion during period of renovation. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 51.....3/13/51. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 134.....4/30/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Rep. Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 188.....8/9/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from Pennsylvania.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 201.....9/5/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from Pennsylvania.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 1047.....3/6/51. Amend act authorizing coinage of 50-cent piece commemorating life and teachings of Booker T. Washington, approved Aug. 7, 1946, by providing that proceeds from sale of these coins be used to oppose spread of communism among Negroes. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 1087.....3/9/51. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 61st and final reunion of United Confederate Veterans. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S J Res 61.....4/13/51. Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of a memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. Rules.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 64.....2/5/51. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency during 82nd Congress to investigate problems relating to banking and credit legislation, small business, and economic stabilization. Rules.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 192.....8/15/51. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to expend $10,000 from Senate contingent fund. Rules.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S Res 179.....7/23/51. Provide for printing of 800 additional copies of hearings held before Finance Committee on HR 4473, revenue bill for 1952. Rules.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 230.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Interior.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 561.....1/18/51. Require certain members of legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government to file statements re amount and sources of income, and dealings in securities and commodities. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 900.....2/19/51. Create a federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of federal employees. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1572.....5/31/51. Authorize presentation of claims of the Coos (or Koews) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawatset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing and assistant attorney general to head Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2284.....10/17/51. Require Members of Congress, certain U.S. officers and employees, and certain political party officials to file statements disclosing value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 21.....1/18/51. Provide for placing a suitable plaque on base of statue of Edward Dickinson Baker in the rotunda of the Capitol. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 41.....1/18/51. Provide for limitation of debate to one hour per Senator, if majority of Senate agrees to such limitation as proposed by motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 254.....1/8/51. Promote economic recovery of Oglala Sioux Indians and better utilization of resources of Pine Ridge Reservation. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 690.....1/25/51. Permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to city of Canton, S.D., for park, recreation, airport or other public purposes to be leased by it so long as income therefrom is used for such purposes. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 694.....1/25/51. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of Sisseton Indian Agency, S.D. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 834.....2/8/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1493.....5/16/51. Promote rehabilitation of Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Indians and better utilization of Sisseton reservation resources. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1698.....6/19/51. Provide for education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians in State of South Dakota. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1847.....7/12/51. Provide for expenditure of funds for cooperating with public-school board at Sisseton, S.D., in extension of public school facilities for all Indian children in the district. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 331.....1/11/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 336.....1/11/51. Provide for annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 378.....1/11/51. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Washington. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 630.....1/23/51. Suspend until Dec. 31, 1952, application of the "conflict of interest" statute with respect to an attorney employed by Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 743.....2/1/51. Promote rehabilitation of landless Indians of Montana. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 744.....2/1/51. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands in State of Montana for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business and other purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 745.....2/1/51. Transfer to Indian tribes of Montana control over their tribal funds. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 900.....2/19/51. Create a federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of federal employees. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 988 .....2/28/51. Provide for acquisition of land and construction thereon of buildings essential for forest-fire-control operations of Forest Service, Agriculture Dept., at Missoula, Mont. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 990.....2/28/51. Authorize appropriations to assist states and territories in financing more equitable salary schedules for public elementary and secondary school teachers. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1394.....4/26/51. Provide additional benefits for dependents of deceased employees of Pacific naval base contractors. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Commerce.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1738 .....6/25/51. Declare it to be the right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and thatinterference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1873.....7/19/51. Authorize disposal of reclamation on withdrawn tracts of ceded Crow Indian lands. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S J Res 105.....10/1/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 71.....2/8/51. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during period ending Jan. 1, 1952, to make such expenditures and to employ on a temporary basis such professional, administrative, and clerical personnel as it deems advisable. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 143.....5/23/51. Authorize Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to continue until Aug. 31, 1952, employment of additional personnel under S Res 215, 81st Congress. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 164.....6/27/51. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to expend $841.49 from Senate contingent fund to discharge obligations for personal services, authorized by S Res 140, 81st Congress.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 255.....1/8/51. Amend D.C. minimum-wage law to forbid employment of males 18 years of age or over at a rate or under conditions less favorabe than those fixed for women and minors in such occupation. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 256.....1/8/51. Provide for establishment of a Commission on Human Rights in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 257.....1/8/51. Make unlawful in D.C. interception of telephone and telegraph communications by any device, contrivance, machine or apparatus by any person other than a law-enforcement officer of D.C. or of U.S. acting in performance of his official duties in compliance with an order or warrant of U.S. District Court for D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 258.....1/8/51. Extend D.C. unlawful entry statute to refer to public as well as private buildings and otherwise broaden its terms. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 259.....1/8/51. Fix responsibilities of Disbursing Officer and of Auditor of D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 260.....1/8/51. Make cancer and all malignant neoplastic diseases reportable to Director of Public Health of D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 261.....1/8/51. Provide that licenses to operate certain passenger vehicles, ambulances, and funeral vehicles may be issued on or after March 1 of each year. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 262.....1/8/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to settle claims against D.C. not exceeding $10,000. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 263.....1/8/51. Prescribe qualifications for physicians certifying detention of insane persons in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 264.....1/8/51. Provide for granting to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Dept. of D.C. and White House and U.S. Park Police forces compensatory time for working on holidays. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 265.....1/8/51. Provide for a grant to Prisoners Relief Society for use in rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 266.....1/8/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 355.....1/11/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 376.....1/11/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 488.....1/16/51. Increase fee of jurors in condemnation proceedings instituted by D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 489.....1/16/51. Provide compensation for duty voluntarily performed on their days off by officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, and White House Police force. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 490.....1/8/51. Increase to $5 annual registration fee for practitioners of podiatry in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 491.....1/16/51. Amend Boiler Inspection Act of D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 492.....1/16/51. Provide that children be committed to Board of Public Welfare in lieu of being committed to Natl. Training School for Girls; that property and personnel of Natl. Training School for Girls be available for care of children committed to or accepted by Board of Public Welfare. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 493.....1/16/51. Provide for destruction of weapons taken into custody by a D.C. police officer because of unlawful possession and make provision for their return to rightful owner. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 494.....1/16/51. Provide for appointment of a deputy disbursing officer and assistant disbursing officers for D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 531.....1/17/51. Provide for service of process on agents of a non-resident individual, partnership, association, group, organization, or foreign corporation conducting a business in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 573.....1/22/51. Increase compensation for D.C. Board of Barber Examiners and further regulate display of price lists. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 622.....1/22/51. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 672.....1/25/51. Amend D.C. Code regulating employment of minors re length of workweek, and age requirements. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 673.....1/25/51. Permit exchange of land belonging to D.C. for land belonging to abutting property owner or owners. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 795.....2/5/51. Prohibit labor espionage by an employer against an employee under penalty of $5,000 fine and/or 2 years' imprisonment. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 898.....2/19/51. Create National Capital Park and Planning Commission for District of Columbia to prepare a coordinated plan for developing National Capital. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 926.....2/21/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase annuities of employees by 33 and 1/3/ per cent of present annuity or by $500 annually, whichever amount is lesser. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 951.....2/26/51. Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of alcohol tests in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for offenses committed while operating vehicles. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1152.....3/16/51. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1209.....3/28/51. Amend act of March 3, 1901, to provide for granting of divorces in D.C. on ground of incurable unsoundness of mind. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1210.....3/28/51. Provide for appointment and compensation of counsel to impoverished defendants in U.S. District Court for D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1228....3/29/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to appoint a member of D.C. Metropolitan Police or Fire Dept. as Director of District Office of Civil Defense. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1264.....4/4/51. Impose strict regulation on operation of "after-hours" night clubs in District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1283....4/9/51. Remove limitation on numerical strength of White House Police force. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1335.....4/13/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1590....6/4/51. Permit an increase of about 20 per cent in rent under D.C. Emergency Rent Act and extend such act to June 30, 1953. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head the Civil Rights Unit in the Justice Department. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin. Commerce.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be the right of citizens to vote at any election witouht distinction as to race, color, religion, or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1822.....7/10/51. Amend act creating D.C. junvilee court to provide that court records be made available to D.C. Board of Public Welfare. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1836.....7/11/51. Amend act of March 3, 1899, to provide for appointment by D.C. Commissioners of special policemen. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 4.....1/8/51. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution empowering Congress to grant representation in Congress and in Electoral College to people of D.C. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S J Res 47..... 3/7/51. Extend provisions of D.C. Emergency Rent Act from March 31, 1951, to June 30, 1951. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S J Res 48..... 3/7/51. Enable D.C. Commissioners to utilize a portion of limitation for terminal leave for administrative expenses of Office of Administrator of Rent Control. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 136.....5/1/51. Authorize Senate D.C. Committee to investigate crime and related problems, including law enforcement, in the District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 528.....1/17/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1390....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1519.....5/22/51. Provide for contributions to state and local governmental units in lieu of taxes on real property held by federal government, and create a commission to determine and pay such contributions. Interior.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1811.....7/6/51. Suspend running of statute of limitations applicable to offenses involving performances of official duties by government officers and employees during periods of government service of officer or employee concerned. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2086.....8/31/51. Authorize, in certain cases, appointment of special counsel and investigators to assist grand juries in exercise of their powers. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2235.....10/8/51. Make it a federal offense for a U.S. officer or employee to accept any compensation or gratuity from any officer or member of a national committee of a political party. Judiciary.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 240.....1/8/51. Incorporate Twenty-ninth Division Association. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 338.....1/11/51. Incorporate National Service Star Legion. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 516.....1/17/51. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine powers of said corporation and right to use of names "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 717.....1/29/51. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on inland water routes. Civil Service.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 752.....2/1/51. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to convey certain lands to Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Agriculture.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 753.....2/1/51. Designate week beginning with first Sunday of August of each year as National Vegetable Week. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand the activities of the Department of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1166.....3/20/51. Create a commission to make a study of administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1211.....3/28/51. Designate June 15, 1951, as National Ice Cream Day. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1292.....4/9/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to permit imposition of death penalty or a sentence of 30 years for acts of espionage, regardless of whether they are committed in time of peace or in time of war. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1530.....5/23/51. Establish a 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act to carry out recommendations of Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1563.....5/29/51. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information concerning horse or dog races and betting information concerning other sports events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1564.....5/29/51. Make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1624.....6/8/51. Prohibit importation, transportation and mailing of gambling information; the transmission of bets or wagers by interstate communications; and the further transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1625.....6/8/51. Extend perjury law to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1661.....6/13/51. Amend Immigration Act to make concealment or smuggling of aliens, who are not entitled to enter the U.S., a felony. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1662.....6/13/51. Authorize Attorney General to reopen suspended deportation proceedings in the case of any alien where new evidence, discovered within five years from date of suspension, seems to warrant reconsideration of deportation. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1747.....6/25/51. Confer full federal immunity upon any witness before a court or grand jury who, after pleading privilege of self incrimination, is ordered to give testimony which might otherwise be incriminating to him. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2057.....8/27/51. Give statutory sanction to present practice re service of subpenas by Congressional committees. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2058.....8/27/51. Provide for compulsory appearance before Congressional committees of persons who willfully evade the service of a subpena. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2060.....8/27/51. Give U.S. right of appeal in criminal cases where there has been an erroneous order suppressing evidence at the beginning of the trial, and the defendant has not been put in jeopardy. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2061.....8/27/51. Prohibit publication, distribution, and sale of gambling or lottery tickets based upon information, material or data appearing in official federal publications. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S J Res 3.....1/8/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide that equality of rights shall not be denied by United States or any state on account of sex. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S J Res 65.....4/23/51. Create 3-member Federal Crime Commission to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secretary of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 28.....4/23/51. Create joint Congressional Committee to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 44....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 50.....10/2/51. Establish 10-member Joint Congressional Committee on Rearmament Appropriations to oversee funds expenditures of armed services and employment of personnel by armed services. Appropriations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 54.....1/29/51. Authorize Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments to make such expenditures and employ such temporary personnel as it deems advisable. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 56.....1/29/51. Provide increase in limit of expenditures for investigation of export policies by government departments and agencies. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 92.....3/5/51. Express sense of Senate that any member of legal profession who is known or is proven to be a member of the Communist Party be disqualified from practice or admission to practice before any federal court. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 108.....3/29/51. Extend from March 31, 1951, to May 1, 1951, the authorization of the special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 159.....6/25/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of George S. May to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 160.....6/25/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Rocco Fischetti to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 161....6/25/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Murray L. Humphreys to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 180.....7/24/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for southern district of Florida, for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Martin Accardo to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 181.....7/24/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Julius Fink to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 183.....7/24/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Isadore Minker to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 182.....7/24/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Abraham Minker to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 184.....7/24/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Alex Fudeman to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 211.....9/18/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for New Jersey, for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Herman Orman to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 212.....9/18/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Patrick Joseph Size to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 213.....9/18/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Joseph C. Baldassari to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 214.....9/18/51. Certify to U.S. attorney for D.C., for contempt proceedings, report of Senate Crime Investigating Committee as to refusal of Joseph Scalleat to answer certain questions before said committee.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 950.....2/26/51. Amend act authorizing segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, to extend time in which payments are to be made to tribe members. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 31.....1/15/51. Continue through June 30, 1951, the authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate relations of U.S. with the Indians and Indian tribes. Rules.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 61.....2/1/51. Print as a Senate document committee print entitled "Basic Data Relating to Energy Resources". Rules.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 152.....6/8/51. Extend through Jan. 31, 1952, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate U.S. relations with Indians and Indian tribes. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 157.....6/13/51. Print 2,000 additional copies of Senate Report 210, report of Joint Committee on Economic Report on January 1951 Economic Report of the President. Rules.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 173.....7/11/51. Provide for printing as a Senate document committee print entitled "The Need for Industrial Dispersal", prepared by Joint Committee on Economic Report. Rules.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 720.....1/29/51. Provide for incorporation of National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of the Republic, organized in 1883, and now 68 years old. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 944.....2/22/51. Authorize D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 945.....2/22/51. Amend D.C. Teachers Salary Act of 1947 to provide a new class of supervisory and administrative employees and permit promotion of certain librarians and shop teachers. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1167.....3/20/51. Require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1335.....4/13/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1342.....4/17/51. Amend act relating to garage keepers and liverymen's liens and their enforcement in D.C. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1343.....4/17/51. Amend act establishing a code of law for District of Columbia. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1344.....4/17/51. Amend D.C. law re forcible entry and detainer. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1345.....4/17/51. Amend acts re fees payable to clerk of U.S. District Court for D.C. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1349.....4/18/51. Establish a department of food services in D.C. public schools. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 1368.....4/23/51. Increase from $50 to $100 amount of claim that may be presented in small claims branch of D.C. municipal court.D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1732.....6/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1733.....6/25/51. Declare certain rights of all persons within U.S. jurisdiction and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1734.....6/25/51. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Rules.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1735.....6/25/51. Strengthen federal machinery for protecting civil rights by establishing a permanent 5-man Commission on Civil Rights, setting up a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and appointing an assistant attorney general to head Civil Rights Unit in Justice Department. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1736.....6/25/51. Provide that all persons traveling within U.S. jurisdiction shall be entitled to equal treatment in any public conveyance engaged in interstate commerce, without segregation or other discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin. Commerce.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1737.....6/25/51. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes by extending protection of federal government to any U.S. inhabitant, not to citizens alone. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1738.....6/25/51. Declare it to be right of citizens to vote at any election without distinction as to race, color, religion or national origin, and that interference with that right constitutes a crime. Judiciary.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1739.....6/25/51. Strengthen laws prohibiting peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of postal service. Civil Service.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S J Res 107.....10/9/51. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S Con Res 32.....5/15/51. Create a joint Congressional committee of 10 members to prepare plans for ceremony on July 26, 1951, in honor of Constantino Brumidi. Rules.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S Res 105.....3/22/51. Provide for imposition of cloture by two-thirds affirmative vote upon motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 101.....1/8/51. Authorize President to submit to Congress reorganization plans dealing with national defense or security which would become effective within 15 days if not objected to by either house. Expenditures.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1083.....3/9/51. Provide for establishment of General Douglas MacArthur National Monument. Interior.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1087.....3/9/51. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 61st and final reunion of United Confederate Veterans. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1868.....7/18/51. Provide for an investigation by Interstate Commerce Commission of D.C. passenger carrier facilities and fares. Commerce.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1997.....8/13/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to construct a bridge over Potomac River in vicinity of Shepherds Landing. Public Works.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 312.....1/11/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to acquire and dispose of several specific and described parcels of land. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 328.....1/11/51. Provide authority for federal agents and disbursing officers to remove long standing charges if certified as uncollectable by head of department or agency.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 927.....2/21/51. Amend section 6 of Central Intelligence Act of 1949 to authorize Central Intelligence Agency to employ certain personnel and make adjustments in retirement pay. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1038.....3/5/51. Repeal section 407 of P.L. 910, 81st Congress, providing that Defense Department can transfer to other departments or agencies only equipment no longer serviceable and easements or leases deemed in public interest. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1208.....3/28/51. Provide for administration and sale of certain lands held by U.S. in Republic of Panama. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1260.....4/3/51. Authorize acquisition of Longwood School for Boys in Montgomery County, Md., by Federal Civil Defense Administrator for development of a civil defense technical training school. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1356....4/18/51. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property located at Decatur, Ill., to Navy Department. Expenditures.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1403....4/27/51. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to Navy Dept. certain property at Shumaker, Ark. Agriculture.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1440....5/7/51. Exclude certain teachers, policemen and firemen in service of Panama Canal from Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1441.....5/7/51. Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant certain easements in public interest. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1650.....6/12/51. Provide for release of right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract of land conditionally granted it by Savannah, Ga. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1653.....6/12/51. Authorize Secretary of Army to transfer to Interior Dept. the Quartermaster Experimental Fuel Station, Pike County, Mo. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1673.....6/13/51. Authorize General Services Administrator to transfer certain property in State of Mississippi to Air Force Dept. Expenditures.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1710.....6/20/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in DeKalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to State of Tennessee. Public Works.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1825....7/10/51. Extend to Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co. provisions of act facilitating settlement of accounts of deceased federal civilian officers and employees, approved Aug. 3, 1950. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1828.....7/10/51. Exempt certain Defense Dept. civilian employees from laws governing employment, removal, classification, pay, retirement, leave and disability and death compensations of federal employees. Civil Service.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1829.....7/10/51. Repeal provision of act of July 1, 1902, re pay of civilian employees of Navy Dept. appointed for duty beyond continental limits of U.S. Civil Service.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 1897.....7/25/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to sell a parcel of land situated at Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif., to Sam and George Arvanitis. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2018.....8/20/51. Retrocede to State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2019.....8/20/51. Authorize attendance of civilians at schools conducted by Defense and Treasury Departments. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2020.....8/20/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to transfer to Secy. of Interior certain lands on which Seattle Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory is located. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2151.....9/20/51. Remove certain inequities by fixing hours of work and overtime compensation practices in case of certain U.S. employees. Labor.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2152....9/20/51. Retrocede to North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2322.....10/19/51. Prohibit manufacture or use of character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2329.....10/19/51. Amend National Defense Act of 1916 to provide that word "territory," as used in Act and in all laws re land militia and National Guard, shall include Virgin Islands. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S J Res 83..... 7/10/51. Authorize appropriate U.S. participation in commemoration of 100th anniversary of establishment of U.S. Military Academy. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S J Res 86..... 7/25/51. Authorize an agreement with Republic of Panama re relocation of terminal facilities of Panama Railroad in city of Panama. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast U.S. flag on top of Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 18.....1/11/51. Authorize Armed Services Committee during period ending Dec. 31, 1952 to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, technical, clerical and other assistants as it deems advisable. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 138.....5/7/51. Authorize printing of 2,000 additional copies of joint hearings held before Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations re Far Eastern military situation. Rules.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 166.....6/28/51. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to expend $10,000 from Senate contingent fund. Rules.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 202.....9/7/51. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to employ an additional clerical assistant. Rules.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 290.....1/11/51. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling. Banking and Currency.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1136....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1141....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 7.....1/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 88.....3/1/51. Create a special Senate Committee to represent Senate at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights and British evacuation from Boston, to be held March 17, 1951, in South Boston, Mass. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 148....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 228....10/20/51. Express wishes of Senate for complete and rapid recovery of Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.).

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 448.....1/15/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000; Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 1390.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 431.....1/11/51. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in southern district of Florida. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 557.....1/18/51. Relieve certain claimaints who suffered losses and sustained damages as result of campaign carried out by federal government for eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly in State of Florida. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 767.....2/1/51. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Interior.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 995.....2/28/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for retirement at age 60, and that minimum disability annuity, or annuity for surviving widow shall be lesser of 40 per cent of employees basic salary. Civil Service.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1079.....3/9/51. Convey a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., to Santa Rosa County, Fla. Armed Services.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1214.....3/28/51. Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in Florida to St. Augustine Port, Waterway and Beach Commission. Expenditures.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1335.....4/13/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each states in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Con Res 20.....3/19/51. Display at half-mast U.S. flag on top of the Capitol Building on date of arrival in port of ship bearing remains of American servicemen who gave their lives in Korea.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 149.....6/4/51. Provide for yea and nay votes by Senate on all appropriations bills and joint resolutions, and on all amendments, committee reports, and conference reports on any appropriation bill or joint resolution. Rules.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 968.....2/26/51. Grant consent and approval of Congress to compact between State of New York and State of New Jersey to provide for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2223.....10/4/51. Authorize General Services Administrator to transfer to Navy Dept. government-owned magnesium plant at Teterboro, N.J. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2327.....10/19/51. Provide for reconveyance to Town of Morristown certain land included within Morristown Natl. Historical Park, N.J. Interior.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 55.....3/20/51. Authorize President to proclaim week of Sept. 2, 1951, National Chemistry Week. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 123.....4/9/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to study and investigate any practices, procedures, or legislative provisions concerning appointments to federal judiciary. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

SMITH (R Maine) S 50.....1/8/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

SMITH (R Maine) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R Maine) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

SMITH (R Maine) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

SMITH (R Maine) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 45.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in cases where a Member of Congress makes a derogatory remark, in debate, concerning a citizen of the U.S. Rules.

SMITH (R Maine) S Res 199.....8/27/51. Express profound sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. Frank Fellows, late a Representative from State of Maine.

SMITH (D N.C.) for McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1439.....5/7/51. Authorize seizure of aircraft used in illegal export of arms or munitions of war and provide procedure for disposition of such aircraft. Judiciary.

SMITH (D N.C.) S 1882.....7/23/51. Provide for granting of an easement for a public road through Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in Dare County, N.C. Commerce.

SMITH (D N.C.) S J Res 12.....1/11/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that failure to pay poll tax or to meet property qualifications shall not disqualify any elector in a primary or election for federal officers. Judiciary.

SMITH (D N.C.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1645.....6/11/51. Provide that three-fifths instead of four-fifths of members of board of trustees of American University, Washington, D.C., be members of Methodist Episcopal Church. D.C.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 40.....1/17/51. Print 30,000 additional copies of pamphlet entitled "Selling to Your Government," for use of Select Committee on Small Business. Rules.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 42.....1/22/51. Authorize Senate Select Committee on Small Business to employ on a temporary basis during 82nd Congress such technical, clerical, and other assistance as it deems advisable. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 168.....6/29/51. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to expend $10,000 from Senate contingent fund to defray obligations incurred prior to Aug. 31, 1951, in employing technical, clerical, and other assistance. Rules.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 194.....8/20/51. Authorize Senate Select Committee on Small Business to expend $15,000 from Senate contingent fund. Rules.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S Res 87.....2/27/51. Authorize Expenditures Committee to investigate operation of government activities in state of Mississippi to ascertain extent of corrupt political influence in performance of such activities. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 656.....1/23/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1134.....3/15/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1135.....3/15/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1136.....3/15/51. Place in Administrator of General Services responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in accordance with a Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1139.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1141.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1142.....3/15/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1143.....3/15/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Interior Dept. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1144.....3/15/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1145.....3/15/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1147.....3/15/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1148.....3/15/51. Make certain changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1149.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1150.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Treasury in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1151.....3/15/51. Provide for reorganization of Veterans Administration in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1390.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1976.....8/9/51. Provide home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 2214.....10/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709, prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate a federal agency, to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S J Res 92.....8/20/51. Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating third Monday of August of each year as National Caddie Day. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Con Res 19.....3/15/51. Request Secy. of State to submit plan for amalgamation of permanent State Dept. and Foreign Service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service, separate from general civil service, as recommended by Hoover Commission. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from Senate chamber.

THYE (R Minn.) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 50.....18/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) (by request) S 251....1/8/51. Amend act of Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1049), authorizing Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin to submit claims to Court of Claims. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 467.....1/15/51. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within State of Minnesota. Commerce.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1146.....3/15/51. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1219.....3/28/51. Confer on State of Minnesota civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians in that state. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1392.....4/26/51. Authorize $100-per-capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of reservation timber and lumber or from other tribal funds. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1449.....5/7/51. Authorize use of Indian-school construction funds, heretofore appropriated, for construction of a road in Pine County, Minn., to provide access for Indian children to public-school facilities. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2310.....10/19/51. Provide for transfer of certain lands to State of Minnesota. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 145.....5/28/51. Authorize Appropriations Committee to study and investigate operation of program for procurement and construction of supplies, materials, munitions, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, plants camps, and other facilities in connection with national defense. Appropriations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 551.....1/18/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1530.....5/23/51. Establish a 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1531.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1532.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1563.....5/29/51. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information concerning horse or dog races and betting information concerning other sports events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1564.....5/29/51. Make unlawful transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1625.....6/8/51. Extend perjury law to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1747.....6/25/51. Confer full federal immunity upon any witness before a court or grand jury who, after pleading privilege of self incrimination, is ordered to give testimony which might otherwise be incriminating to him. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2058.....8/27/51. Provide for compulsory appearance before Congressional committees of persons who willfully evade service of a subpena. Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2060.....8/27/51. Give U.S. right of appeal in criminal cases where there has been an erroneous order suppressing evidence at beginning of the trial, and defendant has not been put in jeopardy. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2061.....8/27/51. Prohibit publication, distribution and sale of gambling or lottery tickets based upon information, material, or data appearing in official federal publications. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2057.....8/27/51. Give statutory sanction to present practice re service of subpena by Congressional committees. Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Con Res 45.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in cases where a Member of Congress makes a derogatory remark, in debate, concerning a citizen of the U.S. Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 108.....3/29/51. Extend from March 31, 1951, to May 1, 1951, authorization of special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and to make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S 1430.....5/3/51. Make appropriation of $2.1 million for flood protection of Barbourville, Ky. Appropriations.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S 1431.....5/3/51. Make appropriation of $1.5 million for flood protection of Pineville, Ky. Appropriations.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of postal service. Civil Service.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S Res 185.....8/1/51. Provide for conveyance to Commonwealth of Kentucky of clerks' desk removed from Stante Chamber.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 49.....1/8/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 726.....1/29/51. Provide increased benefits for federal employees suffering from occupational disease or infection. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1157.....3/19/51. Convey to Fish and Game Commission of Utah certain lands designated as Bear Lake Fish Cultural Station. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1357.....4/23/51. Provide for use of Ute Indian tribal funds, authorize per capita payments from such funds and divide certain tribal funds with Southern Utes. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1890.....7/24/51. Authorize establishment and maintenance of additional national cemeteries. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1593.....6/5/51. Increase to $5,000 amount in controversy necessary to confer jurisdiction on district courts in diversity of citizenship cases. Judiciary.

WELKER (R Idaho) S J Res 43.....3/5/51. Commend and support movement to select an official song for Washington, D.C., and urge cooperation of D.C. Commissioners, trade associations, and citizens. D.C.

WELKER (R Idaho) S J Res 60.....4/12/51. Appoint joint Congressional committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates and charges of postal service. Civil Service.

WELKER (R Idaho) S J Res 100.....9/5/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands to Nez Perce Tribe of Indians. Interior.

WELKER (R Idaho) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

WELKER (R Idaho) S Res 191.....8/13/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate International Boxing Club to ascertain if it is hindering entrance or advancement of professional boxers or otherwise fostering monopolies in professional boxing. Judiciary.

WELKER (R Idaho) S Res 206.....9/11/51. Extend authority of Federal Manpower Policies Subcommittee of Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate federal personnel needs and policies to March 31, 1952. Civil Service.

WELKER (R Idaho) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Department of Agriculture activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1390.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of the federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1487.....5/15/51. Authorize transfer of certain land in Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Neb., to city of Crawford. Agriculture.

WHERRY (R Neb.) for DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1986.....8/9/51. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion was prevented, impaired or delayed by causes due to war or national emergency. Judiciary.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Con Res 5.....1/16/51. Establish a 20-member standing joint committee to prepare and submit to Congress an annual legislative budget. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated into one general appropriation bill. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 31.....1/15/51. Amend section 1 of rule XXV of Senate Standing Rules re Appropriations Committee to increase membership on that committee from 21 to 23. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 203.....9/10/51. Amend Standing Rules of Senate to provide that cloture motion can be adopted by two thirds of Senators present and voting, instead of by two thirds of Senators duly sworn in, as heretofore. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 210.....9/17/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to study Agriculture Dept. activities and policies, especially administration of price-support funds, and to make expenditures of $150,000. Agriculture.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1302.....4/11/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 30th anniversary of founding of Disabled American Veterans to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., week of Aug. 16, 1951. Armed Services.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1918.....7/27/51. Provide for incorporation of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. D.C.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1529.....5/23/51. Require keeping of more detailed records and furnishing of additional information by wagering house operators for income tax purposes, to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1530.....5/23/51. Establish a 2-year period of validity for basic permits issued under Federal Alcohol Administration Act to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1531.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1563.....5/29/51. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information concerning horse or dog races and betting information concerning other sports events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1564.....5/29/51. Make unlawful transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1624.....6/8/51. Prohibit importation, transportation and mailing of gambling information; the transmission of bets or wagers by interstate communications; and the further transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1625.....6/8/51. Extend perjury law to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1663.....6/13/51. Include local option states under Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 in restriction against transportation of liquor into or through any state which is totally dry under local law. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1747.....6/25/51. Confer full federal immunity upon any witness before a court or grand jury who, after pleading privilege of self incrimination, is ordered to give testimony which might otherwise be incriminating to him. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1957.....8/6/51. Amend act providing for registration and protection of trade-marks to remove existing inequities by providing for; concurrent registration of all marks, prevent loss of rights in registration where use has been temporarily discontinued, and place all registrants on an equal footing. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2057.....8/27/51. Give statutory sanction to present practice re service of subpenas by Congressional committees. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2058.....8/27/51. Provide for compulsory appearance before Congressional committees of persons who willfully evade service of a subpena. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2060.....8/27/51. Give U.S. right of appeal in criminal cases where there has been an erroneous order suppressing evidence at the beginning of the trial, and defendant has not been put in jeopardy. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2061.....8/27/51. Prohibit publication, distribution and sale of gambling or lottery tickets based upon information, material, or data appearing in official federal publications. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2062.....8/27/51. Provide penalty for interstate transportation of liquor into areas where liquor sale is unlawful. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 81.....7/5/51. Authorize issuance of a stamp commemorative of Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, author, historian, and collector of American historical books and papers. Civil Service.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 44.....8/24/51. Establish rules of procedure in Congressional investigations. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 103.....3/20/51. Authorize chairman of Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime to have printed documents, hearings, reports, and other documents for period between April 1 and April 30, 1951. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 106.....3/27/51. Authorize Rules Committee to investigate problems arising from past or proposed televising, filming, or broadcasting of Congressional or Congressional committee proceedings. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 108.....3/29/51. Extend from March 31, 1951, to May 1, 1951, authorization of special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 129.....4/17/51. Extend authorization of Special Senate Committee on Interstate Crime to Jan. 15, 1952 and grant an additional $150,000 for its operations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 357.....1/11/51. Increase salary of President to $150,000 a year, Vice President and Speaker of the House to $40,000 and Members of Congress to $15,000, and repeal all expense allowances. Civil Services.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 437.....1/11/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 974.....2/26/51. Strengthen law re bribery and graft to discourage connivance between private corporations or contractors and employees of government procurement, lending, or revenue-collecting agencies. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1272.....4/5/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 300th anniversary of settling of New Castle, Del., to be held there June 16, 1951. Armed Services.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1290.....4/9/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $150,000, Vice President to $40,000, Speaker of the House to $40,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1574.....5/31/51. Limit to four, appointments to Interstate Commerce Commission from the same geographical area. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S J Res 52.....3/15/51. Propose Constitutional amendment abolishing electoral college and providing instead a system whereby respective Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates would receive electoral votes of each state in proportion to popular vote received therein. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Res 63.....2/5/51. Express sense of Senate that President should remove James W. Johnson from office of Collector of Internal Revenue for 3rd District of New York, on grounds that Johnson does not possess necessary administrative ability to direct satisfactority operations of collection district. Finance.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Res 207.....9/12/51. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to carry on study and investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities and to make expenditures of $150,000. Commerce.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1195.....3/22/51. Provide for education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians of State of North Dakota. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1664.....6/13/51. Authorize Secy. of Treasury to compensate permittees living on Indian lands and lessees living or doing business on railroad lands for losses involved in construction of Garrison Dam and Reservoir project. Judiciary.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1830.....7/10/51. Add certain supplemental provisions to P.L. 437, 81st Congress, vesting title to certain lands of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., in U.S. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1831.....7/10/51. Authorize transfer to Bureau of Indian Affairs certain property for use of Standing Rock Indian Reservation, N.D. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2299.....10/18/51. Prohibit members and employees of any national political committee from practicing before or attempting to influence decision of any U.S. department or agency. Judiciary.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 85.....7/20/51. Require preparation of an estimate of cost of reconstructing Ford's theater in Washington, D.C. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Con Res 27.....4/17/51. Make it a joint rule of Senate and House of Representatives that all appropriations for each fiscal year be consolidated in one general appropriation bill. Rules.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Res 148.....5/29/51. Create Senate standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rules.

HOUSE

AANDAHL (R N.D.) H J Res 310.....8/7/51. Change name of reservoir to be formed above Garrison Dam, and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Thompson. Public Works.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 2555.....2/12/51. Provide for transfer to Interior Dept. of certain furniture for permanent exhibition at Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument. Administration.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5599.....10/4/51. Provide for conveyance of Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg, Va., to Petersburg Battlefield Museum Corp. Interior.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5601.....10/4/51. Make certain provisions re disposition of certain former recreational demonstration lands by Commonwealth of Virginia to School Board of Mecklenburg County, Va. Interior.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 1772.....1/19/51. Amend D.C. Teachers Salary Act of 1947, to provide that after July 1, 1947, appointment or promotion of teachers and other officials to salary class 13 to 30 shall depend on their having earned a master's degree. D.C.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 1999.....1/24/51. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Actof 1947 to require that teachers in salary class 13 to 30 have a master's degree. D.C.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) HR 3577 .....4/6/51. Amend D.C. Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 to increase annual cumulative leave from 60 to 75 days and increase from 20 to 25 days annual advance leave. D.C.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) HR 3860 .....4/26/51. Amend act for retirement of D.C. public-school teachers re computation of annuities. D.C.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 1647....1/17/51. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 2081.....1/25/51. Provide for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D.C. Administration.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 2490.....2/7/51. Declare Oct. 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 3104.....3/7/51. Grant consent of Congress to a compact between States of New York and New Jersey for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4264.....5/24/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment becuase of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4445.....6/13/51. Provide for erection, at Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, of sculpture known as The Last Farewell, and establish the Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove. Interior.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4568.....6/22/51. Amend part VII of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), re vocational rehabilitation, to permit veterans to pursue training thereunder at institutions and establishments in foreign countries. Veterans' Affairs.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4625.....6/27/51. Grant preference to certain quota immigrants who are brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H J Res 139.....1/30/51. Request President to proclaim Feb. 11, 1951, as Edison Day in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Alva Edison. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H J Res 224.....4/9/51. Relieve Government of Italy of its obligations to U.S. under Italian Peace Treaty of 1947. Foreign Affairs.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H Con Res 106.....5/16/51. Provide appropriate ceremony in rotunda of Capitol in honor of Constantino Brumidi. Rules.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H Res 250.....6/7/51. Investigate television programming trends and policies re public service and educational programs. Rules.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 2437.....2/6/51. Extend time for filing claims arising from construction of Denison Dam, on behalf of certain persons. Judiciary.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 1980.....1/24/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to render judgment on certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H J Res 135.....1/29/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

ANDERSEN (R Minn.) HR 1492.....1/15/51. Include in section 16 of Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Sioux Indians of State of Minnesota. Public Lands.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 2566.....2/12/51. Require display of U.S. flag whenever a flag or pennant of any other nation is displayed. Judiciary.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 4793.....7/13/51. Amend act of July 6, 1950, to provide an equitable readjustment of benefits for certain annuitants who retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) H J Res 71.....1/8/51. Require that notice be sent to the Members when President convenes Congress. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 439.....1/3/51. Amend paragraph 2 (C) of act of Oct. 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of Internal Security Act, to delete references to aliens who are members of a non-Communist totalitarian party of U.S. or any foreign state. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 2659.....2/14/51. Create position of mail handler-in-charge in Postal Transportation Service. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 2729.....2/19/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3198.....3/13/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3244.....3/15/51. Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act re computation of accredited service of duly designated official representatives of national postal-employee organizations. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3245.....3/15/51. Provide that leaves of absence granted designated official representatives of national postal-employee organizations for organizational duties be construed as allowable service in determining promotion eligibility. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3535.....4/5/51. Provide annual and sick leave for temporary employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4169.....5/21/51. Provide that any officer or employee in custodial service of Post Office Dept. who is transferred to General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950, be entitled to receive compensation, annual and sick leave benefits, and compensatory time as though remaining in custodial service. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4189....5/22/51. Provide for right of hearing and appeal by classified civil service employees. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 178.....4/5/51. Create a select committee to investigate and study causes of crimes committed against U.S., and of crimes affecting national health, welfare, and morals. Rules.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 331.....7/17/51. Create a select committee to investigate horse races utilizing horses which have been shipped in interstate commerce. Rules.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 343.....7/18/51. Create a select committee to investigate horse races and gambling which utilizie instrumentalities of interstate or foreign commerce. Rules.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 423.....9/20/51. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct studies and investigations re matters coming within its jurisdiction. Rules.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 424.....9/20/51. Provide further amounts to cover expenses of House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Administration.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1862.....1/22/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Public Lands.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1863.....1/22/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Public Lands.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1866.....1/22/51. Authorize remodeling and extension of existing main post office building and construct a new post office building in Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1869.....1/22/51. Provide a correctional system for juvenile delinquents proceeded against in courts of U.S. Judiciary.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1870.....1/22/51. Amend act entitled "An act for the protection of the bald eagle," approved June 8, 1940, to make such act applicable in Alaska. Merchant Marine.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1871.....1/22/51. Provide additional time for presenting certain tort claims against U.S. arising from flooding of Vanport City, Ore. Judiciary.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1872.....1/22/51. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building in Piedmont district, in Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1873.....1/22/51. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building in Montavilla district of Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1874.....1/22/51. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building in Rose City Park district, in Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) H J Res 123.....1/22/51. Convey to city of Portland, Ore., certain property to be maintained by city as an air-raid shelter when needed during emergencies and to be used for other public and municipal purposes at all other times. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) H J Res 124.....1/22/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution re terms of office of President and Vice President, to provide for a single 6-year term. Judiciary.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 2812.....2/22/51. Increase jurisdiction of federal courts re power to issue habeas corpus writs in cases where U.S. officers are detaining persons in foreign countries regardless of their status as citizens. Judiciary.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 3072.....3/6/51. Provide for disposition of Indian tribal funds deposited in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 3073.....3/6/51. Abolish functions of Bureau of Indian Affairs of Interior Dept., remove guardianship of Indians and trusteeship of their lands, and repeal act of June 18, 1934, as amended. Interior.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 148.....1/3/51. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to enter into agreements with certain organizations to carry out functions of pound-master of D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 150.....1/3/51. Amend act authorizing federal participation in protecting public shores to provide that federal funds may be used to repair sea wall protecting public highways and for protective work commenced after Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 152.....1/3/51. Provide for reimbursement of states and their political subdivisions for loss of tax revenue re certain real property, and improvements thereon, acquired by U.S. and used by armed forces for recreational and welfare purposes. Public Lands.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 153.....1/3/51. Require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 1167.....1/9/51. Provide for a delegate from D.C. to House of Representatives, and reorganize D.C. executive departments. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 2185.....1/30/51. Make certain provisions relating to salaries and expense allowances of President, Vice President, and Speaker and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 4055.....5/10/51. Authorize for additional two-year period use of rivers and harbors appropriations for maintenance of canal from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay and railroad and bridges over canal. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 5131.....8/13/51. Grant consent of Congress to a compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide a connection between Pennsylvania Turnpike system and New Jersey Turnpike system. Public Works.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5824.....10/19/51. Provide for reductions in appropriations made during present Congress. Appropriations.

AYRES (R Ohio) H Con Res 124.....6/19/51. Provide for adjournment of House from June 29, 1951, to July 9, 1951, to enable its Members to seek views of people concerning operation of Defense Production Act of 1950. Rules.

AYRES (R Ohio) H Res 407.....9/12/51. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to conduct an investigation of personnel and positions in Office of Price Stabilization. Rules.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2686.....2/15/51. Provide for conveyance of Holly River State Park to State of West Virginia. Agriculture.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 3199.....3/13/51. Permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to city of La Follette, Tenn., for park purposes, to be used for school and other public purposes. Public Works.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 5560.....10/2/51. Prohibit unreasonable suppression of information by executive branch of the government. Judiciary.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) H J Res 230.....4/12/51. Provide for coinage of a medal in recognition of distinguished services of General Douglas A. MacArthur. Banking and Currency.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) H Con Res 169.....10/19/51. Call for dismissal of J. Howard McGrath as Attorney General. Judiciary.

BARDEN (D N.C.) H Res 73.....1/17/51. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (g) of Rules of the House. Rules.

BARDEN (D N.C.) H Res 149.....3/5/51. Provide funds for investigations and studies of House Education and Labor Committee, pursuant to H Res 73. Administration.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 4519.....6/20/51. Protect living dogs and cats against torture, brutality, and useless, painful experimentation within D.C. D.C.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 4575.....6/22/51. Change date for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims from July 1 to Oct. 1. Interior.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 4619.....6/27/51. Set up a yardstick and group of objectivs to guide President and all executive agencies and departments in formulating a policy for minerals and metals that would be adequate in event of a full-scale war. Banking and Currency.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 2083.....1/25/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

BARRETT (D Pa.) H J Res 202.....3/13/51. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) H J Res 275.....6/25/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to extend to present governors of states forming thirteen original colonies an invitation to construct historical buildings in Philadelphia, Pa., to memory of their distinguished sons who were members of First Continental Congress, signers of Declaration of Independence, U.S. Presidents or other statesmen. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 156.....1/3/51. Repeal Alaska railroads tax. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 157.....1/3/51. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska; between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska; and between Hyder, Alaska, and continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 158.....1/3/51. Provide that judges of District Court for Territory of Alaska shall hereafter be appointed to hold their offices during good behavior. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 159.....1/3/51. Transfer jurisdiction, supervision, administration, and control over salmon and other fisheries of Alaska, except fur-seal and sea-otter fisheries, from Dept. of Interior to Territory of Alaska. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 161.....1/3/51. Make workmen's compensation laws of Alaska applicable to land and premises of U.S. in such Territory. Labor.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 163.....1/3/51. Provide for an additional district judge for third division of District Court for District of Alaska. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1493.....1/15/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1951.....1/23/51. Provide that lands reserved to Territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 99 years. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 1952.....1/23/51. Make certain provisions re cost-of-living allowances and additional compensation by reason of environment for officers and employees of U.S. stationed outside of continental U.S. or in Alaska. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 2381.....2/5/51. Provide for suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S., including Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 2382.....2/5/51. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3100.....3/7/51. Repeal 48 U.S.C. 353, providing for the reservation of certain land in Alaska for educational purposes. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3165.....3/12/51. Extend to certain Alaskan colleges endowment and support of agriculture and mechanical arts colleges pursuant to section 22, act of June 29, 1935. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3438.....3/22/51. Amend act of March 15, 1948 to increase compensation of commissioners for Territory of Alaska from $5,000 to $7,500. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3348.....3/20/51. Provide for suspension of annual assessment work on certain mining claims held by location in U.S. or Alaska and recording of all mining claims. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3800.....4/23/51. Amend 48 U.S.C. 108 to provide for appointment of Deputy Commissioners for Territory of Alaska at discretion of Commissioners with approval of district judge for the division. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4388.....6/11/51. Settle native land claims in Alaska and assist Alaskan natives in stabilizing their economy. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4794.....7/13/51. Facilitate development of building materials in Alaska through removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4795.....7/13/51. Provide port of entry and related facilities on Alaska Highway at Alaska-Canadian border in Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4966.....7/26/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to establish and operate a hostpial for mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5135.....8/13/51. Provide that all fines collected by U.S. Commissioners in Alaska for traffic violations be covered into Territorial treasury for benefit of highway patrol system. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5275.....8/23/51. Amend certain provisions in act authorizing city of Anchorage, Alaska, to issue general obligations bonds, to increase sum to $7.5 million. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5327.....9/13/51. Amend act of July 26, 1946, re issuance of general-obligation bonds by city of Anchorage, Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5328.....9/13/51. Amend 48 U.S.C. 101, to define second judicial division in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5400.....9/19/51. Establish on federally owned land in Alaska a roadside demonstration area in vicinity of the Alaska Highway to consist of a lodge and pertinent facilities for accomodation of the public. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5401.....9/19/51. Authorize Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds up to $250,000 to be used for completion of Territorial Office Building at Juneau, Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5545.....10/1/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development, and utilization of Alaskan water and related national resources. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) H J Res 5.....1/3/51. Authorize Bureau of Labor Statistics of U.S. Dept. of Labor to report periodically on labor conditions in Territory of Alaska. Labor.

BATES (D Ky.) HR 1606.....1/17/51. Provide increased retirement benefits for post office inspectors and those who have been transferred to a supervisory or administrative position. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1513.....1/15/51. Provide that overages in postal clerks' accounts may offset shortages. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1516.....1/15/51. Relieve postmasters and other paying employees of postal service from accountability for wrong payment of money orders in certain cases. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1517.....1/15/51. Authorize Public Printer to furnish copies of Congressional Record to State Dept. for distribution to all U.S. missions abroad. Administration.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4135.....5/17/51. Authorize rental adjustments for premises leased for use by armed services or post office department during a national emergency. Public Works.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H J Res 107.....1/15/51. Authorize issuance of a stamp commemorative of Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, of Alabama, who achieved national distinction in field of preventive medicine by conquering yellow fever, thus making possible the building of Panama Canal. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H J Res 299.....7/27/51. Require that all government publications be inscribed with motto "In God We Trust". Administration.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 58.....2/12/51. Promote greatest possible efficiency and economy in executive branch of government and reduce nondefense expenditures to absolute minimum. Expenditures.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 131.....6/26/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 1648.....1/17/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state, and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 2150.....1/29/51. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to convey certain lands to Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Agriculture.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3905.....5/1/51. Permit prosecution in D.C. of tort claims against U.S. arising out of airplane collision at Washington National Airport on Nov. 1, 1949. Judiciary.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3906.....5/1/51. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to restrict sale on credit of beverages, excluding beer and light wines, not consumed on premises where sold. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3910.....5/1/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to determine, without regard to liability of U.S. or its employees, amount of damages suffered by dependents of persons killed in airplane collision at Washington National Airport on Nov. 1, 1949. Judiciary.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 4604.....6/26/51. Provide for an investigation by Interstate Commerce Commission of adequacy and convenience of D.C. passenger carrier facilities, services, and fares. Commerce.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 4703.....7/5/51. Provide that certain D.C. Board of Education officers and employees be granted annual leave of absence equal to that granted D.C. teachers. D.C.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 440.....1/3/51. Except certain persons from requirement of paying fees for census data. Civil Service.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 1035.....1/8/51. Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

BENDER (R Ohio) H Res 330.....7/16/51. Provide funds for expenses of House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's investigation of old-age retirement and survivors benefits under Railroad Retirement Act. Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 444.....1/3/51. Authorize transfer of certain lands in Putnam County, Fla., to State Board of Education of Fla. for use of University of Fla. for educational purposes. Public Lands.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3744.....4/17/51. Provide for detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists, and provide that peacetime espionage may be punished by death. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3999.....5/7/51. Provide for conveyance of a portion of federally owned lands situated within Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Fla., to Armory Board, State of Florida. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4389.....6/11/51. Amend Administrative Procedure Act to insure adequate notice to all interested parties of communications containing advocacy or advice; and prohibit, under certain conditions, employment of former federal employees by any person, concern, or government other than federal government. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4418.....6/12/51. Limit number of U.S. officers and employees who may be employed to safeguard labor standards of apprentices in states which have state apprenticeship agencies or councils. Labor.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4973.....7/27/51. Provide that no furniture, equipment or supplies shall be furnished to any Member of Congress except upon his specific written request. Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 6.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to redefine treason. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Con Res 128.....6/26/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Res 71.....1/15/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of activities of government during existing national emergency. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Res 467.....10/17/51. Provide for establishment of a home for pages employed by House of Representatives. Administration.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 3301.....3/19/51. Require that information furnished Attorney General, under section 3 of act prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce, be open for public inspection. Commerce.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 2889.....2/26/51. Require recordation of scrip, forest in lieu selections and similar rights. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) (by request) HR 2976.....2/28/51. Exempt temporary and other nonregular employees of Bureau of Land Management from restriction against purchase of public lands. Allow ex-members of BLM Advisory Board to act as counsel in claims against U.S. Judiciary.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 3041.....3/5/51. Authorize addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 3042.....3/5/51. Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument and transfer jurisdiction and control of lands contained in it to Secretary of Army. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 3166.....3/12/51. Amend act of June 14, 1926, (43 U.S.C. 869) authorizing states, counties and municipalities to acquire public lands for recreational purposes, to include other public purposes, and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) (by request) HR 3882.....4/30/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease withdrawn or reserved public lands in Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 4110.....5/15/51. Provide for classification of public lands in Alaska. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 4239.....5/23/51. Direct Army Secretary to re-establish and correct boundaries of Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) H J Res 201.....3/13/51. Provide that Governor of American Samoa shall be appointed by President by and with advice and consent of Senate. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3043.....3/5/51. Authorize issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments issued on Cheyenne River, Sioux Reservation and Standing Rock Sioux Reservation prior to Jan. 1, 1951. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3045.....3/5/51. Provide financial assistance to certain Sioux Indians employed in course of on-the-job training in a business and industrial establishment. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3051.....3/5/51. Direct prompt distribution of appropriation for settlement of Sioux pony claims made by act of Dec. 31, 1945. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3540.....4/5/51. Provide for boundary adjustments of Badlands National Monument in South Dakota. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3541.....4/5/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3542.....4/5/51. Promote economic recovery of Oglala Sioux Indians and better utilization of resources of Pine Ridge Reservation. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4084.....5/14/51. Replace Dept. of State with a Dept. of Foreign Affairs consisting of five divisions (Administration, Foreign Service, Information, International Agencies, Trusteeships) and transfer all functions, powers and duties of State Dept. to Foreign Affairs Dept. Expenditures.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4546.....6/21/51. Provide for education, medical attention, relief of distress and social welfare of Indians in South Dakota. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 4509.....6/19/51. Increase membership of D.C. Recreation Board. D.C.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1522.....1/15/51. Provide uniform minimum and maximum penalties for first, second, third and subsequent violations of various narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1525.....1/15/51. Direct Army Secy. to establish a national cemetery in southern portion of Louisiana. Public Lands.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1526.....1/15/51. Provide additional benefits with respect to optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1527.....1/15/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain retirement benefits for civilian marine inspectors, officers in charge, and marine inspection officers of U.S. Coast Guard. Civil Service.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1529.....1/15/51. Provide for cancellation of certain unenforceable judgments on records of U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1530.....1/15/51. Provide that Legislative Reference Service shall compile and make available voting records of Members of Congress. Administration.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4979.....7/27/51. Provide for conveyance of certain land to city of New Orleans. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5029.....8/1/51. Increase criminal penalty provided for persons convicted of gathering or delivering certain defense information to aid a foreign government in time of peace. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5030.....8/1/51. Prevent subversive individuals and organizations from appearing as surety for bail in criminal cases. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5031.....8/1/51. Require Attorney General to compile and maintain a list of subversive organizations. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5032.....8/1/51. Provide for detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists, and provide that peacetime espionage may be punished by death. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) H J Res 109.....1/15/51. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 11.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for those employees engaged in operating civilian-manned vessels of U.S. government. Civil Service.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 13.....1/3/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 1609.....1/17/51. Increase salaries and repeal all expense allowances of President, Vice President, Speaker and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 2880.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Expenditures.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 3573.....4/6/51. Authorize U.S. Marine Band to attend celebration of 300th anniversary of settling of New Castle, Del., to be held there June 16, 1951. Armed Services.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 4467.....6/13/51. Incorporate Conference of State Societies, Washington, D.C. D.C.

BOGGS (R Del.) H J Res 7.....1/3/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

BOLTON (R Ohio) H J Res 284.....7/3/51. Authorize an appropriation for U.S. participation in plans for observance of April 9, 1952, the 100th anniversary of death of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home". Judiciary.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4808.....7/13/51. Provide for granting of an easement for a public road through Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in Dare County, N.C. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4974.....7/27/51. Provide for addition of certain government lands to Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project. Interior.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5230.....8/17/51. Provide for conveyance to State of North Carolina of Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation, Corolla, N.C. Expenditures.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 3954.....5/3/51. Authorize Mount Olivet Cemetery Assn. of Salt Lake City, Utah, to convey to Salt Lake City a portion of lands granted the association by U.S. Interior.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 5335.....9/13/51. Authorize establishment and maintenance of additional national cemeteries. Interior.

BOSONE (D Utah) H J Res 8.....1/3/51. Authorize and direct Secy. of Interior to study respective tribes, bands and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by federal government. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) H Res 322.....7/12/51. Authorize printing of manuscript entitled "A Manual on the Planning of Small Water Projects", as a House document. Administration.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 2655.....2/14/51. Authorize erection of an Alaska Native Service hospital at Bethel, Alaska. Interior.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 5744.....10/16/51. Provide for reductions in appropriations made during present Congress. Appropriations.

BOW (R Ohio) H J Res 306.....8/2/51. Designate week of Aug. 19, 1951, as National Clay Week. Judiciary.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) H Con Res 126.....6/21/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 2998.....2/28/51. Re-establish the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 2570.....2/12/51. Regulate hours of barber shops in D.C. D.C.

BRAY (R Ind.) H J Res 266.....6/7/51. Designate 9th day of June of each year as Clara Barton Day. Judiciary.

BREHM (R Ohio) HR 165.....1/3/51. Provide for a national cemetery in State of Ohio. Public Lands.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 18.....1/3/51. Authorize payment of death gratuity on account of death in active or training service of personnel of armed forces, Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their reserve components. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 20.....1/3/51. Authorize acquisition of a site for a national cemetery in northwest Louisiana for burial of members of armed forces dying in the service, of former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable and certain other persons. Public Lands.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 1169.....1/9/51. Authorize Secretaries of military departments to provide for promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4749.....7/10/51. Authorize Secy. of Agriculture to return certain lands to police jury of Caddo Parish, La. Agriculture.

BROWN (R Ohio) HR 4924.....7/24/51. Provide for transfer to General Services Administrator, functions re acquisition and assignment of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, and control of office furniture. Expenditures.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 5691.....10/11/51. Convey to State of Indiana certain real property situated in Marion County, Ind. Expenditures.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 1037.....1/8/51. Outlaw the Communist Party. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 2187.....1/30/51. Reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for security of U.S., by prohibiting manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages during present war emergency. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3589.....4/6/51. Extend coverage of copyright law to oral reading or transcription of poetry or other literary works. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3756.....4/18/51. Revise, codify and enact into law title 2, U.S. Code, entitled "The Congress". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3757.....4/18/51. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 20, U.S. Code, entitled "Education". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3758.....4/18/51. Revise codify and enact into law title 21, U.S. Code, entitled "Food and Drugs". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3759.....4/18/51. Revise, codify and enact into law title 23, U.S. Code, entitled "Highways". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3760.....4/18/51. Revise, codify and enact into law title 35, U.S. Code, entitled "Patents". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 3899.....5/1/51. Amend certain titles of United States Code. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) H J Res 140.....1/30/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to exclude aliens in counting whole number of persons in each state for apportionment of Representatives among the several states. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 5473.....9/25/51. Amend copyright provisions of U.S. Code to provide that public reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by a coin-operated machine constitutes a public performance for profit when a fee is not charged for admission to place where such rendition occurs. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) H J Res 156....2/7/51. Propose amendment to Constitution recognizing authority and law of Jesus Christ. Judiciary.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 1940.....1/23/51. Provide for home rule and reorganization in D.C. D.C.

BUCHANAN, F. (D Pa.) H J Res 79.....1/9/51. Designate March 30 of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 1728.....1/19/51. Authorize program to provide for construction of federal buildings outside of, but in the vicinity of and accessible to D.C. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 1949.....1/23/51. Retrocede to State of Illinois jurisdiction over 154.2 acres of land used in connection with Chain of Rocks Canal, Madison County, Ill. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 2425.....2/6/51. Make certain provisions re enforcement of customs and immigration laws. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 158.....3/8/51. Authorize Public Works Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within jurisdiction of committee under rule XI (1) (o) of Rules of the House. Rules.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 233.....5/17/51. Provide funds for expense of studies conducted by Committee on Public Works. Administration.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 237.....5/24/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies of House Public Works Committee. Administration.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 2691.....2/15/51. Provide for grant of certain lands to American Falls School District No. 381, American Falls, Idaho. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 4610.....6/26/51. Provide for grant of certain lands to American Falls school district No. 381, American Falls, Idaho. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5736.....10/16/51. Require federal officers to conform with state and territorial law when carrying out federal laws re water resources west of the 98th meridian. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) H Res 140.....2/20/51. Authorize Armed Services Committee to conduct an investigation and study of national defense plan of American Assn. of Junior Colleges. Rules.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 446.....1/3/51. Increase 17 per cent that part of compensation of officers and employees of federal government which is below $5,000 per year. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 448.....1/3/51. Grant civil-service employees full retirement after 30 years' service regardless of age. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 449.....1/3/51. Prohibit age requirements or limitations re appointment of persons to positions in competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 450.....1/3/51. Provide for uniforms for employees of U.S. government. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 451.....1/3/51. Make it unlawful for any Member of Congress of U.S. to receive or accept any part of the salary, directly or indirectly, of any person employed by him in discharge of his official duties whose compensation is paid by U.S. and providing a penalty therefor. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 452.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to reduce number of grades for various positions in the postal service. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 453.....1/3/51. Provide for right of hearing and appeal by classified civil-service employees. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 1171.....1/9/51. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired prior to April 1, 1948, under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 1319.....1/12/51. Authorize cancellation, adjustment and collection of certain obligations due U.S. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2374.....2/5/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2730.....2/19/51. Provide for transfer of site of original Fort Buford, N.D., to state of North Dakota. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2946.....2/27/51. Amend Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn $100 a month without deduction from benefits. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 4635.....6/28/51. Add certain supplemental provisions to act vesting title of certain lands to Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5082.....8/8/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Standing Rock Reservation in North and South Dakota. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5306.....9/12/51. Make it unlawful to accept any fee or gift for securing a position for any person in U.S. government, armed forces, or construction project; or to accept such fee for using influence with a government agent to secure a loan. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5857.....10/20/51. Authorize pay to delegates representing Indians of California from funds in U.S. Treasury to credit of Indians of California. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5858.....10/20/51. Authorize per capita payment to heirs of enrollees of Indians of California. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 205.....3/15/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide for nomination of President and Vice President by direct primary, abolition of electoral college, and popular election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 282.....7/3/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide that treaties made by President be ratified by both houses of Congress. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 184.....4/9/51. Extend time for taking testimony in Macy-Greenwood (1st Cong. Dist. N.Y.) election contest. Administration.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 398.....8/21/51. Dismiss election contest against Wyman C. Lowe, contestant against James C. Davis, contestee, 5th Cong. Dist. of Georgia.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 399.....8/21/51. Dismiss election contest of Raymond W. Karst, contestant, against Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, 12th Cong. Dist. of Missouri.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 400.....8/21/51. Certify that William H. Ayres was duly elected from 14th Cong. district of Ohio, and is entitled to his seat.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2426.....2/6/51. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to place position of charwoman working part time in appropriate grades of crafts, protective, and custodial schedule. Civil Service.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2427.....2/6/51. Provide that hours of work (exclusive of overtime) in any one calendar day of officers and employees subject to section 604 (a) of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 shall be limited to a period of not more than 10 consecutive hours. Civil Service.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 3465.....4/2/51. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 3740.....4/17/51. Authorize erection of a federal office building in Huntington, W.Va. Public Works.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) HR 3578.....4/6/51. Provide for a national cemetery in metropolitan area of Chicago, Ill. Interior.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) HR 3607.....4/9/51. Make it unlawful for any person to be employed in any capacity by federal government if there is reasonable doubt as to his loyalty to U.S. government. Judiciary.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) H Con Res 79.....3/19/51. Provide that U.S. flag on top of the Capitol Building be flown at half-mast on March 24, date of the arrival of ship bearing first war-dead from Korea. Judiciary.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) H Res 268.....6/22/51. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to provide that no bill or joint resolution making an appropriation shall be finally passed unless House vote is determined by yeas and nays. Rules.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 5.....1/3/51. Create a National Cemetery Commission for consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Public Lands.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 168.....1/3/51. Amend Federal Employers Liability Act to extend statute of limitations with respect to workmen's compensation awards which have been held invalid by highest court of competent jurisdiction. Judiciary.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 1651.....1/17/51. Raise maximum compensation for full-time referees in bankruptcy to $13,000 per annum (now $10,000) and of part-time referees to $6,500. Judiciary.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 4017.....5/9/51. Prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of bulls with intent to use such bills for bull-fighting. Commerce.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) H J Res 117.....1/17/51. Authorize President to proclaim first Monday in February of each year as National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 2881.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 3782.....4/19/51. Authorize a per-capita payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians. Interior.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 2189.....1/30/51. Provide that member of bar of Supreme Court shall be automatically eligible to practice before certain courts and agencies of U.S. Judiciary.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 3868.....4/26/51. Provide that patents created and held by individual taxpayers shall be treated as capital assets. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 4551.....6/21/51. Provide for acquisition of site for new federal building in Newnan, Ga., adjoining existing federal building there, as an economy measure before land value has increased as a result of land improvement. Public Works.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 4433.....6/13/51. Amend section 304, Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that sewing-machine heads imported into U.S. shall be marked in a manner to indicate country or origin. Ways and Means.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 1038.....1/8/51. Provide for policing of buildings and grounds of Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus. Administration.

CANNON (D Mo.) H Res 6.....1/3/51. Instruct Clerk to inform President of U.S. that the House of Representatives has elected Sam Rayburn, a Representative from State of Texas, Speaker, and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of State of Indiana, Clerk of House of Representatives of 82nd Congress.

CANNON (D Mo.) H Res 11.....1/3/51. Authorize Appropriations Committee and subcommittees thereof to sit during sessions and recesses of 82nd Congress.

CANNON (D Mo.) H Res 104.....1/30/51. Express profound sorrow of House at death of Hon. John B. Sullivan, Representative from State of Missouri.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 3415.....3/21/51. Permit Secy. of Army to acquire certain land in Pulaski County, Mo., adjacent to Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation. Armed Services.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 1016.....1/8/51. Assure protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several states from mob violence and lynching. Judiciary.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 1017.....1/8/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Rules.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 4251.....5/24/51. Fix Marine Corps personnel strength and establish relationship of Marine Corps Commandant to Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 4442.....6/13/51. Extend to individuals serving on active duty in armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to Coast Guard personnel. Judiciary.

CASE (R N.J.) H Res 266.....6/21/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 28.....1/3/51. Provide protection of persons from lynching. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 29.....1/3/51. Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. by authorizing a five-man Commission on Civil Rights, a Civil Rights Division in Dept. of Justice, and a 14-man joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 33.....1/3/51. Amend act re small claims and conciliation branch of municipal court of D.C. to aid small claim defendants. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 36.....1/3/51. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, section 456, to increase to $15 per day limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official station, and authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at rate of 7 cents per mile. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 454.....1/3/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1320.....1/12/51. Make unlawful requirements for payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election of national officers. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1494.....1/15/51. Increase salaries of judges of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1610.....1/17/51. Empower Supreme Court of U.S. to promulgate a code of ethics for attorneys-at-law practicing before U.S. federal courts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1653.....1/17/51. Provide for a Constitutional Court of Court of Claims, define its original and appellate jurisdiction and empower it to grant redress against U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1763.....1/19/51. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1880.....1/22/51. Amend section 1404 of title 28, U.S. Code, re transfer of certain civil actions from one district to another. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2118.....1/29/51. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to prohibit attempts to hold another in peonage, to entice another into slavery, or to sell another into involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2119.....1/29/51. Amend sections 544 and 546 of title 28, U.S. Code (re certain allowances and payments for clerks of circuit courts of appeals). Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2257.....1/31/51. Provide for adjustment of royalties and like charges for use of inventions for benefit of or by U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2260.....1/31/51. Extend law relating to perjury to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2393.....2/5/51. Authorize Chief Justice of U.S. to assign circuit judges to sit upon the Supreme Court in place of any justice who is unable to serve. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2395.....2/5/51. Provide basic authority for certain activities of U.S. Secret Service. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2396.....2/5/51. Amend chapter 213 of title 18, U.S. Code to provide a 10-year statute of limitations for violation of provisions concerning nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2558.....2/12/51. Amend sections 241 and 242 of title 18, U.S. Code, to preserve all persons in free exercise of their constitutional rights. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2648.....2/14/51. Require establishment of Congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territories for election of Representatives. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2731.....2/19/51. Fix term of district court judge of Virgin Islands at 8 years. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2734.....2/19/51. Provide for appointment and compensation of an Assistant Solicitor General, and two assistants to Solicitor General. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2740.....2/19/51. Amend title 18 U.S. Code to make injury or destruction of aircraft a criminal offense. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2793.....2/20/51. Clarify provisions of section 8 of Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, re bringing in, harboring or concealing of certain aliens. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2816.....2/22/51. Revise laws re immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2890.....2/26/51. Establish office of Asst. Secy. of Interior for Fine Arts, and provide certain tax advantages for civic nonprofit organizations in fine arts field. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2924.....2/27/51. Amend section 4164 of title 18, U.S. Code, re conditional release of federal prisoners, to provide for unconditional release of federal prisoners, sentenced after June 29, 1932, who have less than 180 days to serve. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2925.....2/27/51. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, sections 2311, 2312, and 2313, to include tractors in definition of motor vehicle and to include motor vehicles which have been embezzled or taken feloniously by fraud. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2948.....2/27/51. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to provide criminal penalties for fraud by radio. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2956.....2/27/51. Amend section 73 of act of Jan. 12, 1895, and sections 411, 412, 413 of title 28, U.S. Code re printing, binding and distributions of Statutes-at-Large and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3142.....3/8/51. Authorize Attorney General to settle and pay certain claims filed under act of July 2, 1948, by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3143.....3/8/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. chapter 11 to prohibit U.S. officers and employees from accepting payments for appointment, promotion, or retention of a person employed by the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3208.....3/13/51. Extend to June 30, 1953, Motor Carrier Claims Commission, established by P.L. 880, 80th Congress. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3291.....3/19/51. Amend section 34 (a) of Bankruptcy Act to provide that upon expiration of his term a bankruptcy referee shall continue to perform his duties until successor is appointed and approved. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3440.....3/22/51. Provide that no Congressman shall be immune from civil liability for any defamatory statement inserted by him in Congressional Record unless the statement was actually made in Senate or House Chamber. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3455.....4/2/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 4202 to reduce from 1 year to 6 months minimum sentence under which a federal prisoner is eligible for parole, after serving 1/3 of term; enable Board of Parole, in its discretion, to apply to court imposing sentence for a reduction in sentence to make eligible for parole a prisoner who has not served 1/3 of his term. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3516.....4/4/51. Permit presiding circuit judge to waive assignment of 3 circuit judges to each federal civil antitrust case if such assignment would interfere with normal judicial business in the circuit. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3640.....4/10/51. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3828.....4/24/51. Authorize use of funds derived from prison commissary profits to provide advances of $150 to certain prisoners released from federal prisons. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3959.....5/3/51. Establish uniform qualifications for jurors in federal courts by removing requirement that they be competent for jury service under law of state in which court is located. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3960.....5/3/51. Provide for removal by President of federal district and circuit judges suffering permanent physical or mental disability where such judges have not voluntarily retired. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3961.....5/3/51. Make more detailed provisions for establishment of jury commissions for each U.S. district court. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3978.....5/4/51. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4004.....5/8/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 48 to provide that regular sessions of eighth circuit court of appeals be held only at St. Louis, Mo. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4025.....5/9/51. Provide for review of certain orders of Interstate Commerce Commission and give U.S. court of appeals jurisdiction on review to enjoin, set aside or suspend such orders. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4059 (by request)..... 5/10/51. Amend Copyright Law (Title 17 U.S.C.) with respect to provisions relating to manufacture. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4109.....5/15/51. Amend Printing Act of Jan. 12, 1895, and sections 411, 412 and 413 of title 28 U.S.C. to authorize Joint Committee on Printing to handle distribution of Supreme Court decisions and statutes at large. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4241.....5/23/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. Court of Claims re claims against U.S. by certain employees of Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4514.....6/20/51. Provide for a jury commission for each U.S. District Court, regulate its compensation and prescribe its duties. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4525.....6/20/51. Provide for decrease in rate of interest to be paid by U.S. in acquisition of lands under power of eminent domain, title to which is taken in advance of final judgment. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4687.....7/3/51. Provide for withholding by Secy. of Commerce of certain patents that might be detrimental to national security. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4915.....7/23/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 2151 to extend definition of "war premises" as used in cases of sabotage. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4945.....7/25/51. Authorize use of appropriations for refunding moneys erroneously received and covered for refund of forfeited bail. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5336.....9/13/51. Authorize establishment of facilities necessary for detention of aliens in administration and enforcement of immigration laws. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5363.....9/17/51. Authorize Attorney General to admit persons committed by state courts to federal penal and correctional institutions when facilities are available. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5424.....9/20/51. Repeal provision providing for fine of $1,000 and/or imprisonment of 1 year for theft of or receipt of stolen mail matter, value of which is less than $100, and retain $2,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment provision. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5561.....10/2/51. Implement article I section 7 of Constitution through statutory provisions to clarify procedure for presenting bills to President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5573.....10/3/51. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to abolish Appeal Board Office of Contract Settlement. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 285.....7/6/51. Authorize U.S. participation in commemoration of 100th anniversary of establishment of U.S. Military Academy. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 314.....8/10/51. Designate Sept. 17 of each year as "Citizenship Day". Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 326.....9/17/51. Suspend application of certain federal laws re attorney, John F. Woog, employed on a temporary basis by House Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 327.....9/17/51. Suspend application of certain federal laws re attorney, E. Ernest Goldstein, employed on temporary basis by House Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 349.....10/19/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 104.....5/14/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to print 1,000 additional copies of serial 1, part 1 of hearings entitled "Study of Monopoly Power", authorized by HR 95, 82nd Congress. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 14.....1/3/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to conduct investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 54.....1/8/51. Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 94.....1/24/51. Authorize printing of History of Committee on the Judiciary as a House document. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 95.....1/24/51. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 221.....5/3/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to conduct studies in conduct of hearings before committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 37.....1/3/51. Amend section 1073, title 18, U.S. Code, re indecent molestation of minors to impose more severe penalties. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 38.....1/3/51. Provide that House of Representatives shall be composed of 450 Members. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 4721.....7/9/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1073 to impose strict penalty for flight to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for indecent molestation or sexual abuse of a minor. Judiciary.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 3716.....4/13/51. Authorize exchange of lands in Pueblo County, Colo. Agriculture.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 2519.....2/8/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 4404.....6/12/51. Prohibit U.S. officers and employees from recording telephone conversations without permission. Commerce.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 2261.....1/31/51. Provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 3406.....3/21/51. Create commission to study administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 4528.....6/20/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit transportation of fireworks into any state or political subdivision thereof in which sale of such fireworks is prohibited. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 1983.....1/24/51. Amend title 28, U.S. Code to require federal grand and petit jurors to take oath of allegiance. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 2475.....2/7/51. Remove limitation on commencement of prosecutions for offenses arising from espionage. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4018.....5/9/51. Authorize construction of a federal building at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. Public Works.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4776.....7/12/51. Deny bail on appeals from convictions in capital cases. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 5232.....8/17/51. Grant jurisdiction to U.S. district courts over all crimes committed by members of U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 367.....8/6/51. Create a select committee to investigate national boxing. Rules.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 401.....8/23/51. Create a select committee to investigate all phases of football, boxing, racing, and other sports. Rules.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 402.....8/23/51. Provide funds for expenses of select committee to investigate basketball, boxing, racing, and other sports. Administration.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 409.....9/13/51. Create select committee to investigate all phases of football, basketball, boxing, racing and other sporting contests. Rules.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 412.....9/14/51. Create select committee to investigate all phases of football, baseball, basketball, boxing, racing, and all other sporting events. Rules.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 3263.....3/15/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts re claims against U.S. arising out of overtime work performed by certain Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, employees. Judiciary.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 4527.....6/20/51. Provide for payment of certain traveling expenses of retired U.S. Bureau of Prisons employees. Civil Service.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 4681.....7/2/51. Incorporate American War Dads and its auxiliary. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 3710.....4/13/51. Authorize Director of Bureau of Census to furnish names of persons included in census schedule of Catlin, N.Y. Civil Service.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4626.....6/27/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5041.....8/2/51. Prevent taking of bail which originates with subversive individuals or organizations in criminal cases, and prohibit bail, pending appeal or certiorari, after conviction of certain offenses against U.S. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5114.....8/10/51. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to appoint two additional staff members on a permanent basis. Administration.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5132....8/13/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal govt. to dismiss or otherwise discipline a govt. employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) H J Res 168.....2/20/51. Amend Constitution re apportionment of members of Supreme Court to provide for their election by majority vote of state supreme court chief justices. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Res 387.....8/14/51. Provide for appointment of two additional staff members to Armed Services Committee. Administration.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 1279.....1/12/51. Provide for conveyance of certain hospital supplies and equipment of U.S. to city of Gulfport and Harrison County, Miss. Armed Services.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 3995.....5/7/51. Authorize Secy. of Commerce to transfer certain land and improvements at Pass Christian, Miss., to Navy Dept. Merchant Marine.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H J Res 321.....8/23/51. Designate second Saturday in October in each year as "National Farmers' Day." Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 15.....1/3/51. Contine with authority of Agriculture Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 99.....1/25/51. Authorize Agriculture Committee to make studies and investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 163.....3/12/51. Authorize $50,000 for expenses of studies and investigations of House Agriculture Committee pursuant to H Res 99. Administration.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 460.....10/15/51. Provide that Committee on Agriculture of House of Representatives may investigate matters coming within its jurisdiction, outside U.S., its Territories, and possessions. Rules.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 3.....1/3/51. Appoint Ralph R. Roberts of Indiana as Clerk of House of Representatives; Joseph H. Callahan of Kentucky, as Sergeant at Arms of House; William M. Miller of Mississippi as Doorkeeper of House; Finis E. Scott of Tennessee as Postmaster of House and Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., of D.C., as Chaplain of House.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 9.....1/3/51. Elect certain majority Members as members of following standing committees of House: Appropriations, Armed Services, House Administration, Rules, and Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 61.....1/12/51. Elect certain majority Members to be members of Standing Committee of House of Representatives.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 254.....6/13/51. Elect William A. Barrett, Representative from Pennsylvania, to be a member of House standing committee on Banking and Currency.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 255.....6/13/51. Elect Clare Magee, Representative from Missouri, to be a member of House standing committee on Public Works.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 376.....8/9/51. Provide for election of Reps. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) and Vera Buchanan (D Pa.) to Committee on Veterans Affairs.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 377.....8/9/51. Provide for election of Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) to Committee on Banking and Currency.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 378.....8/9/51. Provide for election of Reps. Tom Pickett (D Tex.) and Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.) to Committee on Judiciary.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2057.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2086.....1/25/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2246.....1/31/51. Grant an option of overtime in lieu of compensatory time to postal employees for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2247.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to provide for one additional day of annual leave for each year of service, after the first. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2248.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to provide that daily eight hours shall not extend over more than nine consecutive hours. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2249.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to provide for payment in lump sum to postal employees of all accrued sick leave remaining to their credit at time of death or retirement. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2250.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to increase night differential payment to 15 per cent of base hourly compensation. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2251.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reclassify certain postal employees. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2253.....1/31/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to increase employee annuities by 33 1/3 per cent or by $500 annually whichever amount is lesser. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2254.....1/31/51. Authorize payment after June 30, 1951, for unused annual leave accumulated by federal and D.C. government employees during calendar year 1950. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2255.....1/31/51. Provide compensatory time for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays by clerks in third-class post offices. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2265.....1/31/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to provide one-half of his life annuity to widow of retired civil service employee. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2266.....1/31/51. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Expenditures.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2267.....1/31/51. Provide a widow's annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 by surviving widow. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3537.....4/5/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 re Post Office Inspection Service clerks to increase compensation; create additional pay grades; and base promotion above grade 9 on total length of service, instead of length of service in grade. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 4019....5/9/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act and to adjust salaries of officers and employees of Post Office Dept. field service. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) H J Res 235.....4/18/51. Appoint joint committee to investigate business methods, operations, rates, and charges of postal service. Rules.

COTTON (R N.H.) HR 2882.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 41.....1/3/51. Provide for establishment of a Commission to investigate and make recommendations with respect to distribution of governmental functions and sources of revenue within framework of federal, state, and local systems of government. Expenditures.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 10.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to authorize Congress, in admitting any new state, to limit its representation in the Senate. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 11.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President, to provide that Presidential electors shall be chosen in same manner as Senators and Representatives in Congress are chosen. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 13.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to limit power of Congress to impose income taxes to period of national emergency or to payment on national debt. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 180.....3/5/51. Amend U.S. Constitution to provide for filling office of President after a vote of no confidence by Congress. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 231.....4/13/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide for filling Presidential office after a Congressional vote of no confidence. Judiciary.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 364.....8/1/51. Create a select committee to investigate foundations and other comparable organizations. Rules.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) HR 5198.....8/16/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to transfer certain property located in St. Thomas, V.I. to control and administration of Interior Dept. Armed Services.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) H Res 264.....6/20/51. Provide that government departments and agencies and Bureau of Budget shall, upon request of a House standing committee chairman, make reports within 30 days on specific legislation pending with such committee. Rules.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3302.....3/19/51. Amend act authorizing construction and operation of public airports in Alaska to permit Secy. of Commerce to lease property within such airports for purposes essential to operation of airports. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 51.....1/8/51. Authorize Commerce Committee to continue investigations coming within its jurisdiction. Rules.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 52.....1/8/51. Provide funds for investigations continued and authorized by H Res 51. Administration.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 55.....1/8/51. Provide for one additional clerical assistant for Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Administration.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 123.....2/7/51. Provide funds for investigations conducted by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Administration.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 323.....7/13/51. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate matters within or outside its jurisdiction. Rules.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 3844.....4/25/51. Increase annual salary of: President to $125,000, Vice President to $35,000, Speaker of House to $35,000, Members of Congress to $15,000; and repeal all expense allowances for the foregoing. Civil Service.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 3889.....4/30/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 5402.....9/19/51. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of American Society of Civil Engineers. Civil Service.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) H J Res 80.....1/9/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) H Res 196.....4/16/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office. Judiciary.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) H Res 197.....4/16/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that Secy. of Defense George C. Marshall should be removed from office. Judiciary.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 455.....1/3/51. Make first Tuesday after first Monday in November, in every even-numbered year, a legal holiday. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 51.....1/3/51. Change name of Medicine Creek Reservoir in Frontier County of State of Nebraska to Harry Strunk Lake. Public Lands.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3031.....3/5/51. Permit substitute D.C. and U.S. employees to take leave of absence without loss of pay or benefits to engage in National Guard training. Armed Services.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3032.....3/5/51. Reduce annual leave of federal officers and employees to 15 days for duration of national emergency. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3169.....3/12/51. Amend section 22 (a) of Internal Revenue Code to make taxable expense allowances received by President, Vice President, Speaker of House and Members of Congress. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3792.....4/23/51. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its Territories and Alaska. Banking and Currency.

CURTIS (R Neb.) H Res 444.....10/3/51. Express profound sorrow of House of Representatives at death of Hon. Karl Stefan, late a Representative from Nebraska.

CURTIS (R Mo.) H Res 146.....3/1/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that Attorney General request suspension of wire service to gambling interests. Commerce.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1175.....1/9/51. Authorize erection of a memorial fountain to Pierre Charles L'Enfant in Washington, D.C. Administration.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1178.....1/9/51. Incorporate National Safety Council. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 2883.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H J Res 200.....3/13/51. Propose an equal-rights amendment to Constitution. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 169.....1/3/51. Grant annual and sick leave to certain temporary rural carriers. Civil Service.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 171.....1/3/51. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 2927.....2/27/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Expenditures.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 3231.....3/14/51. Provide for extension of original terms of certain patents, not fully utilized by reason of government restrictions during World War II and national emergency proclaimed on Dec. 16, 1950. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 3783.....4/19/51. Redefine "employee of the Government" as used in 28 U.S.C. 171 re tort claims procedure, to include certain caretakers employed by National Guard. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) H J Res 14.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President by popular vote and abolish electoral college. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 1040.....1/8/51. Provide adequate compensation for officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 1041.....1/8/51. Provide adequate compensation for certain law-enforcement officers in D.C. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 1042.....1/8/51. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in D.C. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2087.....1/25/51. Provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2223.....1/31/51. Provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2224.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 with respect to certain employees in Postal Transportation Service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3586.....4/6/51. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in D.C. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3611.....4/9/51. Remove limitation on numerical strength of White House Police Force. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4141.....5/17/51. Provide for more effective prevention, detection and punishment of crime in D.C. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4844.....7/17/51. Amend act of March 3, 1899, to provide for appointment by D.C. Commissioners of special policemen. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 5696.....10/11/51. Set aside action of D.C. Commissioners re reassignment and integration of certain Negro Fire Dept. personnel. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 5697.....10/11/51. Require that all D.C. Fire Dept. officers shall be appointed on basis of competitive civil-service examinations. D.C.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 1984.....1/24/51. Amend act of May 19, 1947, to provide that final settlement of monthly or quarterly accounts of government agencies shall be made within 3 years after expiration of fiscal year for which such accounts are rendered. Civil Service.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 3046.....3/5/51. Authorize sale of Chicago Appraisers' Stores Bldg. to city of Chicago. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 3585.....4/6/51. Authorize and direct General Services Administrator to transfer to Navy Dept. certain property located at Decatur, Ill. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3674.....4/12/51. Establish principles to govern generally management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3675.....4/12/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Commerce.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3676.....4/12/51. Place responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in D.C. in Administrator of General Services. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3677.....4/12/51. Create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation in VA to exercise all functions re government and national service life insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3678.....4/12/51. Make certain changes in law applicable to government regulatory agencies to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3679.....4/12/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Architectural Projects and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions, in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3680.....4/12/51. Effectuate recommendations of Hoover Commission re Dept. of Interior. Interior.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3681.....4/12/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Labor.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3682.....4/12/51. Expand activities of Commerce Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3683.....4/12/51. Establish temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3684.....4/12/51. Provide for reorganization of Agriculture Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Agriculture.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3685.....4/12/51. Provide for reorganization of Treasury Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Ways and Means.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3686.....4/12/51. Provide for reorganization of Veterans Administration in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Veterans' Affairs.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3687.....4/12/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3688.....4/12/51. Establish and consolidate certain government hospital, medical and public health functions in a Dept. of Health. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3689.....4/12/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3690.....4/12/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to State Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendation. Foreign Affairs.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3691.....4/12/51. Make various changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3697.....4/12/51. Create a commission to study administration of government overseas activities. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 4259....5/24/51. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property in Mississippi to Air Force Dept. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 5042.....8/2/51. Extend to Panama Canal Zone government and company provisions of act facilitating the settlement of accounts of deceased civilian officers and employees of government. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 5191.....8/16/51. Provide for discontinuance of certain reports now required by law. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 5192.....8/16/51. Authorize transfer of certain property by General Services Administrator to Secy. of Interior. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 5350.....9/14/51. Make further amendments in Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) H Con Res 92 .....4/12/51. Request Secretary of State to submit to Congress a plan for establishment of a single foreign affairs career service. Foreign Affairs.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 17.....1/3/51. Provide funds for expenses of conducting studies and investigations inccurred by Expenditures Committee. Administration.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 106.....1/30/51. Provide for expenses of conducting investigations and studies incurred by Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee. Administration.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 124...2/7/51. Provide for expenses of conducting certain studies and investigations incurred by Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee. Administration.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 167.....3/13/51. Authorize printing as a House document of pamphlet entited, "The Federal Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1952" and provide for additional copies. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 2990.....2/28/51. Provide for rental of post-office boxes on an annual basis. Civil Service.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 3939.....5/2/51. Fix limit on telephone allowances of Members of House at 150 minutes per month on and telegram allowances at 1,000 words per month. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 218.....5/2/51. Increase for remainder of fiscal 1951, telephone and telegraph allowances of House members who have already expended their regular allowances. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 308.....6/30/51. Provide additional compensation to stenographer, Office of Sergeant at Arms. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 313.....7/2/51. Authorize purchase of electric office equipment for use by Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 1322.....1/12/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) (by request) H Res 447 .....10/4/51. Extend authority of Select Committee to Investigate Use of Chemicals in Food Products into field of cosmetics. Rules.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5139.....8/13/51. Authorize establishment of Fort Union Natl. Monument in State of New Mexico. Interior.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1324.....1/12/51. Authorize appointment of a district judge for northern and southern districts of Indiana. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1325.....1/12/51. Authorize construction of new post office, courthouse, and customhouse building at Evansville, Ind. Public Works.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1326.....1/12/51. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1327.....1/12/51. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1328.....1/12/51. Limit removal of civil actions from state to federal courts. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1329.....1/12/51. Make first Tuesday after first Monday in November, in every even-numbered year, a legal holiday. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1656.....1/17/51. Increase compensation for D.C. Board of Barber Examiners. D.C.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 2130.....1/29/51. Provide a remedy for persons slandered, libeled, or defamed by Members of Congress. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) H J Res 311.....8/9/51. Provide additional sum of $950,000 to Bureau of Employment Security, Labor Dept., to carry out expenses of administering migratory labor bill, Public Law 78, 82nd Congress.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 457.....1/3/51. Provide a decree of competency for U.S. Indians in certain cases. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) (by request) HR 458..... 1/3/51. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands on Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 459.....1/3/51. Confer jurisdiction on states over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 460.....1/3/51. Provide for government guaranty of loans made to Indians for purchase or improvement of farms and farm equipment. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 1043.....1/8/51. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) (by request) HR 1936..... 1/23/51. Transfer to Indian tribes of Montana control over their form of government. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 2817.....2/22/51. Authorize patenting of certain public lands, for public park purposes, to Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3033.....3/5/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to lease certain land in State of Montana to city of Poplar and county of Roosevelt, Mont. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3235.....3/14/51. Confer jurisdiction on State of Montana re offenses committed within Indian country within the state. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3829.....4/24/51. Authorize exchange of certain Indian lands. Interior.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 56.....1/3/51. Increase relief benefits of widows and children of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and White House police force and other persons entitled to benefits under act of Sept. 1, 1916, who lose their lives in line of duty. D.C.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1006.....1/8/51. Amend Act of June 30, 1945, as amended, to provide true time and one-half for overtime, and true double time for Sunday and holiday duty by federal employees. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1007.....1/8/51. Provide for issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of 250th anniversary of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1008.....1/8/51. Provide that Federal Security Administrator may make a finding that a state administrative agency is denying unemployment compensation to a substantial number of persons without waiting for adjudication. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1009.....1/8/51. Provide for payment of extra compensation for certain work heretofore performed by custom officers and employees. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3794.....4/23/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 250th birthday festival of Detroit, Mich., to be held there July 11, 1951. Armed Services.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5194.....8/16/51. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for holiday and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1951, for which they have not been compensated. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 68.....1/8/51. Provide for establishment and maintenance of a nationwide whole blood plasma bank as a measure of protection against atomic warfare or other major disaster. Commerce.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 70.....1/8/51. Reimburse uncompensated leave to Government Printing Office Employees earned during fiscal year 1932. Administration.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 86.....1/12/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 1937.....1/23/51. Enable people of Puerto Rico to select their form of government. Public Lands.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2226.....1/31/51. Withhold federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2227.....1/31/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2228.....1/31/51. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit segregation of passengers on account of race or color. Commerce.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2229.....1/31/51. Provide that federal funds shall not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing with respect to which there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2231.....1/31/51. Protect U.S. citizens and other persons within states from mob violence and lynching. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2232.....1/31/51. Abolish payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 261.....6/15/51. Re-establish principles of Executive Order 8802; that national emergency requires full utilization of all available manpower, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin and that discrimination is detrimental to national morale; and request President to provide for fair employment practices. Labor.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 5737.....10/16/51. Confer concurrent jurisdiction on district courts to determine income-tax deficiencies. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 461.....1/3/51. Incorporate Moms of America. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 463.....1/3/51. Incorporate Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 464.....1/3/51. Provide for appointment to regular classified positions in postal field service of certain former war-service indefinite regular carriers. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 466.....1/3/51. Increase fee for executing application for a passport or visa from $1 to $3. Foreign Affairs.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 467.....1/3/51. Provide that students away from home while attending college shall be enumerated for census purposes as residents of enumeration district in which their home is located. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 468.....1/3/51. Outlaw Communist Party with respect to candidacy for federal or state elective offices. Administration.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 469.....1/3/51. Amend section 124 of Internal Revenue Code to grant certain income-tax amortization deduction for emergency facilities. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 470.....1/3/51. Amend Census Act of June 18, 1929, so as to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H J Res 16.....1/3/51. Provide for printing and distribution to schools of a million copies of U.S. Constitution as it is. Administration.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H J Res 17.....1/3/51. Designate first Tuesday of March of each year as National Teachers Day. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H J Res 18.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to fix number of Supreme Court Justices at one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H J Res 334.....9/26/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that no treaty or executive agreement shall be made abridging any of the rights and freedoms recognized in Constitution; and for expiration of all executive agreements six months after end of term of President making agreement. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H Con Res 100.....5/1/51. Provide for an appropriate ceremony in rotunda of Capitol in honor of Constantino Brumidi. Rules.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 4722.....7/9/51. Empower U.S. Supreme Court to promulgate a code of ethics for attorneys at law practicing before U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) HR 2314.....2/2/51. Provide for admission to U.S. of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality. Judiciary.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) HR 4571.....6/22/51. Authorize President to create a Federal Minerals Administration to insure effective and expeditious expansion and maintenance of domestic production of minerals and metals, including coal and oil. Banking and Currency.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 3981.....5/4/51. Eliminate 10-year limitation upon authority of Secy. of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands under his jurisdiction acquired by U.S. Agriculture.

DORN (D S.C.) H Con Res 153.....8/23/51. Express sense of Congress that informational and educational activities of State Dept. known as Voice of America should be known as Voice of Freedom. Foreign Affairs.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H J Res 87.....1/12/51. Amend section 5012 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that investigating powers of joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation shall not be affected by any reorganization plan. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Con Res 146.....7/30/51. Provide for printing of 1,000 additional copies of hearings re revenue revision held before Ways and Means Committee. Administration.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Con Res 170.....10/20/51. Provide for printing of 35,500 additional copies of Revenue Act of 1951.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 78.....1/19/51. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 134.....2/14/51. Elect Walter S. Baring of Nevada a member of standing Committee of House of Representatives on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 217.....5/2/51. Elect John C. Watts (Ky.) to Committee on Public Works of House of Representatives.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 228.....5/15/51. Elect James P. Richards of South Carolina, chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 235.....5/17/51. Elect Rep. Pat Sutton of Tennessee a member of District of Columbia Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 338.....7/18/51. Provide for election of Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) to Committee on Veterans Affairs.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 339.....7/18/51. Provide for election of Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.) to Committee on Public Works.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 353.....7/26/51. Elect Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.) to Committee on Public Works.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 392.....8/16/51. Elect Vera Buchanan (D Pa.) to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 433.....9/24/51. Provide for further expenses of House Ways and Means Committee. Rules.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 435.....9/25/51. Provide for election of Frank Ikard (D Tex.) to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 477.....10/20/51. Elect Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) to Committee on Education and Labor.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H J Res 250.....5/3/51. Authorize President to appoint a committee to designate most appropriate day for National Children's Day. Judiciary.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1181.....1/9/51. Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 2735.....2/19/51. Authorize transfer of certain military prisoners and confinement facilities to control of Attorney General. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 3090.....3/7/51. Authorize acceptance by Secy. of Treasury or General Services Administrator of conditional gifts to further defense effort. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 4796.....7/13/51. Retrocede to State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5662.....10/9/51. Amend D.C. laws regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons. D.C.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5663.....10/9/51. Provide for control, inspection and equipment of D.C. pharmacies. D.C.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 2139.....1/29/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) H Res 213.....4/30/51. Express profound sorrow of House of Representatives at death of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1883.....1/22/51. Provide retirement annuities for retired fourth-class postmasters with 30 years of service. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1886.....1/22/51. Provide free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans hospitals. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1888.....1/22/51. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 126.....1/22/51. Authorize issuance of a stamp commemorative of Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, of Alabama, who achieved national distinction in field of preventive medicine by conquering yellow fever, thus making possible the building of Panama Canal. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Res 150.....3/5/51. Authorize printing of compilation of federal laws pertaining to veterans, 1914-50, as a House document. Administration.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Res 284.....6/26/51. Provide for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. Rules.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4005.....5/8/51. Amend act revesting Oregon and California Railroad and reconveying Coos Bay Wagon Road land grants in State of Oregon to revise procedure for disposition of proceeds from sale of such land. Interior.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4190.....5/22/51. Authorize presentation of claims of Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawatset) and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

ELSTON (R Ohio) HR 4015.....5/9/51. Exempt from estate tax property transferred in contemplation of death, with retainer of life estate, if transfer was made before March 4, 1931 and decedent dies after Feb. 10, 1939. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3491.....4/3/51. Abolish Lakeview federal sustained-yield unit, Fremont Natl. Forest, Ore. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3979.....5/4/51. Define enrolled Indians of California as an identifiable group of American Indians. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4515.....6/20/51. Authorize acquisition, by exchange, of certain properties within Death Valley Natl. Monument, Calif. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 5365.....9/17/51. Quitclaim interest of U.S. to certain land in Placer County, Calif. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 5735.....10/16/51. Require all federal officers to comply with laws of affected states or territories in carrying out laws re water resources development and utilization. Interior.

ENGLE (C Alif.) H Res 248.....6/7/51. Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of all lobbying activities intended to influence, encourage or retard legislation and, the formulation of foreign policy affecting China and Far East. Rules.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 3517.....4/4/51. Designate June 15, 1951, as National Ice Cream Day. Judiciary.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 3579.....4/6/51. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of ice cream industry in U.S. Civil Service.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 3980.....5/4/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 5669.....10/9/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 125th anniversary of granting of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad charter. Civil Service.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 49.....1/3/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 2131.....1/29/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Hawaii. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1732.....1/19/51. Put Alaska and Hawaii on same basis as states in apportionment of funds for school-lunch program. Labor.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1733.....1/19/51. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge Natl. Historical Park in Territory of Hawaii. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1735.....1/19/51. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to prevent loss of nationality of certain persons declared U.S. citizens under the act. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1739.....1/19/51. Authorize annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for care and treatment of Hansen's disease in Territory of Hawaii. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1740.....1/19/51. Fix salaries of certain justices and judges of Territory of Hawaii. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1741.....1/19/51. Provide for retirement of any judge of U.S. District Courts for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Canal Zone or Virgin Islands, any justice of Supreme Court of Hawaii and any judge of a circuit court of Hawaii after 10 years' service. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 3397.....3/21/51. Establish fixed and perpetual calendar with 12 months of 30-30-31 days successively, the 365th day to fall at beginning of each year as a holiday, the 366th day of leap year to fallbetween June 31st and July 1; eliminate Friday the 13th and provide for the 1st and 15th of each month to be a weekday. Foreign Affairs.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4197.....5/22/51. Withdraw and restore to their previous status under control of Territory of Hawaii certain Hawaiian home lands required for use of board of water supply of the city and county of Honolulu for location of water shaft, pump station and tunnel; and confer upon certain lands of Auwaiolimu Kewalo-Uka, and Kalawahine, on Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the status of Hawaiian home lands. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4198.....5/22/51. Ratify and confirm Act 291 of Sessions Laws of Hawaii, 1949, which included Maui County Waterworks under definition of "municipality" in issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to Revenue Bond Act of 1935. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4203.....5/22/51. Ratify and confirm Act 7 of Sessions Laws of Hawaii, 1951, extending time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4298.....5/31/51. Confer state status upon Hawaii for purposes of immigration and naturalization laws. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4407.....6/12/51. Increase amounts involved in loan funds granted in Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4408.....6/12/51. Permit sale of government land when such sale is in public interest to aid in development of area in which land is located. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4409.....6/12/51. Enable Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange available lands as designated by Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public or private lands. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4410.....6/12/51. Amend section 16 of Hawaiian Organic Act re disqualification of legislators for judicial positions. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4511.....6/19/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to convey to Territory of Hawaii certain real property at Kahului, Wailuku, Maui, T.H. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4797.....7/13/51. Ratify and confirm act including Maui and Kaui County Waterworks Boards and Hawaii County Water Supply Board under definition of "municipality" in issuance of revenue bonds. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4798.....7/13/51. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re qualifications of jurors. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4799.....7/13/51. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to provide for sale of lots for cash, without recourse to drawing or lot, to any U.S. citizen, possessing legal qualifications as homesteader, who applies. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4800.....7/13/51. Amend section 202 (a) of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, re membership on Commission. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4801.....7/13/51. Enable Legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize Board of Supervisors of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for flood control purposes. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4802.....7/13/51. Enable Legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize Board of Supervisors of Honolulu to issue certain public improvement bonds. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4923.....7/23/51. Enable Hawaiian legislature to authorize Honolulu Board of Supervisors to issue certain bonds for construction of Kalihi Tunnel and its approach roads. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5071.....8/8/51. Enable Legislature of Hawaii to authorize county of Maui, T.H., to issue public improvement bonds for construction of flood-construction projects on Iao stream. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5072.....8/8/51. Enable Legislature of Hawaii to issue public-improvement bonds for construction of new public school buildings. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5225.....8/17/51. Provide that ratification of Revenue Bond Act of 1935 by Hawaiian Legislature shall apply to all amendments to the act and to all extensions of the period for issuance and delivery of revenue bonds thereunder. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5226.....8/17/51. Approve act enacted by Hawaiian legislature, re University of Hawaii and powers of board of regents, and vesting in the board of regents fee simple title to all university property. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5386.....9/18/51. Enable Hawaiian Legislature to authorize city and county of Hawaii to issue bonds for acquisition of real property for public school purposes. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 149.....2/2/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

FELLOWS (R Maine) HR 2190.....1/30/51. Provide for conveyance to town of Dedham, Maine, of certain strip of land situated in such town and used as road right-of-way. Public Lands.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 4213.....5/22/51. Extend for 1 year 5-year period of limitation on presentation of Indian claims to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 5634.....10/5/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. Court of Claims to hear and render judgment on certain claims of individual Navajo Indians against the U.S. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 2892.....2/26/51. Amend section 5b of Organic Act of Puerto Rico to prevent loss of American citizenship because of residence abroad for persons deriving citizenship from birth or residence in Puerto Rico. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 2949.....2/27/51. Abolish Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 2977.....2/28/51. Amend section 12B of Federal Reserve Act, to require insurance of all deposit obligations payable at branches of insured Puerto Rico banks. Banking and Currency.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 3105.....3/7/51. Amend Organic Act of Puerto Rico to remove provision whereby President of U.S. may designate a judge of Puerto Rico Supreme Court to serve in vacancy occurring in U.S. District Court for Puerto Rico. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 3232.....3/14/51. Amend Organic Act of Puerto Rico to limit power of U.S. Supreme Court to review final judgments or decrees rendered by Supreme Court of Puerto Rico to cases in which issue is of a Constitutional nature, or one concerning U.S. treaties or statutes. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 5120.....8/10/51. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require insurance of deposits payable at branches of insured banks in Puerto Rico. Banking and Currency.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 1186.....1/9/51. Amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures and writings unmailable and to provide a penalty for mailing them. Civil Service.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 2143.....1/29/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H J Res 212.....3/20/51. Designate first Sunday after Armistice Day in each year as Gold Star Mothers Day. Judiciary.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H J Res 316.....8/14/51. Designate 28th day of October as Liberty Day. Judiciary.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 164.....3/13/51. Create a standing Committee on Peace in House of Representatives. Rules.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 362.....7/31/51. Create a select committee to investigate disappearance of report, re Katyn massacre dictated by Lt. Col. John H. Van Vliet, Jr., on May 22, 1945. Rules.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 172.....1/3/51. Provide for continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service. Civil Service.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3035....3/5/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, May 29, 1930, to extend annuity benefits at age 50 to employees involuntarily separated from service after 20 years of service. Civil Service.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5562.....10/2/51. Provide for incorporation of Franco-American War Veterans. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1188.....1/9/51. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts and make it a crime to move in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid complying with such orders. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1190.....1/9/51. Authorize certain work projects as an aid in rehabilitating inmates of federal and state penal and correctional institutions, to improve resources of federally owned conservation lands and provide increased benefits from these properties. Labor.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1331.....1/12/51. Authorize additional credits in accounts of certain employees in civil-service retirement and disability fund. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2884.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 3942.....5/2/51. Adjust postmaster and supervisor salaries in postal field service. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4080.....5/15/51. Amend Postal Service Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act, and to adjust salaries of officers and employees of Post Office Department field service. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5564.....10/2/51. Prohibit unreasonable suppression of information by executive branch of government. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5849.....10/20/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for payment of annuities to certain widows of retired employees without reduction in annuities of such employees. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) H Res 315.....7/2/51. Authorize purchase of electric office equipment for use by Members, officers and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

FUGATE (D Va.) HR 4486.....6/15/51. Provide a cost-of-living increase in rates of compensation of Panama Canal policemen and firemen. Merchant Marine.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 2471.....2/7/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3353.....3/20/51. Make unlawful a poll-tax requirement as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3354.....3/20/51. Provide for merit promotion of postal service employees and establish uniform examination and appointment procedures for promotion of candidates to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3358.....3/20/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3365.....3/20/51. Amend act incorporating Hungarian Reformed Federation of America to permit the federation to extend certain benefits to all its members. Judiciary.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3253.....3/15/51. Amend Defense Production Act and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to liquidate and wind up affairs of Reconstruction Finance Corp.; and transfer administration of rubber, tin and abaca programs to Secy. of Commerce. Banking and Currency.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 5445.....9/24/51. Create the office of Delegate-at-Large in House of Representatives for ex-Presidents of U.S. Judiciary.

GARY (D Va.) HR 65.....1/3/51. Create a commission to study feasibility of federal participation in American Negro Progress Exposition. Administration.

GARY (D Va.) H J Res 1.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution providing that Congress shall fill any vacancy occurring in office of Vice President. Judiciary.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3081.....3/6/51. Amend title VI of Reorganization Act of 1946 and P.L. 2 of 81st Congress by removing tax exemptions on expense allowances for President, Vice President, Speaker of House, and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 45.....1/4/51. Authorize Members of House of Representatives to have inserted in Washington telephone directory, as their business telephone number, number of U.S. Capitol. Administration.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 109.....1/31/51. Provide for establishment of a branch of House of Representatives restaurant in Old House Office Building. Administration.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 279.....6/25/51. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to study publication and distribution of offensive and undesirable books. Rules.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 2017.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

GILLETTE (R Pa.) H J Res 287.....7/11/51. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorating first trial run of a steam locomotive, the Stourbridge Lion, on Aug. 8, 1829. Civil Service.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 5134.....8/13/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, to provide retirement benefits for certain former Members of Congress. Civil Service.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 68.....1/3/51. Add certain veterans' organizations to list of veterans' organizations whose proceedings are printed annually for Congress. Administration.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 70.....1/3/51. Amend chapter 85, title 28, U.S. Code to give original jurisdiction to district courts over certain military-preference cases. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 76.....1/3/51. Amend title 28 of U.S. Code to provide additional time for bringing suit against U.S. in case of certain tort claims. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 2980.....2/28/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government Expenditures.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) H J Res 269.....6/13/51. Provide for re-establishment of postal branch station at West Medford, Mass. Civil Service.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) HR 78.....1/3/51. Limit removal of civil actions from state to federal courts. Judiciary.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) HR 1988.....1/24/51. Limit removal of civil actions from state to federal courts. Judiciary.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) H J Res 19.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 3509.....4/4/51. Incorporate National Service Star Legion. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 3862.....4/26/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 3863.....4/26/51. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent piece in commemoration of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Banking and Currency.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4262.....5/24/51. Provide that continued use of penthouse on building known as 2400 16th St., N.W., District of Columbia, shall not be restricted or prohibited by any restrictions on height of buildings. D.C.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 244.....4/25/51. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 3040.....3/5/51. Authorize Secy. of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Ogden, Utah, to Ogden Chamber of Commerce. Agriculture.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 3795.....4/23/51. Provide for use of tribal funds of Ute Indians of Uintah and Ouray Reservations, authorize a per capita payment from such funds, and divide certain tribal funds with Southern Utes. Interior.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 2488.....2/7/51. Designate Tomb of Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 2928.....2/27/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of birth of Betsey Ross. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 5233.....8/17/51. Amend act providing annuities for officers and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal to include wives whose marriage date was prior to March 31, 1914. Merchant Marine.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 5312.....9/12/51. Authorize attendance of civilians at schools conducted by Defense and Treasury Depts. Armed Services.

GREENWOOD (D N.Y.) HR 5025.....8/1/51. Amend Civil Defense Act of 1950 by authorizing financial contributions to states to provide compensation for injury or death sustained by any person serving in U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 2742.....2/19/51. Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. Judiciary.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 4741.....7/10/51. Create Postal Service as an establishment of government accountable only to Congress. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 4742.....7/10/51. Provide for appointments to positions of rural carrier in postal service without regard to political affiliation and prescribe a penalty re solicitation of political contributions from applicants for such positions. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 4743.....7/10/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 602 to provide a penalty for solicitation of political contributions from applicants for federal employment. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 252.....5/4/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to limit taxes levied and collected for non-military expenses, as defined by Congress, to 5 per cent of national income. Judiciary.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 176.....1/3/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 177.....1/3/51. Increase allowance for equipment maintenance of rural carriers by 2 cents per mile per day for each scheduled mile or major fraction thereof. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 178.....1/3/51. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 179.....1/3/51. Provide for uniforms for employees of U.S. government. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 180.....1/3/51. Provide for display of American flag on every post office in the U.S. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1536.....1/15/51. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide maximum retirement pay for certain retired disabled enlisted men for period from July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1538.....1/15/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Public Lands.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1539.....1/15/51. Provide retirement annuities for retired fourth-class postmasters with 30 years of service. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1540.....1/15/51. Provide a cost-of-living pay bonus for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1992.....1/24/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2053.....1/24/51. Waive charge for migratory bird hunting stamps sold to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2233.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to provide additional compensation to postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2234.....1/31/51. Promote and sustain amicable relations between Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General and employees in field service of surface and air postal transport by establishment of a board of arbitration. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2235.....1/31/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to whithhold certain wild-life restoration project payments in case of any state which unreasonably discriminates against non-resident hunters. Merchant Marine.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2417.....2/6/51. Create a Commission for federal reimbursement to states and local governments for tax loss arising by reason of federal ownership of improved and unimproved real property. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2567.....2/12/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act re clerks in air mail field railway post offices. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2568.....2/12/51. Authorize Postmaster General to readjust compensation of holders of contracts for performance of mail-messenger service. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 2932.....2/27/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Minnesota to render judgment upon claims for damage caused by flood resulting from establishment of Mud Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Minn. Judiciary.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3580.....4/6/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re retirement and withdrawal options of Members and employees of Senate and House. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3581.....4/6/51. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3582.....4/6/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re effective date of annuities of Members and elected officers of Senate and House. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3583.....4/6/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re retirement and withdrawal options of Members and employees of Senate and the House.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3750.....4/17/51. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3930.....5/2/51. Authorize $100-per-capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from sale of timber and lumber on the Reservation. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4099.....5/15/51. Readjust postal rates to provide for increase of 10 per cent on second-class mail, of one to one-and-one fourth cents on third-class mail, and to increase price of government postal cards to 2 cents. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4363.....6/6/51. Confer jurisdiction on Indian Claims Commission to hear and determine claims of Pottawatomie Indians. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4487.....6/15/51. Make provision for readjustment of postal rates. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4803.....7/13/51. Readjust postal rates. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 293.....7/16/51. Provide that dramatic production, Faith of Our Fathers, shall be presented in each State of U.S. Appropriations.

HALE (R Maine) HR 2236.....1/31/51. Provide for issuance of special 3-cent stamp in commemoration of Portland Head Light, Casco Bay, firstlighted on Jan. 10, 1791. Civil Service.

HALE (R Maine) HR 4331.....6/5/51. Abolish action for alienation of affections in District of Columbia. D.C.

HALE (R Maine) H J Res 256.....5/9/51. Designate fourth Saturday of August of each year as Children's Day. Judiciary.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 129.....6/26/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1195.....1/9/51. Direct Postmaster General to restore proper mail service to the people. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1282.....1/12/51. Provide Triple Cities area with air-raid shelters and sufficient protection against enemy attacks and bombing by air. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1495.....1/15/51. Raise revenue for national defense by regulating contributions which further election to House of Representatives of all candidates in primary elections. Administration.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 1657.....1/17/51. Outlaw sale of influence by false representatives in matter of defense orders to private business. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2237.....1/31/51. Strengthen national defense by establishing a hunters' corps to guard the home front. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2799.....2/20/51. Strengthen national defense by outlawing gerrymander and saving representative government. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3023.....3/1/51. Prohibit registration of firearms already issued legally and protect citizens against unconstitutional seizure of private weapons. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3179.....3/12/51. Extend federal franking privilege to non-political activities of New York Civil Defense Commission. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4142.....5/17/51. Create National Commission of Decency to investigate complaints concerning sale of pornographic literature. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4253.....5/24/51. Save American system of free elections by outlawing use of paper ballots in primary elections throughout U.S. Administration.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4469.....6/13/51. Compel professional gamblers to carry their share of national defense program and to curtail their activities. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4780.....7/12/51. Fix permanent bail of $1 million for each day a convicted Communist remains away from jail. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4862.....7/18/51. Prevent horse meat from being sold as oeef and punish those engaging in such dishonest practice. Judiciary.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 5068.....8/7/51. Perpetuate Americanism by requiring Declaration of Independence to be displayed in all schools throughout America. Labor.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 4826.....7/16/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3141 to prohibit bail, pending appeal or certiorari after conviction of espionage, treason, sedition, subversive activities, or conspiracy to commit any such offense. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 83.....1/3/51. Provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 85.....1/3/51. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to provide that espionage and advocation of overthrow of government by force or violence shall be capital offenses at all times. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 86.....1/3/51. Require approval by Congress to effectuate executive agreements reducing tariff rates. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) (By request) HR 2744.....2/19/51. Amend rules pertaining to display and use of U.S. flag by requiring display of U.S. flag whenever any other flag or pennant is displayed. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 3845.....4/25/51. Authorize for an additional 2-year period use of rivers and harbors appropriations for maintenance of canal from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay and railroad and bridges over it. Public Works.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 3944.....5/2/51. Authorize prosecution of improvement work to control beach erosion at Atlantic City, N.J.. Public Works.

HAND (R N.J.) H Res 13.....1/3/51. Provide funds for expenses of national retirement system study authorized by H Res 12. Administration.

HAND (R N.J.) H Res 21.....1/3/51. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to make a study of relationship between federal government and states in all fields with special reference to field of taxation. Rules.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 2952.....2/27/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Navy Band at final reunion of United Confederate Veterans to be held in Norfolk, Va., May 30 through June 2, 1951. Armed Services.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 3236.....3/14/51. Provide for establishment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur National Monument. Interior.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 4369.....6/7/51. Authorize sale of certain site owned by U.S. in Norfolk, Va. Expenditures.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4431.....6/13/51. Revise D.C. Emergency Rent Act and extend it to June 30, 1952. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 173.....2/27/51. Amend and extend provisions of D.C. Emergency Rent Act, as amended. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 176.....2/28/51. Enable D.C. Commissioners to utilize a portion of limitation for terminal leave, for administrative expenses of Office of Administrator of Rent Control. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 248.....5/2/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to grant representation in Congress and among electors of President and Vice President to people of District of Columbia. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 249.....5/2/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to increase term of Member of House of Representatives from 2 to 4 years, and provide that no Member of House while in office shall be eligible for appointment or election to Senate. Judiciary.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 2826.....2/22/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact for control of Columbia River entered into by States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 4636.....6/28/51. Amend act authorizing segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of Wind River Reservation to extend time during which payments are to be made to members of such tribes under the act. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 5366.....9/17/51. Increase percentage of certain trust funds, held by Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, which is to be distributed per capita to individual tribe members. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 5698.....10/11/51. Amend act of Sept. 25, 1950, to provide that liability of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewage service shall not extend to future U.S. construction. Interior.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3974.....5/4/51. Amend and clarify certain provisions of law re maritime functions of Secy. of Commerce. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 4116.....5/15/51. Provide for administration and sale of certain lands held by U.S. in Republic of Panama. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 4435.....6/13/51. Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. Judiciary.

HART (D N.J.) HR 4855.....7/18/51. Provide for national cemeteries in State of New Jersey. Interior.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) H Res 324.....7/13/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation of black-marketing activities in U.S. Rules.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 1658.....1/17/51. Provide for a Delegate in House of Representatives from District of Columbia; for a Board of Education of District of Columbia to be elected; and for reorganization of executive departments of District. D.C.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2341.....2/2/51. Authorize transfer of portion of Camp Joseph T. Robinson known as Baptist College tract to State of Arkansas. Armed Services.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2710.....2/15/51. Permit prosecution of lynching in federal courts when governor or attorney general of state concerned lacks authority to direct prosecution in state courts, or such prosecution is impaired by his refusal to do so. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) H J Res 89.....1/12/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) H J Res 157.....2/8/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution re qualifications of electors. Judiciary.

HEDRICK (D W.Va.) H Con Res 19.....1/8/51. Express sense of Congress that a civilian physical fitness and training program should be established in interest of national security. Armed Services.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 2933.....2/27/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 3900.....5/1/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at 52nd Annual National Encampment of Veterans ofForeign Wars of U.S. to be held in New York, N.Y., the week of Aug. 26, 1951. Armed Services.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4100.....5/15/51. Provide that in certain cases newspapermen need not reveal in federal courts sources of information. Judiciary.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4481.....6/15/51. Provide pay increases for U.S. employees. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 22.....1/3/51. Create select committee to conduct investigation of Communist activities among merchant seamen and their unions and of Communist infiltrations into transportation industries. Rules.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 1025.....1/8/51. Exempt certain real property in D.C. from taxation in D.C. D.C.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 1026.....1/8/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to purchase additional land for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla. Public Lands.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 1496.....1/15/51. Authorize President to issue proclamation designating 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year. Judiciary.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 3510.....4/4/51. Authorize and direct conveyance of certain tract of land in State of Florida to St. Augustine Port, Waterway and Beach Commission. Expenditures.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 186.....1/3/51. Provide for lease of Belasco Theater to American National Theater and Academy for presentation of theatrical and musical productions. Public Works.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 188.....1/3/51. Provide compensation for excess hours of work by certain employees of U.S. Employment Service. Civil Service.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 1332.....1/12/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 3403.....3/21/51. Increase efficiency of postal service in Newton, Mass., a Boston suburb, by discontinuing certain Boston branch post offices and establishing a separate post office with branches. Civil Service.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 4192.....5/22/51. Authorize U.S. Marine Band to attend national encampment of Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War to be held in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, 1951. Armed Services.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 4827.....7/16/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

HESS (R Ohio) H J Res 232.....4/13/51. Designate 7-day period beginning Oct. 21, 1951, as Cleaner Air Week. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 3736.....4/16/51. Authorize appointment of two additional circuit judges for ninth circuit. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 3873.....4/26/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1505 and 3486 to make it a violation of law for any officer of federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a Congressional committee. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4725.....7/9/51. Suspend running of statutes of limitations applicable to offenses involving performance of official duty by government officers or employees during periods of government service of officer or employee concerned. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 5668.....10/9/51. Make it a federal offense for a U.S. officer or employee to accept any compensation or gratuity from any officer or members of a national committee of a political party. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 5699.....10/11/51. Authorize in certain cases appointment of special counsel and investigators to assist grand juries in exercise of their powers. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 5721.....10/15/51. Suspend running of statutes of limitations applicable to offenses involving performance of official duties by government officers and employees during periods of government service. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 194.....1/3/51. Exempt air carriers from statutory provisions requiring payments for compensation for customs employees' overtime services. Ways and Means.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 2055.....1/24/51. Provide for national cemetery in vicinity of Los Angeles, Calif. Public Lands.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2133.....1/29/51. Make certain provisions re salaries and expense allowances of President, Vice President, Speaker and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3303.....3/19/51. Establish temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3304.....3/19/51. Establish principles and policies to govern generall management of executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3306.....3/19/51. Establish a Dept. of Social Security and Education in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3307.....3/19/51. Make certain changes in law applicable to regulatory agencies of government to effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3308.....3/19/51. Provide for reorganization of Dept. of Agriculture in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Agriculture.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3309.....3/19/51. Effectuate Hoover Commission recommendations relating to Dept. of Interior. Interior.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3310.....3/19/51. Expand activities of Dept. of Commerce in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3311.....3/19/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3312.....3/19/51. Make various changes in laws applicable to Post Office Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Civil Service.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3313.....3/19/51. Provide for reorganization of Treasury Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3314.....3/19/51. Place responsibility for certain miscellaneous activites in D.C. in Administrator of General Services, in accordance with recommendation of Hoover Commission. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3315.....3/19/51. Expand activities of Labor Dept. in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3316.....3/19/51. Provide for reorganization of Veterans Administration in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Veterans'.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3317.....3/19/51. Create a Veterans Insurance Corporation in Veterans Administration to exercise all functions relating to government life insurance and national service life insurance. Veterans'.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3318.....3/19/51. Provide for creation of a Board of Analysis for Engineering and Architectural Projects and Drainage Area Advisory Commissions, in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Public Works.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3319.....3/19/51. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to Dept. of State in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Foreign Affairs.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3320.....3/19/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Con Res 78.....3/19/51. Request Secy. of State to submit plan for amalgamation of State Dept. and foreign service personnel into a single foreign affairs career service. Foreign Affairs.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 142.....2/26/51. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951, proposing replacement of present 5-member RFC Board with a single administrator. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 413.....9/17/51. Authorize committees of House of Representatives to establish a quorum of less than a majority for purpose of taking sworn testimony. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 441....9/27/51. Express sense of House that statements made by Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.) were improper, unparliamentary and a reflection on charcater of Rep. Meader (R Mich.) and are calculated to create unfriendly relations between House and Senate.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 450.....10/4/51. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to provide that any subcommittee, regardless of size, appointed by chairman of a standing committee, is authorized to hold hearings and take testimony, provided the ranking minority member of such committee has had opportunity to designate one member of subcommittee. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 451.....10/4/51. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to provide that ranking minority member of any standing or special committee is authorized to designate at least one member of each subcommittee or committee set up to hold hearings or take testimony. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 472.....10/19/51. Create a select committee to investigate veterans hospitalization, medical and surgical care. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 473.....10/19/51. Provide funds for expenses of select committee investigating veterans hospitalization, medical and surgical care. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Ill.) H Res 151.....3/5/51. Authorize House Administration Committee to investigate heroic conduct of Frank Bukovsky in saving Theodore Roosevelt from assassination in 1912. Rules.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 1545.....1/15/51. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to provide that Presidential reorganization plans re national security or defense shall be effective, if not objected to by either House or Senate, within 15 days. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 4007.....5/8/51. Amend or repeal certain government property laws. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 4728.....7/9/51. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize decentralization of certain government personnel. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 4730.....7/9/51. Amend or repeal certain laws relating to government records. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H J Res 259.....5/15/51. Create a Commission on Government Security. Judiciary.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 60.....2/12/51. Establish Joint Select Committee on Organization of Congress. Rules.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 201.....1/3/51. Change names of Ice Harbor Dam, Lower Monumental Dam, Little Goose Dam, and Lower Granite Dam on Snake River to Whitman Lock and Dam, Lewis Lock and Dam, Clark Lock and Dam, and Spalding Lock and Dam respectively. Public Works.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 2387.....2/5/51. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands on Colville Indian Reservation, Washington. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 2388.....2/5/51. Authorize grants to Ferry and Okanogan Counties, Wash., in lieu of taxes on certain lands restored to tribal ownership. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 5470.....9/25/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to protect from libel suits, radio stations broadcasting speeches made for, or on behalf of, candidates for public office. Commerce.

HORAN (R Wash.) H J Res 152.....2/5/51. Designate third Sunday in June as Father's Day. Judiciary.

HORAN (R Wash.) H Res 212.....4/26/51. Authorize House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to make investigation with a view toward complete reorganization of postal field service. Rules.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 2429.....2/6/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 2697....2/15/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin. Labor.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 5056.....8/6/51. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

IRVING (D Mo.) H J Res 234.....4/13/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to apportion Representatives in Congress every four years on basis of number voting in last Presidential election. Judiciary.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 2885.....2/26/51. Reestablish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H J Res 241.....4/23/51. Create 3-member Federal Crime Commission to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H Con Res 97.....4/23/51. Create joint Congressional committee to investigate and exercise surveillance over operation of organized crime in interstate commerce. Commerce.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4578.....6/22/51. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

JARMAN (D Okla.) H Res 326.....7/13/51. Amend rule XXXV of House of Representatives to provide for televising and broadcasting House sessions. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 89.....1/3/51. Provide annuities to widows of justices, judges, or former justices or judges of courts of U.S. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2092.....1/25/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2481.....2/7/51. Amend section 406 of Nationality Act of 1940 to provide that residence in a foreign state shall not result in loss of citizenship of naturalized World War II veterans or their dependents. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3347.....3/20/51. Eliminate segregation and discrimination in opportunity for higher education. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3398.....3/21/51. Provide for merit promotion of postal service employees and establish uniform examination and promotion procedures for promotion of candidates to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3399.....3/21/51. Provide facilities in post offices for displaying information on public officials and voting. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H J Res 169.....2/22/51. Designate week of Feb. 14 of each year as American Heart Week. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 56.....2/8/51. Establish Joint Committee on National and International Movements, and regulations for conduct of hearings and activities of Congressional committees. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 58.....1/9/51. Bring about rescission of Postmaster General's order curtailing postal service. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 62.....1/12/51. Amend rule XXXV of rules of House of Representatives to provide for televising and broadcasting of sessions of House. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 89.....1/23/51. Appoint select committee to investigate adequacy of participation by citizens in public affairs through voting in elections for federal offices. Rules.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 91.....1/3/51. Pay $1.3 million to State of Ohio as old-age assistance for October. Judiciary.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 94.....1/3/51. Make certain additional civilian officers and employees eligible for annuity benefits paid to persons engaged in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 95....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, May 29, 1930, to provide increased retirement benefits for inspectors in Immigration and Naturalization Service. Civil Service.

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 3655.....4/11/51. Erect a post office and courthouse building in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 1618.....1/17/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to render judgment on certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3784.....4/19/51. Provide for transfer of Spanish-Mexican land-grant papers to custody of California secretary of state. Civil Service.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H J Res 90.....1/12/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution providing for popular election of President and Vice President and abolition of electoral college. Judiciary.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 2610.....2/13/51. Regulate operation and conduct of commercial parking of motor vehicles in D.C. D.C.

JONES (D Ala.) H Res 415.....9/18/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies of House Public Works Committee. Administration.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 1950.....1/23/51. Provide for admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital in D.C., of certain U.S. citizens adjudged insane in foreign countries. Labor.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 3865.....4/26/51. Authorize exchange of wildlife-refuge lands within State of Minnesota. Merchant Marine.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Res 24.....1/3/51. Amend rule XIII of Rules of House of Representatives with respect to committee reports on bills and joint resolutions authorizing new programs of grants-in-aid. Rules.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 2463.....2/7/51. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Expenditures.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 2732.....2/19/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to provide increased retirement benefits for annuitants and survivors. Civil Service.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 2937.....2/27/51. Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Administration.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 3082.....3/6/51. Deny benefits under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to persons convicted of felonies involving improper use of their authority, power, influence or privileges as government officers or employees. Civil Service.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) (by request) HR 5085..... 8/8/51. Provide for carrying out of Hoover Commission recommendations re Interior Dept. Expenditures.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) H Res 302.....6/29/51. Provide for a select committee on problems of the aging. Rules.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 99.....1/3/51. Provide for erection of a memorial to four heroic chaplains who sacrificed their lives in sinking of steamship Dorchester. Administration.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 100.....1/3/51. Grant a nonquota status to alien veterans who served during a war period, and their wives. Judiciary.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 2121.....1/29/51. Increase salaries and repeal all expense allowances of President, Vice President, Speaker and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1333.....1/12/51. Make it an offense against U.S. to use flag of U.S. for advertising purposes or to mutiliate, defile, or cast contempt upon U.S. flag. Judiciary.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 2122.....1/29/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5510.....9/27/51. Authorize federal departments and agency heads to provide for promotion and maintenance of recreational programs to improve efficiency, morale, and welfare of their employees. Civil Service.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5548.....10/1/51. Establish a National War Memorial Theater and Opera Commission to provide for construction and maintenance of National War Memorial Theater and Opera Auditorium. Administration.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 482.....1/3/51. Amend title 18, U.S. Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to prohibit payment of awards of annuity in case of government officers and employees convicted of a felony. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 485.....1/3/51. Require persons who obtain commissions for rendering assistance in obtaining of government contracts to register with Congress, and establish in General Services Administration an Office of Contract Information. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 486.....1/3/51. Prohibit justices of U.S. from testifying as to character or reputation of any person or matters of opinion. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 487.....1/3/51. Provide a correctional system for juvenile delinquents proceeded against in courts of U.S. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 491.....1/3/51. Expedite admission of certain adopted children of American citizens. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 492.....1/3/51. Amend an act approved Aug. 26, 1842 relating to appropriation acts to authorize President to veto individual items in appropriations bills. Expenditures.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 496.....1/3/51. Incorporate Gold Star Society of American War Widows and Orphans. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 497.....1/3/51. Provide for application and enforcement of provisions of 14th amendment to U.S. Constitution and article 55 of UN Charter and assure protection of U.S. citizens and other persons in foreign countries. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 502.....1/3/51. Pay certain substitute postal employees time and one-half overtime. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 503.....1/3/51. Preserve seniority rights of 10-point preference eligibles in postal service transferring from position of letter carrier to clerk or from position of clerk to letter carrier. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2879.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2319.....2/2/51. Increase salary and repeal all expense allowances of President, Vice President, and Speaker and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2985.....2/28/51. Extend U.S. criminal jurisdiction to crimes committed aboard aircraft. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2986.....2/28/51. Punish malicious destruction of aircraft and attempts to destroy aircraft. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 3441.....3/22/51. Establish Commission to study and recommend a code of morality and ethics applicable to conduct of appointed and elected U.S. officials. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 5428.....9/20/51. Prohibit justices and judges of U.S. from testifying as to character or reputation of any person. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 5700.....10/11/51. Authorize in certain cases appointment of special counsel and investigators to assist grand juries in the exercise of their powers. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 22.....1/3/51. Designate fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 23.....1/3/51. Designate Nov. 19, anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 24.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to permit President to disapprove of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 25.....1/3/51. Amend rule XI of Rules of House of Representatives relative to Committee on Rules. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 27...1/3/51. Amend rule XI (2) of Rules of House of Representatives with respect to conduct of investigations. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 69.....1/15/51. Accept oath of office sworn to by Homer D. Angell (R Ore.) in absentia.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 155.....3/7/51. Authorize and direct an inquiry by Judiciary Committee as to existence and enforcement of moral and ethical standards among White House employees at all levels. Rules.

KEE, J. (D W.Va.) HR 3401.....3/21/51. Increase annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. Foreign Affairs.

KEE, J. (D W.Va.) HR 3798.....4/23/51. Provide for presentation by U.S. of statute of Gen. George Washington to people of Uruguay. Foreign Affairs.

KEE, J. (D W.Va.) H Res 28.....1/3/51. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct thorough investigations of all matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 2144.....1/29/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 102.....1/29/51. Amend rules of House with respect to dual services for investigating committees. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 112.....2/2/51. Create select committee to investigate circumstances relating to issuance of order of Postmaster General restricting mail deliveries. Rules.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 1780.....1/19/51. Provide compensation for excess hours of work by certain employees of U.S. Employment Service. Civil Service.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) (by request) HR 3265.... 3/15/51. Regulate election of D.C. delegates to national political conventions. D.C.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 3957.....5/3/51. Provide that certain functions of Comptroller of Currency which relate to D.C. building associations be performed by Home Loan Bank Board. D.C.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 4897.....7/20/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to surrender to Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain rights of access in and to Chelsea Street in city of Boston. Armed Services.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 5606.....10/4/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt persons engaged in overseas or foreign air commerce (including customs employees) from certain requirements as to payment of overtime compensation. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 102.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 106.....1/3/51. Permit certain war-service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil-service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examination. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 107.....1/3/51. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to permit federal judges of 10 years' service to resign or retain office, but to retire from active service after attaining age of 70. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 108.....1/3/51. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to permit naturalization of alien spouses of American citizens employed by certain international organizations. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 111.....1/3/51. Provide that U.S. commissioners shall be paid an annual salary to be fixed by Judicial Conference of U.S. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 112.....1/3/51. Require departments and agencies of government to furnish certain information and papers when called upon to do so by Court of Claims. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 113.....1/3/51. Increase salary of federal judges. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 117.....1/3/51. Amend act approved July 6, 1945, to increase annual leave of postal service employees to 26 days and sick leave to 15 days. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 118.....1/3/51. Authorize Federal Works Administrator and Postmaster General to finance construction or acquisition of post offices, in certain cases, by borrowing from local lending institutions. Public Works.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 120.....1/3/51. Prohibit registration of trade-marks containing words "White House". Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 123.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for marshals and deputy marshals of U.S. courts. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 124.....1/3/51. Authorize Attorney General and his assistants and U.S. attorneys and their assistants to act as notaries public. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 126.....1/3/51. Grant leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 127.....1/3/51. Provide study periods for post-office clerks and terminal and transfer clerks. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 128.....1/3/51. Grant to postal employees longevity pay. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 129.....1/3/51. Provide for furnishing of Congressional Record to members of federal judiciary. Administration.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 25.....1/3/51. Permit certain war-service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil-service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 26.....1/3/51. Amend pledge of allegiance to flag to require undivided allegiance. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 27.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to empower Congress to regulate use and ownership of trade-marks. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 28.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to permit removal of judges for conduct short of good behavior. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 29.....1/3/51. Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in Washington, D.C., of permanent memorial to memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Administration.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 5100.....8/9/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of U.S. executive agencies. Rules.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H J Res 233.....4/13/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide for filling Presidential office after Congressional vote of no confidence. Judiciary.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 4637.....6/28/51. Repeal provisions of act of July 1, 1902, as amended, re pay of civilian employees of Navy Department appointed for duty beyond continental limits of U.S. Interior.

KING (D Calif.) HR 138.....1/3/51. Provide for purchase of site for customhouse building in Los Angeles harbor area at Los Angeles, Calif. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 139.....1/3/51. Provide for construction of customhouse building in Los Angeles harbor area at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

KING (D Calif.) HR 144.....1/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 215 to prohibit receipt of money for referring an applicants' names to an agency or a fee if such person receives an appointive office. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 30.....1/3/51. Establish a National Children's Day. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 240.....4/23/51. Suspend application of laws disqualifying former officers and employees from action in matters concerned withformer duties in the case of personnel employed by House Ways and Means Committee. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) H Res 30.....1/3/51. Amend rule XI (1) of rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

KING (D Calif.) H Res 153.....3/6/51. Provide for expenses of studies and investigations by House Ways and Means Committee as authorized by H Res 78, 82nd Congress. Administration.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 1497.....1/15/51. Repeal section 342 (h) of Nationality Act of 1940, limiting to $25, fee for counsel of alien applying for certificate of citizenshp in any naturalization proceedings. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2093.....1/25/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2193.....1/30/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2238.....1/31/51. Extend provisions of D.C. Emergency Rent Act until such date as they are terminated by joint resolution of Congress. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2239.....1/31/51. Provide for salary increases for each officer and employee of federal government and each officer and employee of D.C. municipal government. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2240.....1/31/51. Provide for salary increases for employees of field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2573.....2/12/51. Regulate hours of barber shops in D.C. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2611.....2/13/51. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2612.....2/13/51. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2766.....2/19/51. Create federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of federal employees. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2893.....2/26/51. Establish office of Asst. Secy. of Interior for Fine Arts and provide certain tax advantages for civic nonprofit organizations in fine arts field. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3295.....3/19/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to provide that annuities be calculated on basis of one year's earnings instead of on average of 5 consecutive years. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3405.....3/21/51. Extend annuity benefits of section 1 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to employees who are involuntarily separated after 20 years of service but prior to age 55. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3444.....3/22/51. Provide salary increases for teachers, school officers and other employees of D.C. Board of Education whose salaries are regulated by D.C. Teachers Salary Act of 1947. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3445.....3/22/51. Exempt civil service annuities from income tax. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3556.....4/5/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement on full annuity at age 55 after 30 years' service and optional retirement at reduced annuity after 30 years' service when age is between 50 and 55. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3557.....4/5/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide full annuity computation for employees involuntarily separated after 25 years of service. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3656.....4/11/51. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for broadcasting and televising of proceedings of Congress. Rules.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4857.....7/18/51. Provide for home rule in District of Columbia. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5039.....8/2/51. Amend D.C. Credit Unions Act re membership and reserves. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 81.....1/9/51. Designate fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 103.....1/15/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution extending right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 243.....4/25/51. Provide for establishment of a National Arts Commission.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 260.....5/16/51. Authorize Commissioner of Education to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of state, land-grant, and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 294.....7/18/51. Authorize National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of state, land-grant, and other accredited colleges and universities. Appropriations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 510.....1/3/51. Increase compensation of certain laundry employees at U.S. naval hospitals. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 511.....1/3/51. Provide for payment of severance pay to certain officers and employees separated from service of federal government or municipal government of D.C. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 512.....1/3/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for District of Massachussetts to hear, determine and render judgment on claims arising out of certain blasting operations on Merrimack River. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 513.....1/3/51. Provide better promotion opportunities for federal employees in executive department by establishing Board of Fair Promotions within Civil Service Commission. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 514.....1/3/51. Designate building guards employed in public buildings in departmental and field service as U.S. Building Police. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 515.....1/3/51. Abolish and correct unfair practices and sub-standard working conditions and raise living standards among employees of federal agencies. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 521.....1/3/51. Provide for acquisition of site and preparation of plans and specifications for new postal building at Lawrence, Mass. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 522.....1/3/51. Authorize purchase of new post -office site at North Andover, Mass. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 523.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of freedom of press, with likeness of Heywood Broun. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 524.....1/3/51. Amend Public Law 441, 81st Congress, to provide for annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 1942.....1/23/51. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

XUM

LANE (D Mass.) HR 2030.....1/24/51. Fix personnel strength of U.S. Marine Corps and make Commandant of Marine Corps a permanent member of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4029.....5/9/51. Create a Federal Civilian Retirement Administration and transfer thereto functions of Civil Service Commission pertaining to civil-service retirement activities. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4516.....6/20/51. Provide for erection of sculpture known as The Last Farewell at Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington National Cemetery and establish Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove. Interior.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5250.....8/20/51. Incorporate Gold Star Wives of America. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H J Res 61.....1/4/51. Designate first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H Con Res 130.....6/26/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 1948.....1/23/51. Amend limitation upon total annual compensation of certain rural carriers serving heavily patronized mail routes. Civil Service.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 2897.....2/26/51. Authorize establishment of a wildlife management area in Florida Keys, Fla. Merchant Marine.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H J Res 229.....4/11/51. Create joint committee to make continuing study of interstate gambling activities and utilization of interstate facilities in development of corrupting influences in violation of law. Rules.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H Con Res 125.....6/21/51. Provide a Code of Ethics for Government Service. Civil Service.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 217.....1/3/51. Provide for erection of a World War II memorial. Administration.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 225.....1/3/51. Authorize acquisition of a site for a national cemetery in southwest Louisiana for burial of members of U.S. armed forces dying in service, of former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable, and certain other persons. Public Lands.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 232.....1/3/51. Increase telephone and telegraph allowance for Members of House. Administration.

LARCADE (D La.) H J Res 35.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to increase to 4 years term of office of Members of House of Representatives. Judiciary.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 5351.....9/14/51. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in 1951, in commemoration of 500th anniversary of birth of Christopher Columbus. Civil Service.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H Res 414.....9/17/51. Establish a committee of House to investigate and study duplication and overlapping of taxes. Rules.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H Res 462.....10/16/51. Establish a committee of House to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities. Rules.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 931.....1/4/51. Provide for procurement and installation of a mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) H Res 211.....4/25/51. Authorize printing of the address by Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur before joint meeting of Senate and House on April 19, 1951. Administration.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1546.....1/15/51. Provide a cost-of-living pay bonus for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2399....2/5/51. Provide that hours of work (exclusive of overtime) in any one calendar day of officers and employees subject to section 604 (a) of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 shall be limited to period of not more than 10 consecutive hours. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2400.....2/5/51. Place position of charwoman working part time in appropriate grades of crafts, protective and custodial schedule. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3414.....3/21/51. Extend social security coverage to additional federal officers and employees. Ways and Means.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3846.....4/25/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp commemorating beginning of history of Michigan and that northwest area marked by landing of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac on July 24, 1701. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H J Res 62.....1/4/51. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 1342.....1/12/51. Amend section 3797 (a) (2) of Internal Revenue Code to define the term "partner". Ways and Means.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 1994.....1/24/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

LIND (D Pa.) HR 5790.....10/18/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit unauthorized use of name or character "Smokey Bear". Judiciary.

LIND (D Pa.) H J Res 104.....1/15/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide for equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 2886.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4132.....5/16/51. Promote rehabilitation of Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Indians and better utilization of Sisseton reservation resources. Interior.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4829.....7/16/51. Provide for expenditure of funds for cooperating with public-school board at Sisseton, S.D., in extending public-school facilities to Indian children in district. Interior.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 5775.....10/17/51. Permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to city of Canton, S.D., for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes to be leased by it so long as income is used for such public purposes. Expenditures.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 4307.....5/31/51. Provide that members of U.S. district court bar shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 233.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to increase annuities by 33 1/3 per cent or by $500 annually, whichever amount is lesser. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 2767.....2/19/51. Create federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of federal employees. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 5830.....10/19/51. Provide a new method for appointment of Members of House of Representatives to Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Rules.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 1776.....1/19/51. Designate Tomb of Unknown Soldier of American Revolution. Administration.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3020.....3/1/51. Authorize printing of annual reports of U.S. Girl Scouts as a separate House document. Administration.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3442.....3/22/51. Protect U.S. Girl Scouts in use of emblems, badges, descriptive or designating marks, and words or phrases hereafter adopted. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4049.....5/10/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to transfer to Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and improvements comprising Castle Island terminal facility at South Boston in exchange for other lands. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 129.... 1/24/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 254.....5/7/51. Provide for investigation of feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state, and federal program in Boston, Mass., to preserve historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area. Interior.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 351.....10/20/51. Provide that second session regular of 82nd Congress begin at noon, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1952.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 1.....1/3/51. Authorize two Houses of Congress to assemble in Hall of House of Representatives on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1951, at 1 o'clock, for purpose of receiving such communications as President of United States shall be pleased to make.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 5.....1/3/51. Authorize committee of three Members to be appointed by Speaker on part of House of Representatives to join with committee on part of Senate to notify President of U.S. that quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 54.....2/2/51. Provide for attendance of Joint Committee to represent Congress at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights, Mass., and evacuation of British from Boston, Mass., to be held in Boston, Mass., on March 17, 1951. Rules.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 171..... 10/20/51. Provide that both houses of Congress shall adjourn sine die on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1951.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 172..... 10/20/51. Authorize Speaker of House and President of Senate to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by both houses, and found truly enrolled.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 1.....1/3/51. Authorize administering of oath of office to Rep. Robert Crosser of Ohio at Bethesda, Maryland.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 47.....1/8/51. Accept oath of office sworn to by Robert Crosser (D Ohio) in absentia.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 60.....1/12/51. Establish size of membership on following Standing Committees: Agriculture (30), Appropriations (50), Armed Services (35), Expenditures (27), Foreign Affairs (27), Administration (23), Commerce (30), Judiciary (29), Merchant Marine (27), Civil Service (23), Public Lands (27) and Veterans' (23).

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 67....1/15/51. Establish that membership of Post Office and Civil Service Committee shall be set at 24 members.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 108.....1/31/51. Extend felicitations of House to Hon. Sam Rayburn, who has served in high office of Speaker of House of Representatives longer than any other individual in American history.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 145.....2/27/51. Designate a committee to represent House of Representatives at celebration of 175th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights and evacuation of British from Boston, Mass., to be held in South Boston, Mass., March 17, 1951. Rules.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 154.....3/7/51. Provide $2,500 for expenses of special committee created to represent House of Representatives at celebration of 175th anniversary of British evacuation from Boston, Mass., pursuant to H Res 145. Administration.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 224.....5/9/51. Pay out of House contingent fund additional basic compensation to assistant clerk and stenographer in office of majority leader at rate of $200 per annum. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 227.....5/14/51. Provide that Judiciary Committee be composed of 30 Members during remainder of 82nd Congress.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 480.....10/20/51. Provide for printing as a House document reports of Comptroller General made to Congress pursuant to Government Corporation Control Act.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 481.....10/20/51. Provide procedure for Clerk of House to follow in responding to court subpenas and summonses as served on House Members or for House documents or papers.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1344.....1/12/51. Prohibit establishment of valley authority in any state that would be substantially affected thereby until people of affected areas of such state have voted affirmatively for such valley authority. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1350....1/12/51. Provide for return to State of California of certain original documents and maps, known as Spanish-Mexican land-grant papers, deposited in National Archives. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1353.....1/12/51. Establish minimum space requirements for post offices. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1355....1/12/51. Provide for purchase of site for post-office garage building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUG.I (R Calif.) HR 1356....1/12/51. Provide for purchase of site for new parcel post-office building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1357.....1/12/51. Provide for purchase of site for customhouse building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1358.....1/12/51. Provide for purchase of site for new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1360.....1/12/51. Authorize Federal Works Administrator to design and construct new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif., on land now owned or hereafter acquired by U.S. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1361.....1/12/51. Provide for construction of customhouse building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1362....1/12/51. Provide for construction of new parcel post-office building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1363.....1/12/51. Provide for construction of post-office garage building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1365.....1/12/51. Provide for acquisition of sites and preparation of plans for federal public buildings outside District of Columbia. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1623.....1/17/51. Provide for advances in grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation of certain postal employees of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from military areas during World War II. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 3884.....4/30/51. Amend rules pertaining to display of U.S. flag from staff in church or public auditorium to require that it be placed in position of honor at right of congregation or audience as flag of the congregation. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 93.....1/12/51. Provide for study to determine urgency of need for and feasibility of, installing in underground parking facilities equipment which could be used for protection of civilian population or for military purposes. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 167...2/19/51. Amend joint resolution of June 22, 1942, re display of and use of flag, to establish rule that no foreign national or supra-national flag shall be publicly displayed unless it is accompanied by U.S. flag. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 325....9/17/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that treaties made by U.S. or international agreements entered into by President or State Dept. shall be voide to extent that they abrogate or interfere with constitutional rights of U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H Res 64.....1/12/51. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors more frequent display of U.S. flag. Judiciary.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 2241.....1/31/51. Provide for promotion by merit of postal service employees and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 2242.....1/31/51. Authorize President to make available for immigration purposes certain unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 3102.....3/7/51. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits and reduce age requirement for old-age and survivors insurance from 65 to 62. Ways and Means.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 3671.....4/12/51. Credit certain service performed by employees of postal field service for automatic promotions in cases of transfers. Civil Service.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 3713.....4/13/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuity schedule for retirement in cases of involuntary separation from service. Civil Service.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 75.....1/17/51. Create select committee to conduct investigation to determine appropriate design for flag of U.S. should Territory of Alaska or of Hawaii be admitted to Union. Rules.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 76.....1/17/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 75 (re determination of appropriate design for U.S. flag in event of addition to Union of new states). Administration.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 3371.....3/20/51. Authorize annual appropriations to National Science Foundation to increase number of well-trained medical doctors. Interior.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1204.....1/9/51. Amend Act of July 1, 1902, to provide exemption from payment of personal property tax in D.C. for veterans' organizations incorporated by acts of Congress. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1205.....1/9/51. Grant relief to retired members of Metropolitan Police Dept. and Fire Dept. of D.C. who have been disabled by injury or disease contracted in actual discharge of duty. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1206.....1/9/51. Exempt from D.C. Sales Tax Act sales of food for human consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, and other establishments where sale price of food furnished an individual patron is more than $1.25. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1207.....1/9/51. Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of D.C. of 1934 to permit a licensee holding retailer's class B license to also hold another class of license. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1208.....1/9/51. Authorize application of sodium fluoride to teeth by dental hygienists licensed to practice in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1209.....1/9/51. Authorize appropriation of $2 million for construction of a hospital in northeast section of D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1210.....1/9/51. Provide that certain functions of Comptroller of Currency which relate to building associations organized in, or doing business in, D.C., shall hereafter be performed by the Home Loan Bank Board. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1498.....1/15/51. Provide compensation for duty voluntarily performed on their days off by officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, United States Park Police force, and White House Police force. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1756.....1/19/51. Increase fee of jurors in condemnation proceedings instituted by D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1757.....1/19/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to settle claims and suits against D.C. not exceeding $10,000. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1758.....1/19/51. Amend section 284 of D.C. Code to extend D.C. unlawful entry statute to apply to public as well as private buildings. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1759.....1/19/51. Require taking and destruction of dangerous weapons in certain cases. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1760.....1/19/51. Provide for appointment of a deputy disbursing officer and assistant disbursing officers for D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1766.....1/19/51. Make cancer and all neoplastic diseases reportable to Director of Health for D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 1767.....1/19/51. Provide that children be committed to Board of Public Welfare in lieu of National Training School for Girls and that property of Natl. Training School for Girls be available for care of children committed to Board of Public Welfare. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 2523.....2/8/51. Provide for exemption fram taxation of certain tangible personal property. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3115.....3/7/51. Increase by 17% basic compensation of D.C. Metropolitan, U.S. Park, and White House Police, and members of D.C. Fire Dept. on portion of salary less than $5,000. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3885.....4/30/51. Establish department of food services in D.C. public schools. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4170.... 5/21/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to close Van Ness St. between Connecticut Ave. and Reno Rd., N.W., where it traverses grounds of Natl. Bureau of Standards. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4208.... 5/22/51. Make certain amendments in act of March 3, 1901, establishing code of law for District of Columbia, to redefine embezzlement. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4209..... 5/22/51. Make certain provisions re forcible entry and detainer in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4210..... 5/22/51. Eliminate fees payable to clerk for D.C. for handling money pursuant to a court order. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4211..... 5/22/51. Make certain provisions re garagekeepers' and liverymen's liens and enforcement thereof in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4682.....7/2/51. Add to list of personal property exempt from D.C. taxation, imports to extent they are not taxable by the states. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4726.... 7/9/51. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to permit issuance or transfer of liquor license to retailer or wholesaler upon his application for renewal, even though zone has changed. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5069.....8/7/51. Prohibit making of any charge for public parking of motor vehicles at Washington National Airport. Commerce.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5234.....8/17/51. Amend D.C. Barber Act to provide that there be at least one registered barber instructor to every ten students. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5329.....9/13/51. Increase salaries of Metropolitan, Park, and White House Police, and D.C. Fire Dept. and Board of Education employees. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5330.....9/13/51. Increase authorized seating capacity of D.C. National Guard Armory for period Jan. 13-Feb. 10, 1952. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5511.....9/27/51. Authorize D.C. Board of Commissioners to permit certain improvements to two D.C. business properties. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H Res 165.....3/13/51. Provide funds for necessary miscellaneous expenses of D.C. Committee. Administration.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) H J Res 308.....8/2/51. Authorize President to proclaim Jan. 13 of each year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 1891.....1/22/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 4235.....5/23/51. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 75.....1/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 165.....2/15/51. Authorize issuance of stamp to commemorate 250th anniversary of the founding of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H Res 381.....8/10/51. Create Select Committee To Investigate Katyn Forest Massacre. Rules.

MACK (D Ill.) H J Res 297.....7/23/51. Provide that dramatic production Faith of Our Fathers shall be presented in each state of U.S. Appropriations.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 2342.....2/2/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 3902.....5/1/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H J Res 76.....1/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 410.....9/13/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation of Katyn Forest massacre. Administration.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1369.....1/12/51. Provide lump-sum death payment to beneficiaries of employees of Forest Service killed while combatting forest fires. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1629.....1/17/51. Promote rehabilitation of landless Indians of Montana. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2123.....1/29/51. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands in State of Montana for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2124.....1/29/51. Transfer to Indian tribes of Montana control over their tribal funds. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 4240.....5/23/51. Include persons authorized by candidate to speak for or on his behalf under regulations requiring that radio time be equally divided among all candidates for a public office. Commerce.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5410.....9/19/51. Provide for establishment of clearing-house of information in Justice Dept. to furnish federal agencies with information concerning qualifications of government contractors. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5665....10/9/51. Provide that postmasters and rural carriers in postal service shall be appointed solely on basis of fitness to perform duties of position. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5720.....10/15/51. Outlaw Communist Party and similar organizations. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 241.....6/4/51. Authorize Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.) to appear in response to U.S. District Court subpena as witness in case of U.S. vs. Joseph P. Kamp.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 385.....8/13/51. Provide that Legislative Reference Service make available voting records of all House Members and require that each Member file with Clerk of House a complete accounting of all amounts and sources of income exclusive of his official salary and expense money. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 442.....9/27/51. Authorize Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) to appear in response to subpena of D.C. District Court, in case of U.S. vs. William L. Patterson.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 443.....9/27/51. Authorize Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) to appear in response to subpena of D.C. District Court, in case of U.S. vs. William L. Patterson.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 2494.....2/7/51. Restrict application of section 1154 of title 18 of U.S. Code prohibiting dispensing of intoxicants to Indians to transactions within Indian Country. Interior.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 2868.....2/26/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to include certain periods of service rendered to states or their instrumentalities in computation of accredited service. Civil Service.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 4008.....5/8/51. Authorize use of Indian-school construction funds, heretofore appropriated, for construction of road in Pine County, Minn., to provide access for Indian children to public-school facilities. Appropriations.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Con Res 91.....4/11/51. Provide for invitation to Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur to address a joint session of Congress. Rules.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 49.....1/8/51. Accept oath of office sworn to by Homer D. Angell (R Ore.) in absentia.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 68.....1/15/51. Elect certain minority members to standing committees of House.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 143.....2/26/51. Secure fair play for Republican Members of Appropriations Committee. Rules.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 226.....5/10/51. Provide that Claude I. Bakewell of Missouri be elected to House Judiciary Committee.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 365.....8/1/51. Provide for election of Rep. Harmar D. Denny, Jr. (R Pa.) to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 445.....10/4/51. Provide for election of Rep. Edward L. Sittler, Jr. (R Pa.) to Veterans' Affairs Committee.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 464.....10/17/51. Elect Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) to House Committee on Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 465.....10/17/51. Elect Rep. Fred G. Aandahl (R N.D.) to House Committee on Appropriations.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 466.....10/17/51. Elect Rep. William E. Miller to House Committee on Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 475.....10/19/51. Elect Rep. E. Y. Berry (R S.D.) to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5738.....10/16/51. Confer concurrent jurisdiction on district courts to determine income-tax deficiencies. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 1761.....1/19/51. Increase salaries and repeal all expense allowances for President, Vice President and Members of Congress. Civil Service.

MASON (R Ill.) H J Res 36.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to Constitution limiting taxing and spending powers of Congress. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) H J Res 268.....6/12/51. Propose amendment to Constitution limiting power of government to tax income, inheritances, and gifts to 25 per cent of total value, except in times of national emergency, when upon three-fourths affirmative vote of each house, the limitation can be set aside for a 1-year period. Judiciary.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 3261.....3/15/51. Amend section 6 (a) of Reorganization Act of 1949, so as not to require majority of membership of either house of Congress to adopt a resolution of disapproval of a Presidential reorganization plan. Expenditures.

MEADER (R Mich.) H Res 386.....8/13/51. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to authorize committees to establish a quroum of less than a majority for purpose of taking sworn testimony. Rules.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3190.....3/13/51. Provide that Governor of Territory of Hawaii shall be elected by people of that Territory. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3191.....3/13/51. Provide that Governor of Territory of Alaska shall be elected by people of that Territory. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 4372.....6/7/51. Provide for fluorination of D.C. water supply. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 4685.....7/3/51. Provide that in case of any labor dispute between a D.C. public utility and its employees which endangers public health or safety, D.C. Commissioners shall issue orders to prevent a lock-out or strike from arising from such dispute. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 4686.....7/3/51. Authorize transfer of certain tract of land in Robinson Remount Station, Ft. Robinson, Dawes County, Neb., to city of Crawford. Agriculture.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR Res 314.....7/2/51. Authorize purchase of electric office equipment for use by Members, officers and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 241.....1/3/51. Increase rates of compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 243.....1/3/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of July 6, 1945, to increase annual leave to 26 days and sick leave to 15 days. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 244.....1/3/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of July 6, 1945, to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 245.....1/3/51. Authorize payment after June 30, 1951, for unused annual leave accumulated by employees of federal and D.C. governments during calendar year 1950. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 247.....1/3/51. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make certain appointments, promotions, and transfers in federal civil service during existence of present national emergency. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 1370.....1/12/51. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 1371.....1/12/51. Amend Public Law 106, 79th Congress, to provide time-and-a-half compensation for overtime and holiday employment of government employees on first $5,000 of compensation. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 1372.....1/12/51. Provide for advances in grade, time in grade and rate of compensation of certain postal employees of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from military areas during World War II. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 1957.....1/23/51. Equalize retirement benefits payable to federal employees. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 2569.....2/12/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors in field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 2712.....2/15/51. Provide for reincorporation of Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War, 1861-65. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 2797.....2/20/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4009.....5/8/51. Provide for payment of compensation for period of separation from government service in case of certain persons restored to duty because of procedural defects in processing their removals. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 5406.....9/19/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to extend certain benefits of such act to widows, children and other survivors of Members of Congress. Civil Service.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 1027.....1/8/51. Provide for renewal of and adjustments of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. Civil Service.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1053.....1/8/51. Designate reservoir created by construction of Norfolk Dam in Baxter County, Ark., as Lake John Morrow. Public Works.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1054.....1/8/51. Designate reservoir created by construction of Bull Shoals Dam in Baxter and Marion counties, Ark., as Lake Tom Shiras. Public Works.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1055.....1/8/51. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to State of Arkasnas. Public Lands.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1058.....1/8/51. Amend act of Dec. 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands". Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 77.....1/8/51. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide that treaties shall be made with advice and consent of both houses of Congress. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 78.....1/8/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) H Res 382.....8/10/51. Provide for election of Rep. Tom Steed (D Okla.) to Committee on Public Works.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 2618.....2/13/51. Make Administrative Procedure Act applicable to lottery hearings in Post Office Dept. Judiciary.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 3835.....4/24/51. Simplify and consolidate laws relating to receipt of compensation from dual employments under U.S. Civil Service.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 4062.....5/10/51. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to persons engaged in civil defense. Civil Service.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H J Res 162.....2/13/51. Provide that a copy of document entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack" shall be furnished every home in U.S. Administration.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H Res 174.....3/20/51. Provide for photostating of certain papers pertaining to Territory of Oregon for use of University of Washington. Administration.

MORANO (R Conn.) H J Res 179.....3/1/51. Establish Joint Committee on Interpretation and Enforcement of Federal Law. Rules.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 1631.....1/17/51. Set aside certain lands in Oklahoma, formerly part of Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation, and known as Fort Reno Military Reservation, for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 1632....1/17/51. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, business and other purposes requring grant of long-term leases. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 1633....1/17/51. Amend act authorizing Interior Secy. to issue patents to numbered school sections in place to include Oklahoma. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 1634.....1/17/51. Designate fourth Sunday in September as American Indian Day. Judiciary.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 1635.....1/17/51. Authorize $20 million for rehabilitation of Indians of western Oklahoma. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 4285.....5/28/51. Reserve certain land on public domain in Nevada for addition to Summit Lake Indian Reservation. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4694..... 7/5/51. Repeal certain legislation relating to Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navajo Indian Reservation. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4695..... 7/5/51. Amend Road Act of May 26, 1928, to provide authorization of appropriations for construction and maintenance of Indian reservation roads and bridges, and roads and bridges providing access to Indian reservations and lands. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4696..... 7/5/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4697..... 7/5/51. Reserve certain land on public domain in Utah for addition to Goshute Indian Reservation. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4698..... 7/5/51. Extend time for enrollment of Indians of California. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) (by request) HR 4699..... 7/5/51. Declare title to Chicale Day School site to be vested in U.S. in trust for Pueblo of Isleta. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 5680.....10/10/51. Amend act of Oct. 5, 1949, to extend time of permits covering lands located on Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. Interior.

MORRIS (D Okla.) H J Res 115.....1/17/51. Establish a commission to study need for simplification, modernization and consolidation of public-land laws and to make appropriate recommendations for an effective public-land-law system. Public Lands.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 534.....1/3/51. Establish uniform procuedures for computation of compensation and reclassify salaries of postmasters, officers and employees of postal field service. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1892.....1/22/51. Reclassify postmasters, assistant postmasters and other positions in postal field service. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1893....1/22/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of postal field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1902.....1/22/51. Rescind order of Postmaster Gnereral curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 2147.....1/29/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 2148.....1/29/51. Provide for reclassification of custodial service, mail equipment shops, and Division of Equipment and Supplies. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3287.....3/19/51. Amend Classification Act of 1949, re crafts, protective, and custodial schedule, and place position of temporary char employee in appropriate grade in the schedule. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3288.....3/19/51. Provide promotional credit for certain postal employees now under Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3289.....3/19/51. Grant longevity credit to former postal employees now under Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3369.....3/20/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re Public Health Service officers and employees assigned to duty requiring contact with persons afflicted with leprosy. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4255.....5/24/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act to reduce number of grades for various positions in Post Office Dept. and adjust salaries of postal field service officers and employees. Civil Service.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 1895....1/22/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant and state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 3443.....3/22/51. Establish a Commission to study and recommend a code of morality and ethics applicable to conduct of appointed and elected U.S. officials. Judiciary.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 2798.....2/20/51. Amend P.L. 172, 81st Congress, re exceptions to claims against U.S. government. Judiciary.

MOULDER (D Mo.) H J Res 272.....6/19/51. Designate song entitled "Behold Thy Mother" as National Mother's Day song. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1374.....1/12/51. Provide nonquota immigration status for legally adopted children of U.S. citizens and for children coming to U.S. for legal adoption by U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1376.....1/12/51. Amend section 10 (d) of Administrative Procedure Act to broaden judicial relief under such section pending review of administrative action. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1379.....1/12/51. Remove certain restrictions with respect to clerk hire for Members of House of Representatives. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1381.....1/12/51. Increase compensation of Members of Congress. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1382.....1/12/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1384.....1/12/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1386.....1/12/51. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1390.....1/12/51. Increase salaries of federal judges and compensation of Members of Congress, and heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1393.....1/12/51. Increase expense allowances of Members of Congress. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1398.....1/12/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2155.....1/29/51. Increase salaries of federal judges and compensation of Members of Congress and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2156....1/29/51. Provide for Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D.C. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2870....2/26/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by VA. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3468.....4/2/51. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3886.....4/30/51. Increase salaries of federal judges and compensation of Members of Congress, and heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4517.....6/20/51. Provide for erection of sculpture known as The Last Farewell at Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington National Cemetery and establish the Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove. Interior.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 95.....1/12/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution to increase to 4 years term of office of Members of House of Representatives and limit eligibility to qualified voters in state in which nominated. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 96.....1/12/51. Establish a commission to select a site and design for a memorial to contributions of members of all religious faiths to American military and naval history. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 97.....1/12/51. Designate 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day. Judiciary.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 1500.....1/15/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals. Public Lands.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 1636.....1/17/51. Provide an accelerated program for surveying and mapping of U.S., its Territories and possessions. Public Lands.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 1637.....1/17/51. Provide a comprehensive and adequate water resources basic-date program. Public Lands.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 1638.....1/17/51. Facilitate management of national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system. Public Lands.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 2643.....2/14/51. Consolidate Parker Dam power project and Davis Dam project. Interior.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 2644.... 2/14/51. Revise Organic Act of Virgin Islands of the U.S. Interior.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 4081.....5/14/51. Authorize lease and purchase by U.S. of Young Men's Christian Assn. building and premises in Phoenix, Ariz. Expenditures.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 4286.....5/28/51. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and study economic feasibility of producing electric power and energy by means of a wind-driven generator operated in conjunction with an electric power system. Interior.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 5176.....8/15/51. Create a National Monument Commission. Public Works.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 5223..... 8/17/51. Establish a general policy re payments to state and local governments, on account of federal real and tangible personal property, by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with other federal property. Interior.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 80.....1/19/51. Authorize House Public Lands Committee to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 85.....1/22/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 80. Administration.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 100.....1/25/51. Amend certain rules of the House. Rules.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 111.....2/6/51. Elect those Members of House on Public Lands Committee to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and transfer all records and papers of Public Lands Committee to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 260.....6/15/51. Authorize printing of manuscript comprising reports on basic physical and economic features of water resources and photosynthesis, as a House document. Administration.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 327.....7/13/51. Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to print 500 additional copies of hearing entitled "Strategic and Critical Minerals, Part No. 1 Manganese". Administration.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) H Res 432.....9/24/51. Permit attendance of two members of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at meeting of UN Special Committee on Information to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on Oct. 1, 1951. Rules.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 250.....1/3/51. Provide for purchase from New York State of buildings and land now occupied by Halloran General Hospital at Staten Island, N.Y. Veterans' Affairs.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 2273.....1/31/51. Provide medical, surgical and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of former Lighthouse Service. Commerce.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 3765.....4/18/51. Provide overtime compensation for U.S. Public Health Service employees, Foreign Quarantine Division. Civil Service.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 5172.....8/15/51. Provide that flag of Merchant Marine shall have 13 horizontal stripes alternately red and white, the union of the flag to be a white anchor set diagonally in a blue field. Judiciary.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 1896.....1/22/51. Authorize shipment of grade A milk into D.C. D.C.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 1897.....1/22/51. Authorize an appropriation for cooperation with joint district No. 5, towns of Almon, Barthelme, Morris, and Seneca, and village of Bowler, Shawano County, Wis., for construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of public-school buildings at Bowler, Wis., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children. Public Lands.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 1742.....1/19/51. Prohibit parking of vehicles upon any U.S. property owned for postal purposes. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2136.....1/29/51. Permit secretaries, law clerks, and secretary-law clerks to federal judges separated from service involuntarily to acquire classified civil-service status. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2389.....2/5/51. Authorize sale of post route and rural delivery maps, opinions of the Solicitor, and transcripts of hearings before trial examiners, at rates to be determined by Postmaster General. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2390.....2/5/51. Rescind certain details required by law to be included in annual report of Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2421.....2/6/51. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, to provide for suspensions of certain employees of U.S. during a national emergency who are found to endanger lives of other employees or are physically unfit. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2613.....2/13/51. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to prevent reduction in compensation of federal employees whose positions are subject to such act. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2420.....2/6/51. Provide a recruitment procedure for competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2929.....2/27/51. Authorize Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate use of government property under his jurisdiction for parking or storage of vehicles. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2982.....2/28/51. Make readjustments in postal rates. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 3111.....3/7/51. Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to transmission of mail by ocean vessels (39 U.S.C. 668, 671, 673). Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 3605.....4/9/51. Amend section 6 of Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945, to grant annual and sick leave privileges to certain postal service indefinite substitute employees. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 3606.....4/9/51. Authorize Postmaster General to determine form and time for submission of postmasters' accounts of expenses and receipts. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4105.....5/15/51. Provide that, in application of reduction-in-force regulations under Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to Panama Railroad Co. locomotive engineers, service performed in other civilian positions shall be disregarded. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4333.....6/5/51. Modify and extend authority of Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5288.....8/23/51. Authorize establishment of post offices at military stations and at defense or other strategic installations. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4763.....7/11/51. Exempt certain civilian employees of Defense Department from laws governing employment, classification, pay and retirement of federal officers and employees. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4830.....7/16/51. Authorize the participation by certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of armed forces, removed from Korea for burial. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5549.....10/1/51. Provide for certain loyalty investigations to be made by Civil Service Commission in lieu of Federal Bureau of Investigation. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5609.....10/4/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1716 to permit transmission of poisons in the mails to persons or concerns having scientific use therefor. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5850.....10/20/51. Authorize Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases. Civil Service.

NELSON (R Maine) H Res 405.....9/12/51. Express profound sorrow of House of Representatives at death of Hon. Frank Fellows, late a Representative from Maine.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 2887.....2/26/51. Re-establish Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 5369.....9/17/51. Authorize exchange of certain lands located within, and in vicinity of, Federal Communications Commission's primary monitoring station, Portland, Ore. Interior.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 2941.....2/27/51. Quit title to certain real property in Jefferson County, Ark. Interior.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 4805.....7/13/51. Authorize conveyance of federal property known as Whittington Park to City of Hot Springs, Ark. Interior.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 254.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 1662.....1/17/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 2526.....2/8/51. Require U.S. Civil Service Commission to establish regional office for State of Michigan at Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 537.....1/3/51. The compensation of an employee of the U.S., its Territories or possessions shall be subject to state tax only (including local taxes) in state of domicile. Judiciary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 539.....1/3/51. Make unlawful (except when specifically authorized by law) performance by federal judges of services not related to their judicial duties. Judiciary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 540.....1/3/51. Amend Declaratory Judgments Act of June 14, 1934, to permit declaratory judgments of rights or other legal relations in connection with administration of Fair Labor Standards Act. Judiciary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 541.....1/3/51. Establish Federal Traffic Bureau. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 543.....1/3/51. Amend act of March 19, 1918, to provide that standard time shall be the measure of time for all purposes. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 1548.....1/15/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. Public Lands.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 1549.....1/15/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. Public Lands.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 1550.....1/15/51. Amend Act of Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1049) authorizing Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin to submit claims to Court of Claims. Public Lands.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 1551.....1/15/51. Confer civil and criminal jurisdiction on State of Wisconsin in certain cases involving Indians. Public Lands.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 2495.....2/7/51. Restrict application of section 1154 of title 18 of U.S. Code prohibiting dispensing of intoxicants to Indians to transactions within the "Indian Country". Interior.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 2431.....2/6/51. Designate a certain grave at Valley Forge, Pa., as Tomb of Unknown Soldier of American Revolution. Administration.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 5490.....9/26/51. Authorize Governor of Canal Zone to grant additional compensation to Canal Zone employed policemen, firemen, and teachers in accordance with law providing for such an increase whenever additional compensation is granted to comparable D.C. employees. Merchant Marine.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 5722....10/15/51. Grant additional compensation to employees of Canal Zone Postal Service in accordance with provisions for such, when an increase is granted to U.S. postal field service employees. Merchant Marine.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) H Res 31.....1/3/51. Create a special committee to provide for operation of House of Representatives in event that that body is unable by reason of hostile action of a foreign power to perform duties prescribed by U.S. Constitution. Rules.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 4256.....5/24/51. Authorize federal employees who are veterans of World Wars I and II, Spanish-American War, or Korean conflict, to participate in funerals of Korean war dead returned to U.S. for burial, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave. Civil Service.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5074.....8/8/51. Amend Civil Defense Act of 1950 by authorizing financial contributions to states for providing compensation for injury or death sustained by any person serving in U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5251.....8/20/51. Establish National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5820.....10/19/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit unauthorized use of name or character "Smokey Bear". Judiciary.

PASSMAN (D La.) HR 3714.....4/13/51. Reduce annual leave and sick leave of government employees. Civil Service.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 3459.....4/2/51. Establish procedure whereby officers of federal credit unions may borrow in excess of their holdings of shares; authorize declaration of patronage dividends by such redit unions. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 32.....1/3/51. Provide for a committee to consider removal of U.S. Capitol or to provide a supplemental Capitol. Rules.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 417.....9/18/51. Provide additional funds for expenses of select committee investigating problems of small business. Administration.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1211.....1/9/51. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1213.....1/9/51. Protect scenic values along Grand Canyon Park south approach highway (State 64) within Kaibab National Forest, Ariz. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1214.....1/9/51. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and better utilization of tribal resources. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1501.....1/15/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1503....1/15/51. Authorize and direct Interior Secy. to study respective tribes, bands and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by federal government. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 2871.....2/26/51. Erect suitable shrine on U.S.S. Arizona in memory of the crew killed in Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941. Administration.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 3484....4/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re effective date of annuities of Members and elected officers of Senate and House. Civil Service.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 3485....4/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re retirement and withdrawal options of Members and employees of Senate and House. Civil Service.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 3486.....4/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 re retirement and withdrawal options of Members and employees of Senate and House. Civil Service.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4765.....7/11/51. Authorize acquisition of Gila Pueblo, Globe, Ariz., for national monuments of the Southwest. Interior.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4847.....7/17/51. Prevent subversive individuals and organizations from appearing as surety for bail in criminal cases. Judiciary.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4848.....7/17/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3141 to prohibit bail, pending appeal of certiorari, after conviction of espionage, treason, sedition or subversive activities or of conspiracy to commit such offenses. Judiciary.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3344.....3/20/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 150th anniversary of establishment of brass industry in Naugatuck Valley of Connecticut. Civil Service.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 127.....6/25/51. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3037.....3/5/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of Post Office Dept. field service. Civil Service.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3122.....3/7/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide minimum annuity payments of $100 a month to U.S. officers and employees who retire at age 62, having rendered 20 years' service. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 935.....1/4/51. Require that one member of Interstate Commerce Commission be from New England states. Commerce.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 936.....1/4/51. Amend act of May 29, 1944, providing annuities for persons who participated in construction of Panama Canal, by extending class to whom annuities may be paid. Merchant Marine.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 940.....1/4/51. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 100th anniversary of death of John James Audubon. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 942.....1/4/51. Provide for reimbursement of town of Lancaster, Mass., for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by U.S. for military purposes. Public Lands.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 1215.....1/9/51. Authorize certain land and other property transactions. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 1216.....1/9/51. Authorize President to convey and assign all equipment contained in or appertaining to U.S. Army Provisional Philippine Scout Hospital at Ft. McKinley, Philippines, to Republic of Philippines and to assist by grants-in-aid the Republic of Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for certain Philippine Scouts hospitalized therein. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 1293.....1/12/51. Provide for preference to states in securing isolated or disconnected tracts of public domain. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 3745.....4/17/51. Authorize long-term leasing of restricted Indian lands in California for public, religious, educational, residential and business purposes. Interior.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 3746.....4/17/51. Provide for per-capita payment to credit of California Indians from funds in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 4961.....7/26/51. Authorize establishment of Palm Canyon National Monument in State of California. Interior.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) H J Res 146.....2/2/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution relative to equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) H J Res 329.....9/19/51. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that no treaty or executive agreement shall be made abridging any of rights and freedoms recognized in Constitution and for expiration of all executive agreements six months after end of term of President making agreement. Judiciary.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 5331.....9/13/51. Authorize payment of awards to informers giving information leading to arrest and conviction of certain Communists. Judiciary.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 1768.....1/19/51. Require that political statements concerning certain candidates for public office shall contain information re sponsorship and cost of publication or transmission. Judiciary.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 258.....1/3/51. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps in commemoration of Serpent Mound, Adams County, Ohio. Civil Service.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 259.....1/3/51. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of Rankin House at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio. Civil Service.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 4498.....6/18/51. Permit Ohio Society of Washington to erect a shelter house in East Potomac Park, D.C. Interior.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 1898.....1/22/51. Authorize annual appropriation to enable Secy. of Commerce to compile and make available information and statistical data re travel within U.S. Civil Service.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 2888.....2/26/51. Reestablish Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Expenditures.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 3180.....3/12/51. Establish an independent Federal Education Agency in federal government and define its organization, power and duties. Labor.

POTTER (R Mich.) H J Res 242.....4/24/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide that a special national election may be held on a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 262.....1/3/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to accept voluntary conveyances of lands owned by Waccamaw Indians in North Carolina and to issue trust patents for such lands. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 264.....1/3/51. Remove discrimination against Indians in enforcement of federal and state laws concerned with use and sale of intoxicating beverages. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 1087.....1/8/51. Amend title 25, section 247, of Code of Laws of United States of America, to empower courts to remit or mitigate forfeitures. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3109.....3/7/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of adoption of United States flag. Civil Service.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3624.....4/10/51. Confer jurisdiction on State of California re offenses committed on Indian reservations within the state. Interior.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3766.....4/18/51. Authorize long-term leasing of restricted Indian lands in California for public, religious, educational, recreational or business purposes. Interior.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3767.....4/18/51. Provide for per-capita payment to credit of Indians of California from funds in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 5476.....9/25/51. Confer upon State of California civil jurisdiction over Indians in that state. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 41.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 188.....3/7/51. Authorize President to call upon government officials to fly the flag at half-staff on Good Friday. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H Res 86.....1/22/51. Authorize biennial audit, by Office of the Comptroller General, of offices of Chief Clerk, the Doorkeeper, the Sergeant at Arms, and Postmaster of the House of Representatives. Administration.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 546.....1/3/51. Amend Interstate Commerce Act (U.S.C. title 49, sec. 3 (1), to prohibit segregation of passengers on account of race or color. Commerce.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 548.....1/3/51. Assure to all persons within D.C. full and equal privileges of places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 549.....1/3/51. Assure better protection of citizens of U.S. and other persons within the states from mob violence and lynching. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 550.....1/3/51. Make provisions re status of certain natives and inhabitants of Virgin Islands. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 551.....1/3/51. Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 552.....1/3/51. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) H J Res 44.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution empowering Congress to grant representation in Congress and among electors of President and Vice President to people of District of Columbia. Judiciary.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 1639.....1/17/51. Permit photostating, microfilming, or photographing of original business records and introduction of same in evidence after destruction of originals. Judiciary.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 3904.....5/1/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at National Assembly of Marine Corps League to be held at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 19 through Sept. 21, 1951. Armed Services.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 4106.....5/15/51. Amend title 28 U.S.C. (judicial procedure) by adding new section, 1732b, to permit photographic reproduction of busines records and introduction of same in evidence. Judiciary.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 4137.....5/17/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to release U.S. right, title and interest in Ft. Jackson, Ga., conditionally granted to Savannah, Chatham County, Ga. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 270.....1/3/51. Make section 1404 of title 28, U.S. Code, which permits venue changes to other divisions in federal districts, inapplicable to civil actions brought under laws which vest choice of forum in the plaintiff. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3629.....4/10/51. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at 30th anniversary of founding of Disabled American Veterans and its national convention. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) H J Res 45.....1/3/51. Establish a commission to select a site and design for memorial to contributions of members of all religious faiths to American military and naval history. Administration.

PRICE (D Ill.) H Con Res 8.....1/3/51. Recommend a special session of General Assembly of United Nations to deal with disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 345.....10/15/51. Provide additional compensation for Congressional officers and employees who have had 30 years' continuous service. Administration.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 151.....8/21/51. Provide for an adjournment of House of Representatives from Aug. 23 to Sept. 12, 1951.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 416.....9/18/51. Authorize Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.) to appear in response to subpena of U.S. District Court for D.C. in case of U.S. v. William L. Patterson.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 318.....7/9/51. Authorize purchase of electric office equipment for use by Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3210.....3/13/51. Grant consent and approval of Congress to interstate compact between States of New Jersey and New York for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 4823.....7/16/51. Change names of Gatun Locks, Dam and Town in Canal Zone to Sibert Locks, Sibert Dam and Sibert, respectively, in memory of late Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert. Merchant Marine.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 4824.....7/16/51. Permit U.S. civil officers and employees to be members of certain state and Territorial boards and commissions which have duties re state or Territorial merit systems. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 281.....1/3/51. Make day of federal elections a legal holiday. Judiciary.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 286.....1/3/51. Prohibit political contributions, use of printed material, threats or other practices of intimidation by corporations and employers in connection with elections. Administration.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 287.....1/3/51. Provide that granting and giving instructions in civil and criminal cases in U.S. district courts be governed by law and practice of state in which trial is held. Judiciary.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 288.....1/3/51. Protect rights and privileges of federal employees by making it unlawful to prohibit government employees from joining unions or participating in union activities. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 290.....1/3/51. Amend P.L. 359, 78th Congress, to provide that in civil service examination for apprentice shall be open to all veterans, and competition shall be restricted to 5- and 10-point veterans. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 291.....1/3/51. Increase rates of compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 289.....1/3/51. Provide for compensation of personal services rendered on Sunday. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 292.....1/3/51. Provide equal treatment for all employees in civilian service of government re payment of salaries covering periods of separation in case of persons improperly removed or suspended from such service. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 293.....1/3/51. Amend and re-enact section 1861 and 1862 of title 28, U.S. Code, to authorize judges of district courts to appoint two jury commissioners who shall meet on or before July 1 of each year to make list of persons competent to act as jurors in federal courts; define qualifications of such jurors, and provide for their compensation. Judiciary.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 1507.....1/15/51. Amend P.L. 359, chapter 287, 78th Congress, 2nd session, to provide that civil-service examination for apprentice position shall be open and competitive, competition to be restricted to 5- and 10-point veterans. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 2432.....2/6/51. Provide refunds of certain deposits made to obtain credit under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, for service in armed forces. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 2433.....2/6/51. Provide equitable compensation for Saturday, Sunday, holiday and overtime duty in federal government service. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 2434.....2/6/51. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to extend its application to employees of Panama Railroad Co. or its successor. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 2435.....2/6/51. Amend section 604 (b) of Classification Act of 1949 re rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom Act applies to provide employees coming under Classification Act of 1923 shall not be reduced in grade or compensation because of 1949 Act. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 5044.....8/2/51. Transfer the Employment Service administration of the various states to U.S. Labor Dept. Labor.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 5254.....8/20/51. Provide for a jury commission for each U.S. district court, regulate its compensation, and prescribe its duties. Judiciary.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Res 34.....1/3/51. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of importation of convict-made goods. Rules.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Res 35.....1/3/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 34. Administration.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Res 223.....5/8/51. Express profound sorrow of House at death of Hon. John Kee, Representative from W.Va

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 1899.....1/22/51. Amend section 2 of act incorporating National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution to increase to $10 million the amount of D.A.R. property which may be held in U.S. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3631.....4/10/51. Make Federal Bureau of Investigation an independent agency of government. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3632.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of new post office at Tishomingo, Miss. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3633.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of new post office at Iuka, Miss. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3634.....4/10/51. Exclude from U.S. mails matter advocating communism or overthrow of U.S. government by force or violence. Civil Service.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3636.....4/10/51. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3637.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of new post office at Baldwyn, Miss. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 5307.....9/12/51. Repeal certain enactments of D.C. Legislative Assembly which provide for regulation of restaurants and other public establishments. D.C.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 5771.....10/17/51. Postpone any reapportionment of Representatives in Congress until after another census is taken, and authorize special quinquennial census in 1955. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 164.....2/14/51. Provide for placing in House chamber, in lieu of certain plaques recently placed therein, plaques bearing portraits of individuals occupying places of honor and distinction in U.S. history. Administration.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Con Res 152.....8/23/51. Repeal H Con Res 151 which provides for adjournment of House until Sept. 12, 1951. Rules.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Res 147.....3/1/51. Invite Hon. Herbert Hoover to address Members of House and Senate in Hall of House of Representatives. Rules.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 5851.....10/20/51. Provide for conveyance to Fort Clinton, Ohio, of certain land owned by U.S. in Ottawa County, Ohio. Armed Services.

REDDEN (D N.C.) HR 4199.....5/22/51. Authorize transfer of lands from jurisdiction of Secy. of Interior to that of Secy. of Agriculture. Interior.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3417.....3/21/51. Authorize TVA to purchase certain land in Jefferson County, Tenn. Public Works.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3698.....4/12/51. Authorize TVA to purchase a tract of land. Public Works.

REECE (R Tenn.) H J Res 246.....4/30/51. Establish a National Commission on Security and Peace. Foreign Affairs.

REED (R Ill.) H J Res 323.....9/13/51. Propose an amendment to Constitution limiting to 25 per cent power of Congress to tax individual incomes. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) H J Res 328.....9/17/51. Suspend application of certain federal laws re attorney, John Paul Stevens, employed on a temporary basis by House Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) H J Res 348.....10/19/51. Establish Joint Committee on Revision of Internal Revenue Laws. Rules.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2987.....2/28/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between States of New York and New Jersey providing for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3804.....4/23/51. Limit retroactive application of income tax to U.S. employees working in possessions or in Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 5075....8/8/51. Amend Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to decrease to $50 minimum contribution about which certain information must be maintained and reported. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) H J Res 150.....2/2/51. Propose amendment to Constitution guaranteeing equal rights to persons regardless of sex. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 335.....1/3/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon a certain claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1219.....1/9/51. Prohibit sending of blasphemous matter through the mail. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1220.....1/9/51. Repeal a proviso which limits, in certain cases, the amount which may be paid to rural carriers on heavily patronized routes. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1401.....1/12/51. Relieve postmasters and other paying employees of postal service from accountability for wrong payment of money orders in certain cases. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1402.....1/12/51. Establish a permanent Congressional Commission on Government Efficiency and Economy. Expenditures.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1747.....1/19/51. Repeal provisions limiting the total annual compensation of certain rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1748.....1/19/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, May 29, 1930, to exempt annuity payments under act from taxation. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 2682.....2/15/51. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on evenelopes sold by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 1221.....1/9/51. Authorize acquisition by U.S. of remaining nonfederal lands within Big Bend National Park. Public Lands.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 336.....1/3/51. Increase allowance for equipment maintenance of rural carriers by 2 cents per mile per day for each scheduled mile or major fraction thereof. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 337.....1/3/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 338.....1/3/51. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 339.....1/3/51. Increase rates of compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 340.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 341.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 6, 1945, to establish hours of work for rural carriers. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 554.....1/3/51. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912 as amended, to provide for recognition of officers and employees of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2270....1/31/51. Provide equitable compensation for Saturday, Sunday, holiday and overtime work in the federal government service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2271.....1/31/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to provide pay schedule for clerks in Postal Transportation Service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2274.....1/31/51. Designate Tomb of Unknown Soldier of American Revolution. Administration.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2747.....2/19/51. Provide fidelity trust fund in Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2768.....2/19/51. Create federal corporation to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of federal employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2938.....2/27/51. Provide for renewal and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on inland water routes. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2939.....2/27/51. Extend to screen vehicle contractors benefits accorded star-route contractors re renewal of contracts and adjustments of contract pay. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 4033....5/9/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce number of grades for various positions under such act. Civil Service.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 4704.....7/5/51. Authorize Secy. of State to make grants or loans to needy widows of Foreign Service officers who died prior to effective date of Foreign Service Act of 1946. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H J Res 304....7/31/51. Authorize President to make an agreement with Republic of Panama re relocation of terminal facilities of Panama Railroad in city of Panama. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Res 118.....2/5/51. Provide for expenses of studies and investigations conducted by Foreign Affairs Committee. Administration.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Res 157.....3/7/51. Authorize reprint of House Report No. 127, Background Information on Use of U.S. Armed Forces in Foreign Countries. Administration.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 5011.....7/31/51. Provide annuities for those civilians engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of federal service. Civil Service.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 5703.....10/11/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of newspaper carrier boys of America. Civil Service.

ROBESON (D Va.) HR 2801,....2/20/51. Authorize federal cooperation in construction of sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of colonial National Historical Park, Va. Interior.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2473.....2/7/51. Provide for Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D.C. Administration.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2493.....2/7/51. Declare Oct. 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3117.....3/7/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between States of New York and New Jersey for mutual military aid in an emergency. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3975.....5/4/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1493 to permit a joint patentee to bring suit on a patent in Court of Claims in certain cases when one or more of his co-patentees is barred from doing so. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 322.....8/23/51. Designate week of Aug. 10 of each year as Orphans Week. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Con Res 107.....5/17/51. Provide appropriate ceremony in rotunda of Capitol in honor of Constantino Brumidi. Rules.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 948.....1/4/51. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in southern district of Florida. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H J Res 130.....1/24/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution relating to qualifications of electors to provide that right to vote in any election or primary for federal officers shall not be denied or abridged for failure to pay poll tax or meet property qualification. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 119.....2/5/51. Amend rules of House to require yeas and nays in case of final action on appropriation bills. Rules.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 47.....1/3/51. Authorize President to proclaim April 19 of each year Patriot's Day for commemoration of events that took place on April 19, 1775. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 125.....2/7/51. Provide for investigation of possible sabotage. Commerce.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 126.....2/7/51. Request Attorney General to furnish information with respect to railroad accident near Woodbridge, N.J. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 219.....5/2/51. Provide for printing as House document the address of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur delivered to Congress on April 19, 1951. Administration.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 1302.....1/12/51. Make certain subversive and other publications nonmailable and transmission thereof through mails a criminal offense. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 2576.....2/12/51. Make certain expense allowances of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress subject to tax. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 3251.....3/15/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. to require that all Supreme Court decisions be participated in by full Court, and that any vacancies or absences in Court be filled temporarily by circuit judges. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 5567.....10/2/51. Provide for conveyance to Potter County, Tex., certain surplus lands located at VA hospital near Amarillo, Tex. Expenditures.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 368.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to exempt payments under such act from taxation. Ways and Means.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 557.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for inspectors of Immigration and Naturalization Service. Civil Service.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 4754.....7/10/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) H J Res 49.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of disabled veterans of U.S. Civil Service.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H J Res 175.....2/28/51. Designate fourth Sunday in September of each year as "Interfaith Day". Judiciary.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 1225.....1/9/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 3118.....3/7/51. Repeal Internal Security Act of 1950. Un-American Activities Committee.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 82.....1/9/51. Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for construction, in city of Washington, D.C., of a permanent memorial to memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 31st President of U.S. Administration.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 83.....1/9/51. Provide for observance of Oct. 11 of each year as General Pulaski Memorial Day. Judiciary.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 192.....3/7/51. Authorize transfer of a V-3 aircraft-type boiler from Interior Dept., Bureau of Mines, to State of Illinois, Illinois Coal Products Commission. Interior.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Con Res 20.....1/9/51. Make certain provisions re reform in procedure before Congressional committees. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 7.....1/3/51. Adopt rules of House of Representatives of 81st Congress, together with all applicable provisions of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as rules of House of Representatives of 82nd Congress.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 10.....1/3/51. Authorize, until otherwise ordered, daily hour of meeting of House to be at 12 o'clock meridian.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 59.....1/9/51. Amend clause 4 of rule XXVII of rules of the House re custody of papers in the files of the House. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 81.....1/19/51. Provide an increase in salary for an employee of the House. Administration.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 97.....1/24/51. Amend paragraph (2) (c) of rule XI of House (relating to Rules Committee). Rules.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 50.....1/3/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 84.....1/9/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 376.....1/3/51. Create Board of Postal Rates and Fees in Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 377.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, to provide retirement benefits for certain former Members of Congress. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 379.....1/3/51. Provide allowance for purchase of uniforms for city and village delivery letter carriers. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 380.....1/3/51. Provide for conveyance of naval ammunition depot at Iona Island, N.Y., to Palisades Interstate Park Commission for use as public park. Armed Services.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 386.....1/3/51. Provide compensatory time for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays by clerks in third-class post offices. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 2748.....2/19/51. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 4334.....6/5/51. Authorize renewal at increased rates of existing contracts for mail-messenger service. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 4981.....7/27/51. Provide cost-of-living pay increase for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H J Res 52.....1/3/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide equal rights for mean and women. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 132.....6/26/51. Provide code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 388.....1/3/51. Declare Good Friday in each year a legal holiday. Judiciary.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 389.....1/3/51. Provide $20,000 for relief of State of Maryland for damage done to natural oyster beds by naval dredging operations. Judiciary.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 1599.....1/15/51. Provide for commission to determine need for coordinated regional planning and action in metropolitan area of D.C. re tax legislation and other matters. D.C.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3123.....3/7/51. Provide advanced retired rank and pay for Army officers who have served as D.C. Engineer Commissioner. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 3870.....4/26/51. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of oyster growers for damages to U.S. oyster beds resulting from various naval operations. Judiciary.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3461.....4/2/51. Provide method for advancement of certain substitute rural carriers in postal field service to position of regular carrier. Civil Service.

SCHWABE (R Okla.) HR 2137.....1/29/51. Authorize Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma through its business committee, to sell and convey, subject to approval of Interior Secy., Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kan. Public Lands.

SCHWABE (R Okla.) HR 2140.....1/29/51. Name reservoir to be created by construction of Fort Bigson Dam on Grand River, in State of Oklahoma, Lake Chouteau. Public Works.

SCHWABE (R Okla.) HR 3053.....3/5/51. Repeal provisions of existing law exempting certain expense allowances of President, Vice President and Members of Congress from tax liability. Civil Service.

SCHWABE (R Okla.) HR 3203.....3/13/51. Extend for 2 years the 5-year period of limitation on presentation of Indian claims to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 1784.....1/19/51. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 3937.....5/2/51. Amend act of June 28, 1948, to provide for administration and leasing by Secretary of Interior of properties and buildings acquired for Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa., until development of park is begun. Interior.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) H J Res 191.....3/7/51. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Judiciary.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) HR 2464.....2/7/51. Make certain provisions to consolidate acts respecting copyright to regulate rights of holders re acoustic recordings not a part of a motion picture. Judiciary.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) HR 2465.....2/7/51. Provide that reproduction of a muscial composition by coin-operated machine, shall not be deemed a public performance for copyright purposes, unless admission is charged. Judiciary.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) HR 3993.....5/7/51. Provide for issuance of U.S. bonds in compensation for certain annual leave accumulated by government officers and employees. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) H J Res 190.....3/7/51. Provide for U.S. participation in celebration at Philadelphia, Pa., of 175th anniversary of signing of Declaration of Independence. Judiciary.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 559.....1/3/51. Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 1959.....1/23/51. Amend section 1804 (Insurance policies other than life) title 26, U.S. Code, to make it inapplicable when a state or its political subdivision is designated as the insured. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 3150.....3/8/51. Authorize President to proclaim Wyandott Indian Cemetery at Kansas City, Kan., the Wyandott National Monument. Interior.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 4471.....6/14/51. Provide fine of $100 and/or imprisonment for 30 days for any person convicted of placing any word, design, drawing or any advertisement upon any flag of the U.S. Judiciary.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1508.....1/15/51. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for northern district of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

SECREST (D Ohio) HR 391.....1/3/51. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SECREST (D Ohio) HR 3743.....4/17/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had 30 years' service. Civil Service.

SECREST (D Ohio) H J Res 51.....1/3/51. Make it unlawful for members of Communist Party to be candidates for federal elective offices and provide for immediate deportation of aliens found to be members of Communist Party. Administration.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) (by request) HR 5217.....8/17/51. Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officers and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

SHAFER (R Mich.) (by request) HR 1071..... 1/8/51 Provide for national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. Public Lands.

SHAFER (R Mich.) (by request) HR 3560..... 4/5/51. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

SHAFER (R Mich.) H J Res 172.....2/26/51. Reconvene Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Government and make it a permanent Congressional agency. Expenditures.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5514.....9/27/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. to extend privilege of trial by jury to certain cases arising within special maritime jurisdiction of the U.S. Judiciary.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5695.....10/11/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. to extend privilege of jury trial to certain cases arising within U.S. special maritime and territorial jurisdiction. Judiciary.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H Res 120.....2/5/51. Increase compensation to certain employees under jurisdiction of Doorkeeper. Administration.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H J Res 147.....2/2/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2323.....2/2/51. Convey portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., to Santa Rosa County, Fla. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2529.....2/8/51. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2684.....2/15/51. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3233.....3/14/51. Promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. Armed Services.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5048.....8/2/51. Provide for six-year period of limitation in case of criminal prosecutions of offenses arising under internal revenue laws. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) H Res 2.....1/3/51. Authorize administering of oath of office to Rep. Wilson D. Gillette of Pennsylvania at Towanda, Pa.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) H Res 48.....1/8/51. Accept oath of office sworn to by Wilson D. Gillette (R Pa.) in absentia.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) H Res 406.....9/12/51. Express profound sorrow of House at death of Hon. Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from Pennsylvania.

SITTLER (R Pa.) HR 4976.....7/27/51. Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine, or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles. D.C.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4581.....6/22/51. Provide more comprehensive ban on introduction of private claims bills in Congress, and provide for judicial and administrative determination and settlement of private claims against U.S. Judiciary.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4727.....7/9/51. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide additional requirements for state plans for old-age assistance. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 1065.....1/8/51. Name twin highway bridges over Potomac River in D.C., the George Washington Memorial Bridge and Thomas Jefferson Memorial Bridge. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 1066.....1/8/51. Fix responsibilities of Disbursing Officer and of Auditor of D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 1067.....1/8/51. Designate Tomb of Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 1068.....1/8/51. Promote extension of park, parkway and playground system of National Capital in northern Virginia environs of Washington. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 1901.....1/22/51. Provide for disposal of Nevius tract at public sale. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 2327.....2/2/51. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by U.S. for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for purpose of consolidating federal holdings therein. Interior.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) HR 2530.....2/8/51. Amend certain tax laws applicable to D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 2954.....2/27/51. Authorize and direct D.C. Commissioners to construct bridge over Potomac River in vicinity of Shepherds Landing. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 3462.....4/2/51. Authorize delivery of seweage from Virginia communities into D.C. sewerage system and treatment of such sewage in D.C. sewage treatment plant. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 4058 (by request).....5/10/51. Provide for preparation of sound and practical plans for growth of National Capital region and D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 5235.....8/17/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to make study of location and construction of a bridge over Potomac River in vicinity of Shepherds Landing. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 5256.....8/20/51. Secure attendance of witnesses from outside D.C. in criminal proceedings. D.C.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 949.....1/4/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for inclusion of military or naval service in computation of 5 years of service necessary for entitlement to annuity. Civil Service.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 950.....1/4/51. Provide that federal judges shall not be compelled to appear as character witnesses or to appear as witnesses where the testimony could be obtained from other sources. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 1945.....1/23/51. Amend section 2 of act incorporating National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) H J Res 64.....1/4/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for 10-year terms of office for judges of Supreme Court of U.S. and inferior courts. Judiciary.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 3176.....3/12/51. Amend act of Aug. 7, 1946, authorizing coinage of 50-cent piece in commemoration of Booker T. Washington so as to alter the design of coin. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 4927.....7/24/51. Remove all restrictions on use of certain land which was conveyed to city of Newport, Ky., by the U.S. Armed Services.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 4928.....7/24/51. Provide that U.S. interest in certain real property shall be conveyed to city of Newport, Ky. Armed Services.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H Res 436.....9/25/51. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations re matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H Res 437.....9/25/51. Provide funds for expenses of studies and investigations coming within jurisdiction of Committee on Banking and Currency. Administration.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 1955.....1/23/51. Provide that standard time shall be measure of time for all purposes, and authorize Congress to establish daylight-saving time for any year by concurrent resolution. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3575.....4/6/51. Create a Department of Peace. Expenditures.

STANLEY (D Va.) HR 5338.....9/13/51. Authorize purchase of automatic, electric, or mechanical equipment for use in offices of Members of House. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H J Res 227.....4/10/51. Amend act of 1949 (P.L. 121) to increase from $5,000 to $6,000 maximum basic salary for a clerk to a Member of the House. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 91.....1/23/51. Elect following-named Members to be members of following joint committees: Joint Committee on Printing: Stanley (Va.), Trimble (Ark.), and LeCompte (Iowa); Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Stanley (Va.), Regan (Tex.), Albert (Okla.), LeCompte (Iowa) and Bishop (Ill.).

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 127.....2/8/51. Authorize the Speaker to appoint two members of Committee on House Administration to Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 182.....4/6/51. Increase maximum amount payable to a clerk to a Member of House to $6,000, and provide that amount exceeding the $5,000 maximum set by law be paid from contingent fund of House. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 205.....4/24/51. Provide that House shall stand in recess on May 16, 1951, to hold memorial services for deceased Members.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 468....10/17/51. Provide for payment from contingent fund of House any amount as may be necessary to make up any deficit or shortage incurred in connection with operation of House stationery room.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 470.....10/20/51. Provide for payment of $30,000 from contingent fund of House for expenses of Judiciary Committee.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 1403.....1/12/51. Prohibit an individual from taveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with abandonment of his dependent child. Judiciary.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 2478.....2/7/51. Release certain rights and interests of U.S. in and to certain lands conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. Interior.

STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 1786.....1/19/51. Promote rehabilitation of Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of eastern Oklahoma. Public Lands.

STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 1788.....1/19/51. Authorize Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole Tribes of Indians to make contracts for professional legal services with approval of Interior Secy., or his authorized representative, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Public Lands.

STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 4683.....7/2/51. Provide for distribution of moneys of deceased, restricted members of Five Civilized Tribes, not exceeding $500. Interior.

STIGLER (D Okla.) H J Res 210.....3/19/51. Provide for 1-year extension of 5-year limitation on time for presenting Indian claims to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3018.....3/1/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to convey to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., all right, title and interest of U.S. in certain lands in Klamath County, Ore. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3094.....3/7/51. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate and assets of Klamath Indians through voluntary withdrawal from membership in tribe. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3095.....3/7/51. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of Klamath Tribe officials. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3363.....3/20/51. Authorize a depository for Klamath tribal loan funds. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3808.....4/23/51. Encourage continued development of cattle industry on Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. Ways and Means.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 4023....5/9/51. Provide for suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S., including Territory of Alaska. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 5739.....10/16/51. Provide for establishment of United States Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H J Res 220.....4/3/51. Propose amendment to Constitution limiting a President or Vice President to one 6-year term of office, but which is not to apply to President in office at time of ratification, or to affect eligibility of a President who served a term at any time prior to ratification. Judiciary.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H J Res 221.....4/3/51. Designate lake to be formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River, Ore., and Wash., as Lake Umatilla. Public Works.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H J Res 295.....7/18/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution providing that treaties shall be made by President by and with consent of majority of Members of both houses of Congress. Judiciary.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 2943.....2/27/51. Provide additional compensation for officers and employees of Senate and House. Administration.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 2479.....2/7/51. Provide an increase in compensation for certain officers and employees in or under legislative branch of government. Civil Service.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 4859.....7/18/51. Provide for granting to D.C. Police force, and Fire Dept., and White House and U.S. Park police, additional compensation for holiday work. D.C.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 5768.....10/17/51. Amend act regulating boxing contests and exhibitions in D.C. D.C.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 1771.....1/19/51. Amend section 131 of title 4 of Canal Zone Code. Merchant Marine.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 3039.....3/5/51. Provide for method of appointing postmasters at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. Civil Service.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 3888.....4/30/51. Provide honorable discharges to active military inductees and trainees who entered military service by virtue of a "military order of induction." Armed Services.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 5098.....8/9/51. Provide penalty of $2,000 and/or one year imprisonment for any parent, who despite court judgment giving custody of child to other parent, obtains possession of such child through any false statement and transports the child in interstate commerce. Judiciary.

TACKETT (D Ark.) H Res 321.....7/11/51. Create select committee to study Federal Reserve Board's activities concerning consumer credit controls. Rules.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 566.....1/3/51. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 567.....1/3/51. Make 17th day of Sept. in each year legal holiday to be known as Constitution Day. Judiciary.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 5608.....10/4/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 709 prohibiting false advertising or misuse of names such as would indicate federal agency to permit use of word "national" in names of insurance or indemnity firms or businesses, providing such name was in use before enactment of this provision. Judiciary.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 394.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 50th anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's becoming President of the U.S. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 396.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 125th anniversary of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 397.....1/3/51. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of diamond jubilee of American Chemical Society. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H J Res 55....1/3/51. Establish commission for review of federal criminal procedure for purpose of studying and investigating existing statutes and rules of criminal procedure. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 2934.....2/27/51. Provide that manager of D.C. Armory shall not engage in any other business or employment. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3297.....3/19/51. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to appoint a member of D.C. Metropolitan Police or Fire Dept. as director of District Office of Civil Defense. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3609.....4/9/51. Establish basic administrative workweek of 48 hours for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 3610.....4/9/51. Reduce annual leave of government employees from 26 to 15 days with pay. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 3695..... 4/12/51. Extend franking privilege to certain state, territorial and D.C. civil defense agencies for transmission of official correspondence. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4263.....5/24/51. Provide aviation education in D.C. senior high schools, provided that no liability for any person giving or receiving flight experience or training be assumed by D.C. Board of Education or U.S. government. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4419.....6/12/51. Amend D.C. Teachers' Salary Act of 1947 to provide for employment of up to 15 retired members of armed services as teachers of military science and tactics. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H J Res 85.....1/9/51. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution empowering Congress to grant representation in Congress and among electors of President and Vice President to people of D.C. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H J Res 171.....2/26/51. Suspend application of certain federal laws re attorneys employed by House Select Committee authorized by H Res 93, 82nd Congress, to investigate veteran education, training and loan programs. Judiciary.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2103.....1/25/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 3696.....4/12/51. Authorize program for dispersal of vital federal agencies to sites outside of but accessible to D.C. and decentralize other federal agencies. Public Works.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 4323.....6/4/51. Authorize General Services Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements, provide for lease to U.S. of real property and structures for terms of between 5 and 25 years and for U.S. acquisition of title to such properties or structures at or before expiration of lease terms. Expenditures.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H J Res 166.....2/19/51. Propose amendment to Constitution re selection of successors of President, Vice President, or Members of Congress who become unable to perform their duties. Judiciary.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 159.....3/8/51. Provide for increase in salary of certain House of Representatives employees. Administration.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 455.....10/9/51. Print prayers offered by Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., at opening sessions of House of Representatives, from Jan. 3 to Oct. 8, 1951. Administration.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 458....10/11/51. Print prayers offered by Chaplain Bernard Braskamp, D.D., at opening sessions of House during first session of 82nd Congress. Admtnistration.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) H Res 160.....3/8/51. Express profound sorrow of House of Representatives at death of Sen. Virgil Chapman of Kentucky and appoint a committee to attend his funeral.

VAIL (R Ill.) H Res 459.....10/11/51. Create select committee to study and review records of House committees and government agencies in connection with loss, release, or transmittal of atomic information to government agencies, and deal more effectively with individuals responsible. Rules.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 1904.....1/22/51. Incorporate Military Order of the Purple Heart. Judiciary.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 5577.....10/3/51. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Stockbridge-Munsee Community Inc., of Wisconsin. Interior.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2329.....2/2/51. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5468.....9/25/51. Amend certain provisions of act incorporating American War Mothers. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H J Res 276.....6/25/51. Designate May 1 of each year as Loyalty Day. Judiciary.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3470.....4/2/51. Authorize procurement by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of Longwood School for Boys in Montgomery County, Md., for development of a civil defense technical training school. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4024.....5/9/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to grant certain easements in public interest. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4337.....6/5/51. Authorize certain easement, land, and other property transactions. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4444.....6/13/51. Authorize Secy. of Navy to convey to Macon, Ga., a 2-acre parcel of land located there. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4523.....6/20/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in De Kalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to State of Tennessee. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5138.....8/13/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to transfer to Secy. of Interior certain lands on which Seattle Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory is located. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3096.....3/7/51. Require that Defense Dept. Secretaries and Federal Civil Defense Administrator secure approval of Senate and House before acquiring or disposing of certain real property. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 37.....1/3/51. Authorize additional clerical assistants. Administration.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 38.....1/3/51. Authorize Armed Services Committee to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (c) of Rules of the House. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 187.....4/10/51. Make provisions relating to acquisition and disposition of land by Army, Navy, Air Force and Federal Civil Defense Administrator. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 328.....7/16/51. Authorize a reprint of Armed Services Committee report entitled "Recall and Release of Reservists." Administration.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 2378.....2/5/51. Reduce annual leave of federal officers and employees to 15 days during continuance of existing national emergency. Civil Service.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 405.....1/3/51. Amend chapter 19, title 5 of U.S. Code to prohibit employment by any person of any member, attorney or employee of a government agency except under certain conditions. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 408.....1/3/51. Establish uniform procedure relative to proof of age, place of birth or of death. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 409.....1/3/51. Authorize and direct Attorney General to itemize separately budget estimate for salaries and expenses for U.S. attorney for D.C. and his office. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 410.....1/3/51. Amend section 508, title 28, U.S. Code. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 411.....1/3/51. Incorporate Mothers of World War II, set forth and establish purposes and aims of the organization, fix its corporate powers and establish rights of membership. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 412.....1/3/51. Provide for incorporation of National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized Dec. 10, 1847. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2200.....1/30/51. Amend section 174, chapter I, title 18, of Federal Regulations Code, relating to control pursuant to Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 of persons entering U.S. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2829.....2/22/51. Exempt from operation of certain conflict-of-interests statutes the Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights members and employees. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2876.....2/26/51. Amend title 28, section 2507, U.S. Code, re authority of Court of Claims to call upon any U.S. department or agency for information. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2877.....2/26/51. Designate Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3097.....3/7/51. Protect public re practitioners before administrative agencies by requring that such practitioners secure credentials on penalty of $5,000 fine or 1-year imprisonment or both. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3098.....3/7/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1331-1332 to provide that minimum amount in controversy, in cases in which U.S. federal district courts have original jurisdiction, be $10,000 instead of $3,000. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3099.....3/7/51. Provide that district judge for eastern, middle and western districts of Pennsylvania become judge for middle district alone. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3673.....4/12/51. Authorize appointment of one additional judge for District of Arizona. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3938.....5/2/51. Amend act of June 28, 1948, to provide for administration and leasing by Secy. of Interior of properties and buildings acquired for Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa., until development of park is begun. Interior.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4054.....5/10/51. Provide for extension of patent terms if normal return from development or use of patented invention was hindered during period from May 27, 1941, to Nov. 4, 1945, by inaccessibility of materials due to government priorities. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4261.....5/24/51. Require Attorney General to compile and maintain list of subversive organizations. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4700.....7/5/51. Provide relief for certain Navy Dept. civilian personnel for expenses incurred incident to temporary duty performed at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1942. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4821.....7/16/51. Prevent subversive individuals and organizations from appearing as surety for bail in criminal cases. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4845.....7/17/51. Provide penalty upon conviction for assisting an alien in entering or remaining in U.S. illegally. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) H J Res 286.....7/11/51. Postpone effective date of amendments to Rules of Civil Procedure for U.S. District Courts. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5045.....8/2/51. Amend Administrative Procedures Act, re judicial review of agency action in cases where there was nonobservance of procedure required by law, to except certain proceedings instituted under Interstate Commerce Act. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5352.....9/14/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1507 to prohibit picketing of U.S. courts and Congress. Judiciary.
WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 470.....10/18/51. Authorize expenses of conducting studies and investigations of certain matters pertaining to immigration. Administration.
WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 5576.....10/3/51. Provide that all appropriations for executive branch of government be made available for spending in four quarterly installments after each department has appeared before House Appropriations Committee detailing past expenditures and future intentions. Appropriations.
WELCH (D Mo.) HR 1229.....1/9/51. Repeal proviso against filling vacancy in office of district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri. Judiciary.
WELCH (D Mo.) HR 1645.....1/17/51. Repeal proviso against filling of vacancy in office of district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri. Judiciary.
WELCH (D Mo.) HR 4638.....6/28/51. Amend 28 U.S.C. 105 to transfer certain counties from Western Division to St. Joseph Division of Western District of Missouri. Judiciary.
WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 419.....1/3/51. Provide for return to State of California of certain original documents and maps, known as Spanish-Mexican land-grant papers, deposited in National Archives. Civil Service.
WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 5493.....9/26/51. Provide an additional method for computing certain benefits payable under Federal Employees Compensation Act to persons who continue their employment after sustaining injury. Labor.
WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 448.....10/4/51. Authorize payment of salaries of 50 pages of House during recess or adjournment of 82nd Congress. Administration.
WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 449.....10/4/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigating U.S. defense installations particularly those of Atomic Energy Commission. Administration.
WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 2469.....2/7/51. Provide clerical allowances at certain post offices of fourth class. Civil Service.
WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 3515.....4/4/51. Provide for lump-sum payment of excess annual leave of postmasters to credit of their retirement accounts. Civil Service.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 421.....1/3/51. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of The Woman's Monument. Administration.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 422.....1/3/51. Increase equipment allowance maintenance payable to rural carriers. Civil Service.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 426.....1/3/51. Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to provide reimbursement for fines paid, for lost pay and other benefits upon correction of military and naval records. Armed Services.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 2896.....2/26/51. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 5491.....9/26/51. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of "The Woman's Monument". Administration.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 58.....1/3/51. Establish a National Children's Day. Judiciary.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 59.....1/3/51. Authorize President to proclaim Jan. 30 of each year as Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 31st President of U.S. Judiciary.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 261.....5/17/51. Amend U.S. Constitution to base apportionment of representatives for each state on number of citizens in state. Judiciary.
WIDNALL (R N.J.) HR 2104.....1/25/51. Provide for D.C. home rule and reorganization. D.C.
WIDNALL (R N.J.) HR 2944.....2/27/51. Provide for reimbursement of Borough of Ringwood, N.J., for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by U.S. Interior.
WIDNALL (R N.J.) HR 5605.....10/4/51. Authorize General Services Administrator to transfer to Navy Dept. government-owned magnesium foundry at Teterboro, N.J. Expenditures.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 1315.....1/12/51. Authorize Federal Security Administrator to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant, state, and other accredited colleges and universities. Labor.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 2468.....2/7/51. Regulate hours of barber shops in D.C. D.C.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 3545.....4/5/51. Decentralize and improve administration of Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 4258.....5/24/51. Designate a Floyd B. Olson memorial triangle in D.C. and authorize erection of memorial plaque in such triangle. D.C.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 5373.....9/17/51. Authorize D.C. and federal department and agency heads to provide for promotion of recreation programs to improve efficiency, morale, health and general welfare of their employees. Civil Service.
WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 313.....8/10/51. Provide for establishment of an American National Arts Commission and for construction of theater and opera house in Nation's Capital. Administration.
WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 346.....10/16/51. Provide for establishment of National War Memorial Arts Commission. Administration.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) HR 429.....1/3/51. Establish within Civil Service Commission a Board of Appeals on Efficiency Ratings. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 432.....1/3/51. Provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 433.....1/3/51. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 434.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 6, 1945, re classification and compensation of postmasters. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 435.....1/3/51. Grant credit under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, for annual leave accumulated in excess of 60 days. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 436.....1/3/51. Provide for competitive bidding on oil and gas leases issued on acquired lands where a competitive interest in leasing is evident. Public Lands.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 430.....1/3/51. Provide uniforms or uniform allowances for employees of U.S. government required by law or regulation to wear them. Civil Service.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 570.....1/3/51. Provide for relief of Hazelhurst, Miss. Judiciary.
WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 2105.....1/25/51. Include fees for issuing money orders as part of gross postal receipts of post offices. Civil Service.
WILSON (D Tex.) HR 2424.....2/6/51. Require that cases in which Supreme Court has original jurisdiction be decided by affirmative vote of at least five members of Court. Judiciary.
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 3867.....4/26/51. Prohibit government from furnishing stamped envelopes containing any lithographing, engraving or printing. Civil Service.
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) H J Res 155....2/6/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for filling of vacancies in Senate and House in event of major disaster. Judiciary.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 437.....1/3/51. Amend act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to reduce number of grades for various positions in postal service. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 571.....1/3/51. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees to permit employee representation for grievances and other purposes. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 1509.....1/15/51. Amend P.L. 106, 79th Congress, to provide for 1½ hours overtime or compensatory leave for each hour worked on Saturday, Sunday or holidays by civilian government employees. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 1754.....1/19/51. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 1997.....1/24/51. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors of field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 2202.....1/30/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 with respect to certain employees in Postal Transportation Service. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 2331.....2/2/51. Amend Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 re certain employees in Postal Transportation Service. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4416.....6/12/51. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for certain officers and employees engaged primarily in fire fighting and fire prevention in Panama Canal Zone. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4500.....6/18/51. Grant an increase in pension to certain widows and remarried widows of Civil War veterans. Veterans'.

WITHROW (R Wis.) H J Res 283.....7/3/51. Authorize issuance of stamp commemorative of Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, author, historian, and collector of American historical books and papers. Civil Service.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) H Res 201.....4/19/51. Express profound sorrow of House at death of Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 2945.....2/27/51. Provide that a federal employee shall be subject to state and local taxes only. Judiciary.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 3054.....3/5/51. Amend section 1341 of title 28, U.S. Code, re original jurisdiction of U.S. district courts in certain cases involving liability for state tax when state of domicile is at issue. Judiciary.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Con Res 98.....4/25/51. Make publication, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, a House document and provide for additional printings thereof. Administration.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Con Res 99.....4/25/51. Make publication, 100 Things You Should Know About Communism Series, etc., a House document and provide for additional printings thereof. Administration.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 42.....1/3/51. Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. Administration.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 403.....8/23/51. Authorize expenditure of funds for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. Administration.

WOOD (R Idaho) HR 4582.....6/22/51. Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S., including Alaska, may be made. Interior.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 3049.....3/5/51. Authorize sale of Chicago Appraisers' Stores Building to city of Chicago. Expenditures.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 4675.....6/30/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit transportation of fireworks into any state or political subdivision thereof in which sale of fireworks is prohibited. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) H J Res 133.....1/25/51. Authorize President to problaim Feb. 3 of each year as Dorchester Day for observance and commemoration of deaths and heroic act of Chaplains Clark V. Poling, George L. Fox, John Patrick Washington, and Alexander D. Goode. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 1510.....1/15/51. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Public Lands.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 1646.....1/17/51. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Public Lands.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 5772.....10/17/51. Provide that each member of the bar of the highest court of a state or federal court shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 5773.....10/17/51. Provide that no suit against a state may be commenced or maintained on behalf of U.S. without consent of such state, except with prior Congressional authorization. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 5855.....10/20/51. Place federal budget on biannual basis and require that general appropriation acts provide funds for a period of two fiscal years. Expenditures.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 3748.....4/17/51. Authorize President to award a special medal to Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur. Banking and Currency.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 4118.....5/15/51. Create U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Res 66.....1/12/51. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1951, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Res 225.....5/9/51. Authorize transfer of certain property to Milwaukee County Historical Society. Banking and Currency.

Bills Introduced -- Taxes & Economic Policy

Following is a listing, alphabetically by sponsors' names of bills introduced during 1951 in the Taxes and Economic Policy category. For bills acted on in this category, see page 523.

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51 Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in the oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 222.....1/8/51. Provide for development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control. Commerce.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1540.....5/23/51. Provide for release by U.S. to the states of all rights it may have to lands beneath navigable inland waters, except any interest held by prior ownership, succession, or lawful acquisition. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of the Canadian River. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S J Res 20.....1/18/51. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective states covering submerged lands of the continental shelf, to encourage continued development of such leases, to provide for protection of interest of U.S. in oil and gas deposits of said lands. Interior.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1901.....7/25/51. Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 74.....1/8/51. Suspend until June 30, 1952, the import taxes on copper other than that on copper sulfate. Finance.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1544.....5/24/51. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies to provide additional punishment for violation of such laws, and permit U.S. as well as private persons to commence treble-damage actions. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 1579.....5/31/51. Establish 11-man National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television to make a continuing study of radio and television time allowed for public service and educational programs. Commerce.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

BENTON (D Conn.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S J Res 76.....6/5/51. Extend from 6 months to a year the Federal Communications Commission moratorium on the granting of licenses or construction permits for new television stations, and limit term of all licenses to one year. Commerce.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 127.....4/13/51. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to investigate television programming trends, assignment of television channels, control over programming, and prospect of financing public-service television from local, state, and federal sources. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 7.....1/8/51. Direct Civil Aeronautics Board to initiate hearings on plans for consolidation of international air carriers into one privately owned company to be operated as public utility under regulation by Board. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 474.....1/15/51. Provide and facilitate nautical education in the states and Territories. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 475.....1/15/51. Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to give states authority to enforce safety regulations of civil aviation. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 476.....1/15/51. Encourage the development of a safe U.S. flag international air-transportation system properly adapted to the present and future needs of U.S.; meet certain obligations, incumbent because of U.S. membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization, by providing for establishment of installations located outside the continental U.S. for the training of foreign nationals in aviation activities. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 477.....1/15/51. Provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adapatable for auxiliary military service. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 478.....1/15/51. Authorize U.S. Maritime Commission to provide for development of ligher-than-air rigid airships for commercial use. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 479.....1/15/51. Reestablish Air Coordinating Commission with authority to coordinate and recommend aviation policies affecting two or more government agencies. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 480.....1/15/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide for regulation of interstate contract carriers by air. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 481.....1/15/51. Provide for transport aircraft adaptable for both commercial and military service. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 482.....1/15/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 1402.....4/27/51. Provide for design, development, and construction of an aircraft suitable for local service airlines. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S J Res 18.....1/17/51. Authorize Intl. Joint Commission to make a survey to determine most economical and most feasible plan for construction of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick and authorize appropriation of not more than $3,900,000 to defray cost thereof. Foreign Relations.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 29.....1/15/51. Request Civil Aeronautics Board and Maritime Commission to investigate means of providing additional trans-Atlantic passenger service at lower cost and to encourage such low-cost transportation if the existing facilities are inadequate. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 30.....1/15/51. Request Interior Secretary to make a study of cost differences in production of fresh and frozen fish and effect upon domestic fishing industry of increased fish imports. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt that, under Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath the navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for the use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1060.....3/6/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to provide that whoever violates any regulations for protection or security of atomic installations, laboratories or facilities shall be liable to fine of $5,000 or 1-year imprisonment, or both. Atomic Energy.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1084.....3/9/51. Amend section 2 of Natural Gas Act to place local gas distribution companies under state jurisdiction when distribution is intrastate, and under federal jurisdiction only when there is interstate distribution. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1123.....3/14/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 and Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to abolish RFC; eliminate substantially authority of federal government to make direct loans; and stimulate desired production through loan-guaranty programs. Banking and Currency.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1169.....3/20/51. Amend Rubber Act of 1948 to extend from April 1, 1951, to April 1, 1952, the program studying disposal of government-owned rubber-producing facilities. Armed Services.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1579.....5/31/51. Establish 11-man National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television to make a continuing study of radio and television time allowed for public service and educational programs. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2155.....9/21/51. Require price roll-backs to pre-Korea level plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951, and permit application only of necessary and unavoidable increases in cost of labor thereafter. Banking and Currency.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 28.....2/1/51. Direct FCC to make a study of problem of allocating television frequencies for use by educational institutions for purpose of nonprofit educational programming. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 76.....6/5/51. Extend from 6 months to a year Federal Communications Commission moratorium on granting of licenses or construction permits for new television stations and limit term of all licenses to one year. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 90.....3/1/51. Establish Special Committee on Defense Mobilization, to formulate a long-range plan for national defense mobilization for coordinating the military and industrial needs of the nation for manpower and materials. Banking and Currency.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 107.....3/29/51. Authorize Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study any irregularities which may have arisen in disposition of surplus merchant ships to private purchasers by Maritime Commission. Commerce.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2068.....8/28/51. Authorize improvement of Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River, N.H. Public Works.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 499.....1/15/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1063.....3/6/51. Provide for deduction from gross income, for tax purposes, expenses incurred by farmers in building roads. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1789.....6/29/51. Exempt state or local hydroelectrical power projects on non-navigable streams from certain provisions of Federal Power Act. Public Works.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2203.....10/2/51. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by a jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 89.....3/1/51. Authorize Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate, with respect to insuring, an adequate supply of materials necessary for producing 120,000 railroad cars during 1951. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 93.....3/5/51. Request Director of Price Stabilization to amend section 11 of General Ceiling Price regulation so that its provisions will in no way accord sellers greater than their normal margins of profit.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and resources, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

BYRD (D Va.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1116.....3/14/51. Dissolve RFC, and transfer its functions concerned with rubber, tin and abaca to Office of Defense Mobilization, and apply proceeds of liquidation toward retirement of national debt. Banking and Currency.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

BYRD (D Va.) S J Res 97.....8/29/51. Authorize additional time extensions for filing excess-profits tax returns for certain taxable years. Finance.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 2346.....10/20/51. Authorize retirement of non-Regular officers of Army and Air Force having more than 30 years' active federal service under same conditions presently provided for such officers having less than 30 years' service. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 2347.....10/20/51. Change effective date of certain provisions of Officer Personnel Act of 1947 re mandatory retirement or separation of certain Regular Army officers. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt that, under Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to charge of price discrimination for seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1286.....4/9/51. Amend act of June 20, 1936, to broaden application of laws governing inspection of steam vessels to include vessels propelled by internal-combustion engines. Commerce.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1928.....7/30/51. Provide for equitable allocation of livestock available for slaughter. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2021.....8/20/51. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River and authorize construction and development of certain power improvement works on the river. Public Works.

XUM

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2155.....9/21/51. Require price roll-backs to pre-Korea level plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951, and permit application only of necessary and unavoidable increases in cost of labor thereafter. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Con Res 8.....1/29/51. Establish joint Congressional committee composed of five Members from each house to make complete investigation and study of needs of U.S. industries producing machinery and equipment for production and processing of farm products. Banking and Currency.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1907.....7/27/51. Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1922.....7/30/51. Authorize construction, repair and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2148.....9/20/51. Establish National Disaster Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1018.....3/2/51. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in railroad equipment by granting Interstate Commerce Commission authority to regulate use of equipment between the railroads, including amount of compensation for such equipment. Commerce.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2209.....10/3/51. Provide for construction of circumferential highway in vicinity of District of Columbia. Public Works.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 217.....1/8/51. Authorize completion of the road from San Benito to Rama in Republic of Nicaragua. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of the Canadian River. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1956.....8/6/51. Provide an additional $15 million for construction of access roads to military and naval installations and defense industries and authorize Secretary of Commerce to acquire necessary rights of way. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2025.....8/20/51. Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase amount available as emergency relief fund for repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges damaged by floods or other catastrophes. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreements between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 113.....10/20/51. Prohibit exportation of steel, to make sufficient amount available for school, hospital, road, and small business construction. Commerce.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2226.....10/8/51. Authorize construction of certain public works for navigation and flood control on Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in the oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particulary food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. Interior.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S J Res 42.....3/5/51. Give consent of Congress to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Judiciary.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 542.....1/17/51. Authorize construction of a dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into Oar Creek, Douglas County, Ore. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1456.....5/9/51. Authorize modification of general plan for comprehensive development of Columbia River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric-power development. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2284.....10/17/51. Authorize construction of a dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into North Slough, Coos County, Ore. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S J Res 19.....1/17/51. Designate lake to be formed at McNary lock and dam in Columbia River, Oregon and Washington, as Lake Umatilla. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in the oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1000.....3/1/51. Amend section 7 (h) of Natural Gas Act re granting of eminent domain for compressor stations and pipelines to natural gas companies to permit, in addition, condemnation of land for storage of gas. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1700.....6/19/51. Prohibit transportation of fireworks in interstate and foreign commerce for use in violation of state law. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1701.....6/19/51. Suspend certain rates of duty on steel. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1971.....8/9/51. Establish a Commission on the Public Debt of the United States. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2073.....8/29/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to limit credit controls and wage and price stabilization. Banking and Currency.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2155.....9/21/51. Require price roll-backs to pre-Korea level plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951, and permit application only of necessary and unavoidable increases in cost of labor thereafter. Banking and Currency.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2242.....10/9/51. Provide a program of cooperation between Weather Bureau and consulting meteorologists. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1000.....3/1/51. Amend section 7 (h) of Natural Gas Act re granting of eminent domain for compressor stations and pipelines to natural gas companies, to permit, in addition, condemnation of land for storage of gas. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1309.....4/11/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System the primary power and responsibility for regulating supply, availability, and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1938.....8/1/51. Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 1968.....8/9/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 2187.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

DUFF (R Pa.) S 2188.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or additional bridge across, Delaware River, and define powers and duties of the Commission. Public Works.

DUFF (R Pa.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create a select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 980.....2/27/51. Authorize appropriations for eradication and control of halogeton on public lands. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1901.....7/25/51. Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2227.....10/8/51. Approve contracts negotiated with irrigation districts on Owyhee federal project, and authorize its execution. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 1799.....7/5/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit interstate transportation of power farm machinery from which manufacturer's serial number has been removed. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 770.....2/1/51. Provide for suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S. including Territory of Alaska. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 817.....2/8/51. Grant consent of Congress to States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into compact for disposition, allocation, diversion, and apportionment of waters of Columbia River and its tributaries. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1100.....3/1/251. Provide for payment of certain unrecovered costs incurred by producers of strategic and critical minerals and metals used in prosecution of World War II. Banking and Currency.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming relating to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 1429.....5/3/51. Prohibit transportation of lethal munitions in interstate or foreign commerce except when such transportation is arranged for, or on behalf of, the U.S. or one of its instrumentalities. Commerce.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 2236.....10/8/51. Extend certain 10-year oil and gas leases. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 2245.....10/9/51. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with Frenchtown, Malta, and Glasgow irrigation districts, and authorize their execution by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1630.....6/8/51. Provide for grant of easements of 200 feet on each side of center line of electrical transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines to any person or organization authorized to erect such lines. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 114.....1/8/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1116.....3/14/51. Dissolve RFC, transfer its functions concerned with rubber, tin and abaca to Office of Defense Mobilization, and apply proceeds of liquidation toward retirement of national debt. Banking and Currency.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of RFC and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2048.....8/23/51. Repeal provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 re ban on slaughtering quotas, maintenance of profit margins, and percentage margins for retailers and wholesalers. Banking and Currency.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 16.....1/8/51. Authorize President of Senate to appoint committee of 7 Senators to make complete investigation of operation of program for procurement of supplies, etc., re national defense. Expenditures.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1387.....4/26/51. Allow deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes to individuals and corporations for charitable contributions to tax-exempt non-profit corporations when such contributions are kept separate from other organization funds and used solely for philanthropic purposes. Finance.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1999.....8/14/51. Permit Treasury Dept. to make arrangements with states for withholding of taxes by federal organizations within a state or within subdivisions of a state. Finance.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System primary power and responsibility for regulating supply, availability, and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study the land and water resources and their utilization in the Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs Public Works.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

FREAR (D Del.) S 483.....1/16/51. Authorize construction of a highway bridge across the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Summit, Del. Public Works.

FREAR (D Del.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1592.....6/5/51. Extend time for completing construction of a toll bridge across Delaware River near Wilmington, Del. Public Works.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1860.....7/17/51. Amend Securities Exchange Act to provide basic standards for protection of investors in certain large corporations. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1861.....7/17/51. Amend Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950 re income derived from television broadcasting. Finance.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1942.....8/1/51. Authorize charging of tolls to cover maintenance, repair, and operation of Delaware Memorial Bridge and its approaches after establishment of a sinking fund for amortization of cost of such bridge. Public Works.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S Res 93.....3/5/51. Request Director of Price Stabilization to amend section 11 of General Ceiling Price Regulation so that its provisions will in no way accord sellers greater than their normal margins of profit.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 514.....1/16/51. Amend Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to provide for elimination of board of directors, and to vest management of Corporation in a single governor. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 515.....1/16/51. Amend Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to re-establish the RFC. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System primary power and responsibility for regulating the supply, availability and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 17.....1/11/51. Continue until May 1, 1951, authority of Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to make a study of the operations of the RFC and its subsidiaries. Rules.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 344.....1/11/51. Prohibit movement in interstate commerce of injurious, misrepresented, and uninformatively labeled household cleansers. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System primary power and responsibility for regulating supply, availability and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated probram based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create a select Committee on Consumer Interestes to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1267.....4/5/51. Protect producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers from unrevealed presence of fiber content in spun, woven, knitted, felted, or other manufactured fiber products by requiring proper labeling. Commerce.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1863.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2315.....10/19/51. Provide that no loans shall be made or certificates of necessity issued by the government for construction or expansion of defense plant facilities until Secy. of Labor has determined that such steps are consistent with policy of full utilization of existing labor supply. Banking and Currency.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canda re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 75.....1/8/51. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River, at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 108.....1/8/51. Authorize Arizona to make 10-year leases for commercial and homesite purposes, and mineral leases to last until deposits are commercially exhausted, of public lands held in trust. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 1346.....4/17/51. Place in Federal Power Commission jurisdiction over natural-gas pipelines constructed partially or wholly across public lands, including U.S. forest reserves. Commerce.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1068.....3/7/51. Provide that compensation of a federal officer or employee be subject to state tax only in state of domicile. Finance.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1938.....8/1/51. Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1968.....8/9/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide a connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey turnpikes. Public Works.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2187.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 2188.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or an additional bridge across Delaware River, and define powers and duties of Commission. Public Works.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 208.....9/12/51. Authorize appropriate federal agencies to prevent limitation of national-interest telecasts to those members of the public who can afford to pay and be present at the selected sites where telecasts are available. Commerce.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 1922.....7/30/51. Authorize construction, repair and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2136.....9/18/51. Provide for refund or credit of internal-revenue tax paid on spirits lost or rendered unmarketable by floods of 1951, under certain conditions. Finance.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence Seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1165.....3/20/51. Amend section 25 of Tennessee Valley Authority Act to provide that condemnation commissioners shall receive $30 per diem for their services instead of $15, and $10 per diem for subsistence instead of $5. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2254.....10/11/51. Authorize RFC to make loans for construction of newsprint plants. Banking and Currency.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2326.....10/19/51. Authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, water conservation, and allied purposes. Public Works.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

HILL (D Ala.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

HILL (D Ala.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 1194.....3/22/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to levy duty on wool hooked rugs of 50 cents per square foot. Finance.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 894.....2/19/51. Authorize construction of a channel at East Point in Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1080.....3/9/51. Authorize improvement of East Pass Channel from Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Fla. Public Works.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1081.....3/9/51. Authorize dredging of a boat basin at Apalachicola, Fla. Public Works.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1082.....3/9/51. Provide a channel across St. George Island from the Gulf of Mexico into Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1326.....4/12/51. Provide an appropriation for reconstruction and repair of Minnesota roads and other public facilities destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1543.....5/24/51. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1544.....5/24/51. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, to provide additional punishment for violations of such laws, and permit U.S. as well as private persons to commence treble-damage actions. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1659.....6/12/51. Prohibit multiple directorships by making it unlawful for any person to be an officer, director, or employee of more than one corporation having total assets in excess of $60 million. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1790.....6/30/51. Provide compensation for certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 49.....3/12/51. Establish an Office of Small Business Defense Production to determine best means of utilizing productive facilities of small business, coordinate government policies and procedures, and issue rules to afford small plants maximum opportunity to participate in mobilization. Banking and Currency.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate an integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 225.....10/17/51. Express sense of Senate that sufficient material should be allocated for construction and additions to schools and hospitals.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming relating to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1532.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1579.....5/31/51. Establish 11-man National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television to make a continuing study of radio and television time allowed for public service and educational programs. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1660.....6/13/51. Require individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information as to their net worth in connection with their income-tax returns. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1899.....7/25/51. Declare it to be the policy of Congress that all modes of transportation covered by Transportation Act of 1940 be kept free of terrorism, extortion and similar unlawful or unethical business priactices. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2059.....8/27/51. Provide penalties for failure to comply with tax and information return requirements of Internal Revenue Code re intoxicating liquors and slot machines. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 76.....6/5/51. Extend from 6 months to a year the Federal Communications Commission moratorium on granting of licenses or construction permits for new television stations and limit term of all licenses to one year. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 127.....4/13/51. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to investigate television programming trends, assignment of television channels, control over programming, and prospect of financing public-service television from local, state and federal sources. Commerce.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1963.....8/9/51. Provide for conservation and public development of undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls and Niagara River in accordance with provisions of treaty between U.S. and Canada. Public Works.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create a select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 93.....3/5/51. Request Director of Price Stabilization to amend section 11 of General Ceiling Price Regulation so that its provisions will in no way accord sellers greater than their normal margins of profit.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 358.....1/11/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to construct Paonia reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 433.....1/11/51. Eliminate retroactive application of income tax to U.S. employees working in possessions or in Canal Zone. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 435.....1/11/51. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to provide aviation war-risk insurance and reinsurance whenever it can not be obtained on reasonable terms from commercial companies. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 436.....1/11/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 508.....1/16/51. Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 683.....1/25/51. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt that, under Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 943.....2/22/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Collbran reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1182.....3/21/51. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1221.....3/28/51. Authorize President to issue priorities in transportation by merchant vessels. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1224.....3/29/51. Amend section 353 (b) of Communications Act of 1934 to suspend during national emergency requirement that radio operators on certain cargo ships have 6 months' previous experience. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1321.....4/12/51. Authorize construction and equipment of geomagnetic station for Commerce Department. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1378.....4/24/51. Transfer to Federal Communications Commission authority to assign frequencies for use of government-owned radio stations. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1379.....4/24/51. Clarify provisions of section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 re use of broadcasting facilities by candidates for public office. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1402.....4/27/51. Provide for design, development and construction of an aircraft suitable for local service airlines. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1526.....5/23/51. Provide that antitrust laws shall not apply to organized professional sports enterprises. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1588.....6/4/51. Transfer from Secy. of Commerce to Civil Aeronautics Board authority to issue permits authorizing entry into U.S. of foreign aircraft not engaged in common carrier operations. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1603.....6/7/51. Assure allocations for freight cars and locomotives. Banking and Currency.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1657.....6/12/51. Adjust rates of payment for transportation of mail by air carriers and authorize subsidies for air transportation essential to national defense and commercial development. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1756.....6/26/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1757.....6/26/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1870.....7/18/51. Adjust rates of payment for transportation of mail by air carriers and authorize subsidies for air transportation essential to national defense. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2211.....10/3/51. Amend section 221 (c) of Interstate Commerce Act to clarify certain requirements re designation of persons upon whom process may be served. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2213.....10/3/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2229.....10/8/51. Authorize Secy. of Agriculture to acquire, construct, and maintain public airports in certain areas. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 55.....1/29/51. Extend time for investigation by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to problems relating to airline industry. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 154.....6/8/51. Extend through Jan. 31, 1952, authority of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate problems relating to airline industry. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 871.....2/15/51. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of compact relating to waters of Sabine River by States of Texas and Louisiana. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) for HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2136.....9/18/51. Provide for refund or credit of internal-revenue tax paid on spirits lost or rendered unmarketable by floods of 1951, under certain conditions. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1074.....3/7/51. Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to transmission of mail by ocean vessels (39 U.S.C. 668, 671, 673). Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1065.....3/6/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to require that cotton price control be established only through ceilings on cotton textiles and other cotton end products. Banking and Currency.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1472.....5/14/51. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste-treatment works to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1529.....5/23/51. Require keeping of more detailed records and furnishing of additional information by wagering house operators for income tax purposes, to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1532.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1550.....5/28/51. Provide for fixing maximum rents charged by government agencies for housing accommodations. Banking and Currency.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1551.....5/28/51. Authorize Tennessee Valley Authority to purchase a tract of land. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1576.....5/31/51. Clarify status of apple cider under laws relating to alcoholic beverages and under Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1660.....6/13/51. Require individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information as to their net worth in connection with their income-tax returns. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1663.....6/13/51. Include local option states under Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 in restriction against transportation of liquor into or through any state which is totally dry under local law. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1899.....7/25/51. Declare it to be policy of Congress that all modes of transportation covered by Transportation Act of 1940 be kept free of terrorism, extortion and similar unlawful or unethical business tactics. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2059.....8/27/51. Provide penalties for failure to comply with tax and information return requirements of Internal Revenue Code re intoxicating liquors and slot machines. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 112.....10/20/51. Provide extension of time for authorization for certain local flood protection projects. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

KEM (R Mo.) S 2148.....9/20/51. Establish a National Disaster Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

KERR (D Okla.) S 272.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Markham's Ferry project on Grand River in Oklahoma by State of Oklahoma. Public Works.

KERR (D Okla.) S 758.....2/1/51. Amend section 7 of Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by U.S. for flood-control purposes. Public Works.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. Interior.

KERR (D Okla.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 825.....2/8/51. Provide a transcontinental superhighway using freeways and tollways already established or planned where possible. Public Works.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 891.....2/19/51. Provide additional exemptions from income tax for persons in active service of U.S. armed forces. Finance.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 574.....1/22/51. Authorize granting to Kaiser Steel Corp. of rights-of-way on, over, under, through, and across certain lands, and of patent-in-fee to certain other public lands. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 26.....1/25/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 225.....10/17/51. Express sense of Senate that sufficient material should be allocated for construction and additions to schools and hospitals.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 133.....1/8/51. Provide for cancellation of certain feed and seed loans granted during drought period 1931 to 1939. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 134.....1/8/51. Provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of a quantity rather than acreage, to establish a program of price support based on such quotas to provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 136.....1/8/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to increase personal exemption to $1,000, lower corporation taxes, repeal transportation, communications, and wartime excise tax. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 135.....1/8/51. Increase insurance protection of depositors in federally insured banks from $10,000 to $15,000. Banking and Currency.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 138.....1/8/51. Increase credit allowed for dependent children of a taxpayer in computing net income. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 140.....1/8/51. Establish federal waterlands reserve and provide for aid to public schools with a portion of receipts therefrom. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 141.....1/8/51. Clarify and formulate a consistent and coordinated national policy with respect to manufacture and distribution of goods; strengthen small business in its economic struggle for survival; promote competition by prohibiting a manufacturer from engaging in retail field and by prohibiting a retailer from engaging in manufacturing. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 139.....1/8/51. Provide for acquisition from sources within State of North Dakota of sand and gravel for use in construction of Garrison Dam. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 384.....1/11/51. Provide judicial procedure for determining a taxpayer's liability for income-tax deficiencies. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 385.....1/11/51. Permit farmers to carry over and carry back net operating losses for 8 years for income-tax purposes. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 388.....1/11/51. Allow an exclusion from gross income of an employee for income-tax purposes, of payments made by his employer, of premiums, not to exceed $10,000 of term insurance on employee's life. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 390.....1/11/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act to provide that no regulation shall deny the right of a private pilot to operate his own plane to dust or spray crops on lands which he leases. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 392.....1/11/51. Make it a crime for federal employees to make unlawful threats to a taxpayer for purpose of collecting taxes. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 396.....1/11/51. Prohibit copyright in pictures, paintings, photographs, prints, or pictorial illustrations portraying Jesus Christ. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 453.....1/15/51. Provide for designation of Heart-Butte Dam and Reservoir project in Morton County, N.D., as the Tschida Reservoir and Dam. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming relating to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1413.....4/30/51. Permit retention of oil, gas, and other mineral rights in lands condemned by U.S. for waterway improvement purposes. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1626.....6/8/51. Prohibit transportation of horses or dogs in interstate or foreign commerce for purpose of participation in races where betting facilities are available or where money prizes are awarded to winners and other participants. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1693.....6/18/51. Regulate registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 111.....10/20/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 12.....1/8/51. Authorize Senate Agriculture Committee to conduct complete investigation of existing cement shortage to ascertain causes for such shortage. Banking and Currency.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 13.....1/8/51. Authorize Commerce Committee to make a complete investigation to ascertain cause or causes of collision on the Long Island Railroad on Nov. 22, 1950. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 20.....1/11/51. Authorize Finance Committee to make study re earnings of war contractors and others making excessive profits during World War II. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 21.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate granting of oil rights and concessions to U.S. oil companies by foreign governments. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 22.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate causes of existing shortage of railroad transportation equipment and means of relieving such shortage. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly, food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 517.....1/17/51. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) (by request) S 1400.....4/27/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act re insolvent railroad corporations to provide that court may, at its discretion, authorize trustees to give first priority to payment of funds for installation of railway safety equipment. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1543.....5/24/51. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1544.....5/24/51. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies to provide additional punishment for violation of such laws, and permit U.S. as well as private persons to commence treble-damage actions. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1933.....8/1/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act re insolvent railroad corporations to provide that court may, at its discretion, authorize trustees to give first priority to payment of funds for installation of safety equipment. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2337.....10/20/51. Make provisions for infant and maternity care for infants and wives, and hospital care for dependents of enlisted members of armed forces during present emergency. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate integrated program based on land and water needs. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 75.....2/21/51. Authorize Expenditures Committee to investigate government disposition of World War II surplus government material. Expenditures.

LONG (D La.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

LONG (D La.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

LONG (D La.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

LONG (D La.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 6.....1/8/51. Aid in preventing shortages of petroleum and petroleum products in U.S. by promoting production of synthetic liquid fuels. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 7.....1/8/51. Direct Civil Aeronautics Board to initiate hearings on plans for consolidation of international air carriers into one privately owned company to be operated as public utility under regulation by Board. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 8.....1/8/51. Create independent Air Safety Board. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 9.....1/8/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide for regulation of noncertificated air carriers. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 12.....1/8/51. Prohibit, except by treaty, any agreement restricting right of U.S. nationals to engage in air-transport operations or participation of U.S. in any international organization regulating international aviation. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 13.....1/8/51. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its Territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 18.....1/8/51. Authorize suits against U.S. to adjudicate and administer water rights. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 22.....1/8/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code and Federal Alcohol Administration Act to strengthen enforcement provisions. Finance.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 25.....1/8/51. Amend act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, re debtors' petitions and rehabilitation plans. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 27.....1/8/51. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 40.....1/8/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to establish recreational facilities in reservoir areas of reclamation projects. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt, that under Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to charge of price discrimination for seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1181.....3/21/51. Amend section 55 of Bankruptcy Act to designate time and place of meeting of creditors of a bankrupt. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2234.....10/8/51. Make certain revisions in Bankruptcy Act of 1898. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2344.....10/20/51. Provide for construction-differential subsidies in case of air carriers engaged in international air transportation. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 26.....1/25/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 86.....2/26/51. Authorize Judiciary Committee to study, with object of improving, the administration, interpretation, and effect of U.S. anti-trust laws. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1622.....6/8/51. Include White River backwater area of Arkansas in flood control program authorized for backwaters of lower Mississippi under Flood Control Act of 1946. Public Works.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 75.....1/8/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of dam and incidental works in main streams of the Colorado River, at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 108.....1/8/51. Authorize Arizona to make 10-year leases for commercial and homesite purposes and mineral leases to last until deposits are commercially exhausted, of public lands held in trust. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 658.....1/23/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934, to add new definitions and clarify existing ones. Commerce.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 1346.....4/17/51. Place in Federal Power Commission jurisdiction over natural-gas pipelines constructed partially or wholly across public lands, including U.S. forest reserves. Commerce.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 97.....1/8/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at Cheatham Dam on Cumberland River in Kentucky. Public Works.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 98.....1/8/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee for navigation, flood control and hydroelectric power. Public Works.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 74.....1/8/51. Suspend until June 30, 1952, import taxes on copper other than that on copper sulfate. Finance.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 1060.....3/6/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to provide that whoever violates any regulations for protection or security of atomic installations, laboratories or facilities shall be liable to fine of $5,000, or 1-year imprisonment, or both. Atomic Energy.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 1602.....6/7/51. Provide that Atomic Energy Commission construction projects over $500,000 shall not be authorized except by specific enabling act of Congress, or by approval of President if Congress fails to act within 20 days. Atomic Energy.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 2233.....10/8/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit Atomic Energy Commission to enter into specific arrangements with another country involving communication of restricted data but prohibit export or import of fissionable materials except as authorized by Commission under the act.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 241.....1/8/51. Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to further promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 439.....1/11/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 647.....1/23/51. Provide that certain vessels shall be subject to laws relating to steam vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 685.....1/25/51. Subordinate U.S. claims against insolvent debtors to wage claims, to extent required by federal law, and up to $600 if granted under state law. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 866.....2/12/51. Extend requirements for fixing minimum number of deck officers and licensed engineers on steam vessels to certain additional U.S. vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1088.....3/9/51. Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, to define terms "preferred mortgage" and "preferred mortgage lien". Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1089.....3/9/51. Provide that at least 50 per cent of gross tonnage of all government-financed cargoes be shipped in U.S.-flag vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1559.....5/29/51. Exempt Canadian vessels transporting passengers and merchandise between Alaskan ports and between Alaska and continental U.S. from restriction that all transportation between U.S. ports be by means of U.S. vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1674..... 6/13/51. Give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by U.S. an opportunity to reacquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by U.S. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1704.....6/19/51. Amend section 9 of Shipping Act of 1916, re transfer of vessels documented under U.S. laws to foreign citizens, to limit such transfer. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1883....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2161.....9/21/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of certain fuel-fired electric generating plants to make it possible for Interior Department to meet defense power requirements of Pacific Northwest. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2176.....9/26/51. Make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which livelihood of their members depends. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2318.....10/19/51. Establish a Columbia Basin Account. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2319.....10/19/51. Establish Columbia Basin Account. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2329.....10/19/51. Provide basis for authorization of irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam, and provide financial assistance from power revenues. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 26.....1/11/51. Authorize Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate various matters pertaining to merchant marine. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 981.....2/27/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to return to U.S. the control over American import duties now subject to international agreements. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1020.....3/2/51. Authorize preliminary flood control survey and investigation of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev. Public Works.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1122.....3/14/51. Terminate authority of President to enter into foreign-trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1297.....4/9/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead and tributaries of Virgin River, formerly tributary of Colorado River, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1298.....4/9/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead and tributaries formed by Hoover Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1299.....4/9/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1300.....4/9/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead above Hoover Dam, together with certain appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1301.....4/9/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from main stream of Colorado River above Davis Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S J Res 26.....1/25/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado Rivers system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 217.....10/1/51. Provide for Senate investigation of applications for coastal submerged land leases under National Oil and Gas Leasing Act and filings under scrip authorized by previous Congressional acts, and the effect of such leases. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1906.....7/26/51. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of emergency works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie Harbor, Pa. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1938.....8/1/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1968.....8/9/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2029.....8/21/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to prohibit executive departments and agencies from participating in industrial dispersion program set forth in Executive Order of Aug. 10, 1951. Banking and Currency.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2187.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2188.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or additional bridge across, the Delaware River, and define powers and duties of Commission. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2302.....10/18/51. Authorize reinstatement or issuance of national service life insurance policies covering lives of certain persons notwithstanding provisions of Insurance Act of 1951. Finance.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 349.....1/11/51. Assist provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with national defense. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 833.....2/8/51. Coordinate small-business activities of government and achieve full utilization of independent small-business enterprises in national defense program. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 998.....3/1/51. Facilitate financing of defense contracts by banks and other financing institutions and amend the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) (by request)* S 1397.....4/26/51. Extend until June 30, 1953, the Defense Production Act of 1950, with certain modifications. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 1717.....6/21/51. Amend and extend Defense Production Act of 1950 and Housing and Rent Act of 1947.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 1928.....7/30/51. Provide for equitable allocation of livestock available for slaughter. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2128.....9/14/51. Provide for merger of two or more national banking associations and for merger of state banks with national banking associations.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2092.....8/31/51. Make certain amendments in ceiling-price provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2104.....9/7/51. Repeal section 104 of Defense Production Act of 1950 re special import controls on fats and oils. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2252.....10/11/51. Clarify act of Aug. 17, 1950, providing for conversion of national banks into, and their merger and consolidation with state banks.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2342.....10/20/51. Facilitate home mortgage loans to veterans desiring to purchase or construct their own homes. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S J Res 50.....3/12/51. Continue existing export controls from June 30, 1951, through June 30, 1953, subject to earlier termination by President or Congress. Banking and Currency.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 358.....1/11/51. Amend authority given Interior Secy. by act of June 25, 1947, to construct Paonia reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 943.....2/22/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colibran reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 272.....1/8/51. Provide for construction of Markham's Ferry project on Grand River in Oklahoma by State of Oklahoma. Public Works.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 1798.....7/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. Interior.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

MOODY (D Mich.) S Res 225.....10/17/51. Express sense of Senate that sufficient material should be allocated for construction and additions to schools and hospitals.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 1944.....8/1/51. Establish Commission on Revision of Antitrust Laws of the U.S., to study existing situation and make recommendations for strengthening such laws, eliminating conflict in policies, and determining relationship between government and business. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1665.....6/13/51. Continue for temporary period Presidential authority to administer import controls on fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 629.....1/23/51. Provide for distribution of motor-vehicle tires. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 946.....2/22/51. Stimulate exploration, production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Production Administration. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 989.....2/28/51. Provide for installation of improvements and facilities needed to protect, develop, and utilize federal resources affected by federally constructed dam and water reservoir projects. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, relating to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1542.....5/24/51. Encourage fuller participation by small business concerns in soundly expanded foreign trade through government insurance for U.S. exports. Banking and Currency.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1543.....5/24/51. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1544.....5/24/51. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, to provide additional punishment for violations of such laws, and permit U.S. as well as private persons to commence treble-damage actions. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1981.....8/9/51. Authorize investigation by Secy. of Interior to determine and demonstrate economic feasibility of producing electric power and energy by means of wind-driven generator operated in conjunction with an electric power system. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1864.....7/18/51. Authorize payments by VA on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled U.S. veterans of World War II or present hostilities. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1985.....8/9/51. Provide for education of dependent children of military and federal government civilian personnel stationed overseas. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2241.....10/8/51. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals and minerals and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S J Res 93.....8/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study land and water resources and their utilization in Missouri Valley region and formulate integrated program based on total land and water needs. Public Works.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S J Res 110.....10/19/51. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards and effects of air pollution, and into methods for its prevention and control. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 825.....2/8/51. Provide a transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 1029.....3/5/51. Amend Mineral Leasing Act re mineral deposits on certain lands set apart for military or naval purposes. Interior.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2048.....8/23/51. Repeal provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 re ban on slaughtering quotas, maintenance of profit margins, and percentage margins for retailers and wholesalers. Banking and Currency.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 2087.....8/31/51. Exempt from payment of tolls for passage through Panama Canal certain vessels engaged in U.S. intercoastal trade. Commerce.

NIXON (R Calif.) S J Res 26.....1/25/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Interior.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 241.....1/8/51. Amend Merchant Marine Act to further promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine by broadening eligibility for construction subsidies and granting tax relief for construction reserve funds. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt that, under Robinson-Patman Act, it is complete defense to charge of price discrimination for seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 919.....2/21/51. Amend Clayton Act re recovery of triple damages under antitrust laws. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to land beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 955.....2/26/51. Exempt from tax the transportation of persons on boats used for fishing. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1064.....3/6/51. Restrict influence of carriers in plans for alteration or modification of securities of other carriers. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1084.....3/9/51. Amend section 2 of Natural Gas Act to place local gas distribution companies under state jurisdiction when distribution is intrastate, and under federal jurisdiction only when there is interstate distribution. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1088.....3/9/51. Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, to define terms "preferred mortgage" and "preferred mortgage lien". Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1089.....3/9/51. Provide that at least 50 per cent of gross tonnage of all government-financed cargoes be shipped in U.S.-flag vessels. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1529.....5/23/51. Require keeping of more detailed records and furnishing of additional information by wagering house operators for income tax purposes, to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1531.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for preservation of records to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1532.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1660.....6/13/51. Require individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information as to their net worth in connection with their income-tax returns. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1663.....6/13/51. Include under Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 local option states in restriction against transportation of liquor into or through any state which is totally dry under local law. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1704.....6/19/51. Amend section 9 of Shipping Act of 1916, re transfer of vessels documented under U.S. laws to foreign citizens, to limit such transfer. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 1899.....7/25/51. Declare it to be policy of Congress that all modes of transportation covered by Transportation Act of 1940 be kept free of terrorism, extortion and similar unlawful or unethical business tactics. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2059.....8/27/51. Provide penalties for failure to comply with tax and information return requirements of Internal Revenue Code re intoxicating liquors and slot machines. Finance.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2062.....8/27/51. Provide penalty for interstate transportation of liquor into areas where liquor sale is unlawful. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 93.....3/5/51. Request Director of Price Stabilization to amend section 11 of General Ceiling Price regulation so that its provisions will in no way accord sellers greater than their normal margins of profit.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 5.....1/8/51. Provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for economical production, from sea or other saline waters or from atmosphere (including cloud formations) of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumption uses. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 10.....1/8/51. Provide for issuance of certificates of statutory compliance with certain national standards to certain corporations, trade associations, and labor organizations engaged in or affecting commerce. Commerce.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 796.....2/5/51. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming relating to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1329.....4/12/51. Establish corporations to assist financial institutions in making credit available to commercial and industrial enterprises and to provide capital for such enterprises. Banking and Currency.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1540.....5/23/51. Provide for release by U.S. to states of all rights it may have to lands beneath navigable inland waters, except any interest held by prior ownership, succession, or lawful acquisition. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1726.....6/25/51. Change date for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S., including Alaska, from July 1 to November 1, and extend time during which assessment work may be made for fiscal 1950 to November 1, 1951.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S J Res 20.....1/18/51. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by respective states covering submerged lands of continental shelf, to encourage continued development of such leases, to provide for protection of interest of U.S. in oil and gas deposits of said lands. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 33.....1/15/51. Continue through June 30, 1951, authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate U.S. fuel reserves and formulate a fuel policy. Rules.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 153.....6/8/51. Extend through January 31, 1952, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate fuel reserves and formulate a fuel policy for U.S. Interior.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 998.....3/1/51. Facilitate financing of defense contracts by banks and other financing institutions and amend Assignment of Claims Act of 1940. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of RFC and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1647.....6/11/51. Provide that Federal Reserve Board of Governors may guarantee any chartered banking institution against loss of principal or interest on any loan made to a business enterprise which is unable to obtain requisite financial assistance from usual sources. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2170.....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 309.....1/11/51. Eliminate additional internal revenue taxes on coconut oil coming from Trust Territory of Pacific to make tax treatment same as for Philippines and U.S. possessions. Finance.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 928 (by request).....2/21/51. Authorize construction by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics of aeronautical research facilities necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 1827.....7/10/51. Provide for withholding of certain patents that might be detrimental to national security. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 288.....1/11/51. Provide for reimbursement of Watertown, Mass., for loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by U.S. for military use. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1484.....5/15/51. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to increase share of small business concerns in defense contracts. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1579.....5/31/51. Establish 11-man National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television to make continuing study of radio and television time allowed for public service and educational programs. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1608.....6/7/51. Amend act of June 21, 1940, re alteration of certain bridges over navigable waters, to include highway bridges. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1699.....6/19/51. Amend Natural Gas Act to authorize Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural gas companies. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 41.....3/1/51. Suspend certain import taxes on copper. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 76.....6/5/51. Extend from 6 months to a year Federal Communications Commission moratorium on granting of licenses or construction permits for new television stations and limit term of all licenses to one year. Commerce.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2148.....9/20/51. Establish National Disaster Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2155.....9/21/51. Require price roll-backs to pre-Korea level, plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951, and permit application only of necessary and unavoidable increases in cost of labor thereafter. Banking and Currency.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2203.....10/2/51. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by jobber, wholesaler, or retailer dealer. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 894.....2/19/51. Authorize construction of a channel at East Point in Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1080.....3/9/51. Authorize improvement of East Pass Channel from Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1081.....3/9/51. Authorize dredging of a boat basin at Apalachicola, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1082.....3/9/51. Provide channel across St. George Island from Gulf of Mexico into Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

SMITH (R Maine) S 72.....1/8/51. Establish Passamaquoddy power project for development and use of tidal energy in waters of Passamaquoddy Bay for production of electrical power. Public Works.

SMITH (R Maine) S 73.....1/8/51. Authorize construction of access roads necessary to national defense. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1068.....3/7/51. Provide that compensation of federal officer or employee shall be subject to state tax only in state of domicile. Finance.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1938.....8/1/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1966.....8/9/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2187.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2188.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or additional bridge across, Delaware River and define powers and duties of Commission. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create a select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel and clothing prices. Rules.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 18.....1/17/51. Authorize Intl. Joint Commission to make survey to determine most economical and most feasible plan for construction of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick and authorize appropriation of not more than $3,900,000 to defray cost thereof. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (D N.C.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 610.....1/22/51. Change name of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to Federal Savings Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 612.....1/22/51. Provide that extensions under wage earners' plans under Bankruptcy Act shall extend obligation of any person who is secondarily liable or who may have insured or guaranteed the debts involved. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1165.....3/20/51. Amend section 25 of Tennessee Valley Authority Act to provide that condemnation commissioners shall receive $30 per diem for their services instead of $15 and $10 for subsistence instead of $5. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1330.....4/12/51. Establish procedure whereby officers of federal credit unions may borrow in excess of their holdings of shares; authorize declaration of patronage dividends by such credit unions. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missuouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2170....9/24/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, to clarify price ceiling regulations. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2180.....9/26/51. Provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2326.....10/19/51. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, water conservation and allied purposes. Public Works.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S J Res 87.....7/30/51. Provide housing relief in Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma flood disaster emergency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1137.....3/15/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Commerce.

THYE (R Minn.) S 499.....1/15/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. Finance.

THYE (R Minn.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

THYE (R Minn.) S 940.....2/21/51. Establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1207.....3/27/51. Authorize Canadian vessels to transport grain between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. Commerce.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1276.....4/9/51. Amend 26 U.S.C. 117 (j) to include draft, breeding, or dairy livestock held for 6 months in definition of property allowed capital-gains-and-losses treatment for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1769.....6/28/51. Provide for investigations of claims of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by fluctuations in water level of Lake of the Woods. Judiciary.

THYE (R Minn.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

THYE (R Minn.) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System primary power and responsibility for regulating supply, availability and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 533.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1529....5/23/51. Require keeping of more detailed records and furnishing of additional information by wagering-house operators for income tax purposes, to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1624.....6/8/51. Prohibit importation, transportation and mailing of gambling information; transmission of bets or wagers by interstate communications; and further transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1660.....6/13/51. Require individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information as to their net worth in connection with their income-tax returns. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1663.....6/13/51. Include local option states under Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 in restriction against transportation of liquor into or through any state which is totally dry under local law. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1899.....7/25/51. Declare it to be policy of Congress that all modes of transportation covered by Transportation Act of 1940 be kept free of terrorism, extortion and similar unlawful or unethical business tactics. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2059.....8/27/51. Provide penalties for failure to comply with tax and information return requirements of Internal Revenue Code re intoxicating liquors and slot machines. Finance.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2062.....8/27/51. Provide penalty for interstate transportation of liquor into areas where liquor sale is unlawful. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S J Res 45.....3/6/51. Vest in Federal Reserve System primary power and responsibility for regulating supply, availability and cost of credit in general. Banking and Currency.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

VANDENBERG (R Mich.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 722.....1/29/51. Amend section 35 of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 with respect to distribution to States wherein lands are located of proceeds of mineral leases on unsurveyed public lands. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 723.....1/29/51. Authorize Interior Secy. to construct, operate, and maintain Virgin River sub-basin reclamation project in Arizona, Nevada and Utah. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 952.....2/26/51. Authorize conveyance of certain lands to Ogden, Utah, Chamber of Commerce. Agriculture.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1901.....7/25/51. Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1901.....7/25/51. Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2048.....8/23/51. Repeal provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 re ban on slaughtering quotas, maintenance of profit margins, and percentage margins for retailers and wholesalers. Banking and Currency.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 719.....1/29/51. Establish beyond doubt that, under Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to charge of price discrimination for seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1632.....6/8/51. Provide that upon certification by Secy. of Agriculture that an import, because of quantity or condition of import, interferes with an Agriculture Dept. program or policy or reduces substantially domestic production, the President shall impose fees up to 50 per cent ad valorem, as are necessary to prevent such effects. Finance.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1694.....6/18/51. Extend Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec. 31, 1956, and revise import quotas to increase that of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and reduce that of Cuba. Finance.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 1789.....6/30/51. Exempt state or local hydroelectrical power projects on non-navigable streams from certain provisions of Federal Power Act. Public Works.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 229.....10/20/51. Provide for investigation by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of proposed reorganization of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1532.....5/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering to carry out recommendations of special Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1660.....6/13/51. Require individuals receiving income from unlawful sources to furnish information as to their net worth in connection with their income-tax returns. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1899.....7/25/51. Declare it to be policy of Congress that all modes of transportation covered by Transportation Act of 1940 be kept free of terrorism, extortion and similar unlawful or unethical business tactics. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2059.....8/27/51. Provide penalties for failure to comply with tax and information return requirements of Internal Revenue Code re intoxicating liquors and slot machines. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 892.....2/19/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide special income-tax treatment for cooperative corporations. Finance.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1116.....3/14/51. Dissolve RFC, transfer its functions concerned with rubber, tin, and abaca to Office of Defense Mobilization, and apply proceeds of liquidatin toward retirement of national debt. Banking and Currency.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1376.....4/24/51. Provide for dissolution of RFC and transfer defense-loan servicing functions to other agencies. Banking and Currency.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1592.....6/5/51. Extend time for completing construction of a toll bridge across Delaware River near Wilmington, Del. Public Works.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1942.....8/1/51. Authorize charging of tolls to cover maintenance, repair, and operation of Delaware Memorial Bridge and its approaches after establishment of sinking fund for amortization of cost of such bridge. Public Works.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Res 93....3/5/51. Request Director of Price Stabilization to amend section 11 of General Ceiling Price Regulation so that its provisions will in no way accord sellers greater than their normal margins of profit.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 453.....1/15/51. Provide for designation of Heart-Butte Dam and Reservoir project in Morton County, N.D., as the Tschida Reservoir and Dam. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 706.....1/29/51. Prohibit importation into U.S. of furs from Soviet Union. Finance.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1311.....4/11/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming re'·ted to waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1413.....4/30/51. Permit retention of oil, gas, and other mineral rights in lands condemned by U.S. for waterway improvement purposes. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1883.....7/23/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watersheds. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2225.....10/8/51. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 13.....1/15/51. Change name of reservoir to be formed above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir of Garrison Lake to Lake Thompson. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 27.....2/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Foreign Relations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 38.....2/26/51. Authorize FTC to investigate extent of concentration and monopolistic practices in the oleomargarine industry. Commerce.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Res 169.....7/6/51. Create select Committee on Consumer Interests to investigate all problems affecting consumer interests in present national emergency, particularly food, fuel, and clothing prices. Rules.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4474.....6/15/51. Continue for temporary period Presidential authority to enforce import controls on fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5742.....10/16/51. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

ABBITT (D Va.) H J Res 270.....6/15/51. Continue for temporary period certain provisions of law re import controls on fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 1946.....1/23/51. Extend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to June 30, 1952. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4366.....6/7/51. Establish National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television. Commerce.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 2334.....2/2/51. Amend section 7 of Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by U.S. for flood-control purposes to permit expenditure of such moneys to defray expenses of county government. Public Works.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 5274.....8/23/51. Amend Ship Mortgage Act of 1920 to provide that for foreign ships, term "preferred mortgage" shall include any mortgage, hypothecation, or similar charge, created as security on any foreign vessel. Merchant Marine.

ANDERSEN (R Minn.) HR 2517.....2/8/51. Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act re emergency powers of ICC relating to car service, with special emphasis on charges as between carriers or between carriers and other owners. Commerce.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 4297.....5/31/51. Extend until July 1, 1953, Presidential authority to administer and enforce import controls on fats and oils, and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 4335.....6/5/51. Continue Presidential authority to administer import controls on fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 4608.....6/26/51. Control imports of fats and oils, oil-bearing materials, peanuts, butter cheese and other dairy products, and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4544.....6/21/51. Establish in Bureau of Customs the U.S. Customs Port Patrol and U.S. Customs Border Patrol, to improve enforcement of anti-smuggling laws. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1864.....1/22/51. Provide for taxation by states and their political subdivisions of certain real property acquired for military purposes. Public Lands.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1867.....1/22/51. Exempt from capital-gains tax income received from sale or exchange of a residence if such income is reinvested in a new residence. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1875.....1/22/51. Amend section 117 (j) of Internal Revenue Code re income-tax treatment of sales of livestock to include such transactions under provisions for capital-gains treatment. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 1876.....1/22/51. Direct Attorney General to enforce all laws re prevention of unreasonable and unconscionable speculation and profiteering in coffee, and stabilize price of coffee to consumers at a reasonable level. Banking and Currency.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 2997.....2/28/51. Permit holder of 100 or more shares, or other units, of any security registered under the Securities Act of 1933 to secure one certificate representing all such shares. Commerce.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 3188.....3/13/51. Provide for termination of powers and succession of RFC. Banking and Currency.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 1034.....1/8/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 2813.....2/22/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Collbran reclamation project, Colo. Interior.

AYRES (R Ohio) H J Res 271.....6/19/51. Continue in effect certain provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 through July 31, 1951. Banking and Currency.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) H Res 474,.....10/19/51. Provide for allocation of materials needed to complete construction and additions to schools and hospitals.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 3164.....3/12/51. Provide an equitable method for fixing rents charged by Atomic Energy Commission for housing accommodations at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Atomic Energy.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4089.....5/15/51. Amend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to provide for rent control on housing accommodations of Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Banking and Currency.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4279.....5/28/51. Provide for construction by TVA of bridge across Powell River at or near Lead Mine Bend, Tenn. Public Works.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4280.....5/28/51. Amend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to provide for control of rents charged by U.S. for housing accommodations at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Banking and Currency.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4518.....6/20/51. Provide for construction of flood control works on Coal Creek and its tributaries in Tennessee. Public Works.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4901....7/20/51. Provide for sale of residential and commerical properties owned by U.S. at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Atomic Energy.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 5103.....8/9/51. Provide for refund or credit of internal-revenue tax paid on spirits lost or rendered unmarketable by floods of 1951, when such spirits were in possession of original taxpayer or rectifier, for bottling or use under government supervision, or wholesale or retail liquor dealer. Ways and Means.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 2814.....2/22/51. Stimulate investment of venture capital in production of strategic and critical metals or minerals, by granting income-tax exemption on income accruing from such investment. Ways and Means.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 2862.....2/26/51. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of strategic ores, metals and minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Production Administration. Interior.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 3200.....3/13/51. Provide for payment of certain unrecovered costs incurred by producers of strategic and critical minerals and metals used in prosecution of World War II. Banking and Currency.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 3588.....4/6/51. Establish Office of Federal Minerals Coordinator. Interior.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 3654.....4/11/51. Establish Office of Federal Minerals Coordinator. Interior.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 4620.....6/27/51. Authorize President to create a Federal Minerals Administration to insure effective and expeditious expansion and maintenance of domestic production of minerals and metals, including coal and oil. Banking and Currency.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 5651.....10/8/51. Stimulate exploration, production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Interior.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 5719.....10/15/51. Finance exploration, development, production and production expansion of critical and strategic minerals and metals within the U.S., territories, and possessions. Banking and Currency.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 5508.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental contract between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 5509.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or an additional bridge across, Delaware River, and define duties and powers of Commission. Public Works.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 160.....1/3/51. Amend section 5192 of Revised Statutes to provide that four fifths of reserves of national banks outside continental U.S. may consist of balances due from approved associations. Banking and Currency.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 162.....1/3/51. Exempt from income-tax cost-of-living allowance paid U.S. employees stationed in U.S. territories or possessions. Ways and Means.

BATES (D Ky.) H J Res 258.....5/15/51. Authorize federal participation in devising methods to prevent destruction of Plum Island, Mass., by erosion and storms. Public Works.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1512.....1/15/51. Exempt admissions to certain charitable entertainments from federal admission tax. Ways and Means.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 1514.....1/15/51. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re advertising of alcoholic beverages to define term "alcoholic beverage" and to deem misleading any claim to increase health or social standing. Commerce.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 5119.....8/10/51. Provide for issuance by Federal Savings and Loan Corporation of membership shares in federal credit unions. Banking and Currency.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 5415.....9/19/51. Provide for insurance by Federal Savings and Loan Corporation of membership shares in federal credit unions. Banking and Currency.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 476.....10/19/51. Authorize U.S. Corps of Engineers to make a survey of headwaters of Warrior River. Public Works.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 3435.....3/22/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to permit use of rights-of-way through, over, and under Chesapeake & Ohio canal lands for utilities, tunnels, and water conduits. Interior.

BEALL (R Md.) H Con Res 85.....3/22/51. Provide for establishment of defense plant in Allegany County, Md. Armed Services.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 1276.....1/12/51. Allow a retail dealer in gasoline a refund of federal tax paid on gasoline which is lost by retailer through evaporation. Ways and Means.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 1277.....1/12/51. Provide for federal participation in financing of certain aeronautical developments. Commerce.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 1521.....1/15/51. Provide for training of civilian aircraft pilots, technicians and mechanics. Commerce.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 2460.....2/7/51. Provide insurance and reinsurance against loss or damage arising out of war risks for certain cargo carrying aircraft engaged in operations held to be in interest of national defense. Commerce.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) H J Res 211.....3/20/51. Grant consent of Congress to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Commerce.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) H Res 116.....2/5/51. Direct Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production or consumption of newsprint. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4194.....5/22/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that embezzled funds shall be included in gross income. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4195.....5/22/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to impose a tax of 100 per cent on illegally obtained income. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5856.....10/20/51. Provide income-tax relief for parents of minor children under age of 18, and reduce percentage depletion deductions. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 4232.....5/23/51. Provide additional income-tax relief for supporting blind or aged dependents. Ways and Means.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 1511.....1/15/51. Grant consent of Congress to Mid Valley Bridge Co., Hidalgo, Tex., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Rio Grande. Foreign Affairs.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 1649.....1/17/51. Authorize U.S. Commissioner, Intl. Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico, to acquire a town site in Zapata county, Tex., for relocation of communities to be inundated by waters of Falcon Dam and Reservoir; and provide for exchange and conveyance of properties in full or part payment for property to be acquired in connection with such reservoir. Public Works.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 3546.....4/5/51. Provide for 35 per cent ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) (by request) HR 3881.....4/30/51. Amend section 2 of Materials Act to facilitate disposal of materials on public lands. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) (by request) HR 3883.....4/30/51. Repeal certain obsolete laws re timber and stone on public domain. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3718.....4/13/51. Provide for payment of fair compensation to producers of strategic and critical minerals used in prosecution of World War II. Banking and Currency.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) H J Res 4.....1/3/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for national security and continental defense of U.S. and Canada and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) H J Res 337.....10/1/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and self-liquidating provisions of St. Lawrence seaway. Public Works.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 12.....1/3/51. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement pensions and annuities of government employees. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 14.....1/3/51. Increase amount of deduction allowed for income-tax purposes with respect to medical and dental expenses. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 16.....1/3/51. Establish Tax Settlement Board. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 17.....1/3/51. Allow widows and certain other persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid in providing for care of children under certain circumstances. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 1607.....1/17/51. Provide that tax imposed on transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation on boats for fishing purposes. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 1877.....1/22/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 2815.....2/22/51. Establish reciprocal tariff exemption between U.S. and Canada for crude petroleum. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 3480.....4/3/51. Provide that gain realized on sale of personal residence, if used by taxpayer for purchase of another property as his personal residence, shall be exempted from income tax. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 3508.....4/4/51. Grant additional exemption of $600 to taxpayers for each blind or aged dependent. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 4338.....6/5/51. Extend time for completing construction of toll bridge across Delaware River near Wilmington, Del. Public Works.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 5024.....8/1/51. Authorize charging of tolls to cover maintenance, repair, and operation of Delaware Memorial Bridge. Public Works.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 5694.....10/11/51. Provide for installation and maintenance of an electric lighting system on south bank of Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1523.....1/15/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1528.....1/15/51. Amend act creating Inland Waterways Corporation to provide that its activities shall be primarily research in traffic development and terminal facilities. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2608.....2/13/51. Amend Federal Credit Union Act, to authorize investment of funds in state institutions insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3715.....4/13/51. Amend Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950 re tax treatment of deposits made to capital-reserve fund by ship operators whose operations are subsidized by Maritime Board. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3982.....5/4/51. Enable Federal Credit Unions to invest their funds in shares of state-chartered institutions, accounts of which are insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5263.....8/21/51. Amend Foreign Trade Zones Act of 1934 to extend certain privileges to qualified public warehousemen. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5305.....9/12/51. Extend foreign-trade zone privileges to qualified public warehousemen. Ways and Means.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 1878.....1/22/51. Amend uniform bankruptcy act of 1898, re extensions made pursuant to wage earners' plans under chapter XIII of such act. Judiciary.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 3337.....3/20/51. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries of full-time and part-time referees. Judiciary.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 4864.....7/18/51. Provide for development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control. Commerce.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 5022.....8/1/51. Provide payment for property losses resulting from 1951 floods in States of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Judiciary.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 3167.....3/12/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit articles temporarily imported for display at shows, fairs, expositions and similar events to come in duty-free. Ways and Means.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 2646.....2/14/51. Facilitate development of small reclamation projects. Interior.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3262.....3/15/51. Provide for payment of certain unrecovered costs incurred by producers of strategic and critical metals and minerals used in prosecution of World War II. Banking and Currency.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 4999.....7/30/51. Provide for an ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 1934.....1/23/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 5380.....9/18/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) H J Res 138.....1/29/51. Appoint board of engineers to examine and report upon proposed central Arizona project. Public Lands.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) H J Res 154.....2/6/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

BREHM (R Ohio) HR 1533.....1/15/51. Allow an income-tax exemption for any child who is supported by taxpayer and who is a member of his household. Ways and Means.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 2188.....1/30/51. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 2518.....2/8/51. Provide that, in determination of amount which certain local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school-construction purposes, no reduction in such amount shall be made for prior construction under WPA, PWA and NYA programs. Labor.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5257.....8/20/51. Amend Federal Highway Act of 1950 to increase amount available as emergency relief fund for repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges damaged by floods or other catastrophes. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5258.....8/20/51. Amend Federal Highway Act of 1950 to increase amount available as emergency relief fund for repair of highways and bridges damaged by floods and other catastrophes. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5504.....9/27/51. Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase amount available for construction of access roads certified as essential to national defense. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5602.....10/4/51. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with Frenchtown, Malta and Glasgow irrigation districts and authorize their execution by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5633.....10/5/51. Approve a contract negotiated with irrigation districts on Owyhee federal project, and authorize its execution. Commerce.

BUFFETT (R Neb.) HR 2531.....2/8/51. Protect persons who retain their investment in series E U.S. savings bonds for 10 years after original maturity, or purchase such bonds after Dec. 31, 1950, and hold them until maturity, against decline in purchasing power of dollars so invested. Ways and Means.

BUFFETT (R Neb.) HR 3101.....3/7/51. Provide for liquidation of assets and winding up of affairs of RFC. Banking and Currency.

BUFFETT (R Neb.) HR 4364.....6/7/51. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code relating to withholding of income tax at source on wages. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 1755.....1/19/51. Regulate registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. Commerce.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2756.....2/19/51. Authorize appropriation for rebuilding of bridge across Cannonball River, near Cannonball, N.D. Public Works.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3955.....5/3/51. Permit retention of oil, gas, and other mineral rights in lands condemned by U.S. for waterway improvement purposes. Interior.

BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 4196.....5/22/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for use and control of said lands. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 25.....1/3/51. Amend paragraph 1798 of Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce to $25 duty-free exemption accorded U.S. tourists on articles acquired in contiguous countries. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2152.....1/29/51. Promote national defense and security by providing for temporary program to aid in relieving shortage of physicians and other health personnel. Commerce.

BURTON (D Va.) HR 1605.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

BUTLER (R N.Y.) HR 3436.....3/22/51. Authorize Canadian vessels to transport grain between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. Merchant Marine.

BUTLER (R N.Y.) HR 5447.....9/24/51. Authorize acquisition of an ice cutter to relieve ice-bound traffic on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 1172.....1/9/51. Eliminate retroactive application of income tax to U.S. employees working in possessions or Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 5474.....9/25/51. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 1278.....1/12/51. Amend Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936, to require permit for transportation of liquor into any state in which any county, city or political subdivision prohibits all sale of liquor. Judiciary.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 1652.....1/17/51. Raise revenue, by levying annual weight tax on all motor vehicles, and tax of 5 cents per mile of highway travel, revenues attained to be used by apportioning among the states in proportion to number of improved road-miles. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 2084.....1/25/51. Make certain provisions re treatment of powers of appointment for estate and gift tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 2416.....2/6/51. Exclude from gross income of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation and make applicable to any taxable year like provisions respecting a corporation taxpayer. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 3168.....3/12/51. Amend section 113 (b) (1) (b) (B) of Internal Revenue Code, re adjustment of basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion in computing, for tax purposes, gain or loss from sale or other disposition of property. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 4775.....7/12/51. Provide for revenue revision and correct tax inequities. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 5693.....10/11/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 5846.....10/20/51. Promote flood prevention and land and water conservation by encouraging construction of check dams and other improvements for water flow retardation and sediment control. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 34.....1/3/51. Amend section 2800 (d) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that only proprietor of registered distillery or fruit distillery shall be liable for taxes on liquor distilled therein, except for any interested party who has defrauded government of such taxes. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1321.....1/12/51. Repeal certain legislation relating to purchase of silver, to permit coining of silver dollars from silver now owned by Treasury. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 1947.....1/23/51. Regulate interception of communications by authorized groups in interest of national security and safety of human life. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2375.....2/5/51. Exempt amounts paid for admissions to operas from federal tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2394.....2/5/51. Authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2609.....2/13/51. Amend section 22 (b) (6) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income any cash allowance given a minister in lieu of furnishing him with residential house. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2739.....2/19/51. Amend title 18 U.S. Code to extend U.S. special maritime and territorial jurisdiction to include certain aircraft in flight. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2947.....2/27/51. Facilitate financing of defense contracts by banks and other financing institutions, and amend Assignment Claims Act of 1940. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3292.....3/19/51. Amend section 55 of Bankruptcy Act re time and place of meeting of creditors. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3293.....3/19/51. Exempt from capital-gains tax portion of proceeds of sale of taxpayer's residence applied toward purchase of another, similar property. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3454.....4/2/51. Grant physically handicapped persons special deduction of $600 for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3543.....4/5/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934, to require that at least 25 per cent of each commercial television station's program schedule be devoted to non-commercial education programs. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5822.....10/19/51. Provide for temporary free importation of aluminum. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 131.....1/24/51. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by states covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf, encourage continued development of such leases, and provide for protection of interests of U.S. in oil and gas deposits of said lands. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 274.....6/21/51. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by respective states covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf, encourage development of such leases, and provide for protection of U.S. interests in oil and gas deposits of such lands. Judiciary.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 5766.....10/17/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction from gross income under section 23 (p), any contribution made by an employer to a profit-sharing employees' trust, within 90 days after close of taxable year. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 4405.....6/12/51. Allow medical and dental expenses as deductions from gross income for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 5682.....10/10/51. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 264, to repeal sections relating to compensation of appointive members of the Board of Directors and eligibility of Comptroller of Currency to hold office in any insured bank. Banking and Currency.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H J Res 336.....9/27/51. Authorize investigation by Coast Guard of need for safety regulations applicable to small craft. Merchant Marine.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 208.....4/25/51. Provide for investigation of low-flying airliners. Commerce.

CLEVENGER (R Ohio) HR 3717.....4/13/51. Provide for termination of powers and succession of RFC. Banking and Currency.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 5153.....8/14/51. Authorize transfer of certain tax collections to states for use in repairing and rebuilding bridges. Ways and Means.

COLE (R Kan.) H Res 379.....8/9/51. Create Select Committee to Conduct Investigation and Study of Missouri Basin. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5099.....8/9/51. Provide for conservation and public development of water power of Niagara Falls and Niagara River in accordance with provisions of Niagara Redevelopment Treaty between U.S. and Canada. Public Works.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 4390.....6/11/51. Provide for establishment of quota for tung oil, and impose certain duties on its importation. Ways and Means.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 5168.....8/15/51. Provide for an ad valorem duty on shrimp importation. Ways and Means.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 4288.....5/28/51. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of compact re waters of Sabine River by states of Texas and Louisiana. Interior.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 5444.....9/24/51. Authorize Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to construct and operate bridges over Sabine Lake, at or near Port Arthur, Tex., and to finance them by issuing bonds secured by such properties. Public Works.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 5593.....10/4/51. Authorize Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to construct and operate bridges over Sabine Lake at or near Port Arthur, Tex., and to finance such project by issuance of bonds secured by such properties, income and revenues. Public Works.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 1012.....1/8/51. Permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts for instructional purposes. Ways and Means.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4547.....6/21/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that no existing ceiling shall be maintained, and no new ceiling shall be placed in effect, at a level below that price or wage level prevailing at time first regulation was issued establishing such wage or price ceiling. Banking and Currency.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 1534.....1/15/51. Amend act controlling floods on Mississippi River and its tributaries, approved May 15, 1928, to authorize government to obtain land subject to overflow flooding by Mississippi due to federal flood control projects. Public Works.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 2252.....1/31/51. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3536.....4/5/51. Provide for research into health hazards of air pollution. Commerce.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 3456.....4/2/51. Permit postponement of income tax re a portion of earned net income paid to a restricted retirement fund. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 5847.....10/20/51. Allow income tax deduction for premium paid on annuity and life insurance contracts. Ways and Means.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 2.....1/3/51. Create an Independent Air Safety Board. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 1729.....1/19/51. Amend section 410 of Communications Act of 1934 to direct Federal Communications Commission to cooperate, re information, reports, and expert witnesses, with state commissions. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR1730.....1/19/51. Amend section 4 (g) of Communications Act of 1934 to permit Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 1998.....1/24/51. Authorize ICC to require certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems to establish and observe operating rules and regulations in connection therewith, and to promote safety of employees and travelers on railroads. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 2794.....2/20/51. Amend section 319 of Communications Act of 1934, to make inapplicable, in case of certain radio stations, requirement that a construction permit be obtained prior to issuance of an operating license. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3793.....4/23/51. Clarify section 7 (h) of Natural Gas Act re exercise of eminent domain by pipeline operators. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 3914.....5/1/51. Provide for design, development and construction of an aircraft suitable for local-service airlines. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 4621.....6/27/51. Amend Air Commerce Act of 1926 to provide that if a foreign nation grants a similar privilege to U.S. aircraft, then aircraft of such nation may be navigated in U.S. under permits and regulations of Civil Aeroanantics Board. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 43.....1/3/51. Relieve taxpayers from payment of interest on deferred payments under excess-profits section of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 44.....1/3/51. Provide for review by courts of U.S. of determinations under excess-profits section of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 45.....1/3/51. Authorize construction of certain public works at Beatrice, Nebraska, and provide for flood control. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 46.....1/3/51. Authorize construction of certain public works at Hubbell, Neb., and provide for flood control. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 48.....1/3/51. Exempt toilet preparations sold to barber shops and beauty parlors, from excise tax. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 52.....1/3/51. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by a jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 2989.....2/28/51. Clarify certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code re partnerships. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3189.....3/3/51. Clarify certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code re partnerships. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3601.....4/9/51. Amend 26 U.S.C. 117 (j) to include draft, breeding, or dairy livestock held for 6 months in definition of property allowed capital-gains-and-losses treatment for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 4056.....5/10/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to rescind Ceiling Price Regulations 23 and 24, relating to ceiling prices on live beef cattle and wholesale beef prices. Banking and Currency.

CURTIS (R Neb.) H J Res 245.....4/30/51. Propose amendment to Constitution to limit Congressional power to tax to 14 per cent of the national income, and establish orderly procedure for discharge of national debt. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Neb.) H Res 152.....3/5/51. Investigate the boxcar shortage. Rules.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4365.....6/7/51. Prohibit contracts and agreements prescribing minimum prices for resale of commodities in interstate or foreign trade or commerce. Commerce.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1173.....1/9/51. Equalize taxation on earned income, encourage individual financing of social security, and individual ownership of U.S. government bonds. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1177.....1/9/51. Equalize taxation by imposing income taxes on cooperative corporations and on the business income of certain other tax-exempt corporations and organizations. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2823.....2/22/51. Provide for labeling of products containing synthetic rubber. Commerce.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 5364.....9/17/51. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require that articles containing synthetic rubber shall be so labeled. Commerce.

deGRAFFENRIED (D Ala.) HR 5798.....10/18/51. Authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, water conservation, and allied purposes. Public Works.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 1985.....1/24/51. Provide for compensation for death by wrongful act in air commerce. Commerce.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 425.....9/20/51. Provide for investigation of low-flying airliners. Commerce.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 3741.....4/17/51. Provide percentage depletion in case of pumice and scoria. Ways and Means.

DENNY (R Pa.) HR 3538.....4/5/51. Provide for research into health hazards of air pollution. Commerce.

DENNY (R Pa.) HR 5137.....8/13/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide a connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1323.....1/12/51. Amend Clayton Act with respect to recovery of triple damages under antitrust laws to permit the U.S. to bring suit for actual damages, and provide uniform period of limitation. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 1330.....1/12/51. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 2470.....2/7/51. Grant consent of Congress to States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for disposition, allocation, diversion and apportionment of waters of Columbia River and its tributaries. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3144.....3/8/51. Make certain construction-cost adjustments in connection with Greenfields Division of Sun River irrigation project, Montana, to permit making of a $472,511 deduction. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3544.....4/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into between States of Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming, re waters of Yellowstone River. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5115.....8/10/51. Extend time during which Secretary of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5403.....9/19/51. Declare it to be policy that the beneficial consumptive uses of water of western streams shall be superior to their use for navigation. Public Works.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5489.....9/26/51. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with Malta and Glasgow irrigation districts and authorize their execution by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5788.....10/18/51. Extend certain 10-year oil and gas leases. Interior.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 55.....1/3/51. Provide for withdrawal of alcohol from plants and bonded warehouses at a reduced tax for use in non-beverage products. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1003.....1/8/51. Increase to $600 amount a dependent may earn without loss of exemption to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1004.....1/8/51. Reduce certain excise tax rates, to equalize federal income taxes upon married persons. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1005.....1/8/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1010.....1/8/51. Reduce to prewar levels the excise tax on automotive transportation. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 1011.....1/8/51. Repeal excise tax on telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable facilities. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2935.....2/27/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit importation of wild-bird plumage, for use in artificial flies for fishing. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3321.....3/19/51. Increase excise tax on malt beverages and prevent loss of revenue dervied from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5828.....10/19/51. Provide for refund or credit of tax paid on fermented malt liquors lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of 1951 floods when in possession of original taxpayer or wholesale dealer. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 3.....1/3/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 69.....1/8/51. Clarify application of existing excise tax imposed on certain fans under section 3406 (a) (3) of Internal Revenue Code to include direct motor-driven types. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2520.....2/8/51. Extend Housing and Rent Act of 1947, until June 30, 1953. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 5189.....8/16/51. Establish a Consumers' Advisory Bureau in Commerce Department. Commerce.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) H J Res 148.....2/2/51. Direct FCC to make study of problem of allocating television frequencies for use by educational institutions for purpose of nonprofit educational programming. Commerce.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 462.....1/3/51. Amend section 124 of Internal Revenue Code to extend to 6 months after the act, period for filing application for an amortization deduction for income-tax purposes for an emergency facility completed during World War II. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 465.....1/3/51. Provide that first lease only, of a trailer for use in connection with passenger automobiles by the manufacturer, shall be considered a taxable sale. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 5037.....8/2/51. Authorize construction, repair, and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H J Res 15.....1/3/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for national security and continental defense of U.S. and Canada and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 4510.....6/19/51. Provide that gain realized on sale of a personal residence if used by taxpayer for another property as personal residence, shall under certain circumstances, be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) HR 4570.....6/22/51. Set up a yardstick and group of objectives to guide President and all executive agencies and departments in formulating policy for minerals and metals that would be adequate in event of a full-scale war. Banking and Currency.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 1270.....1/12/51. Provide for renegotiation of contracts. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 1535.....1/15/51. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 1612.....1/17/51. Extend to June 12, 1954, authority of President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 1724.....1/19/51. Provide for renegotiation of contracts. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 1731.....1/19/51. Authorize payment of interest on savings bonds retained after maturity. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 2142.....1/29/51. Provide that additional tax imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in Territory of Pacific Islands. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 2268.....1/31/51. Authorize payment of interest on series E savings bonds retained after maturity. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 3590.....4/6/51. Make certain provisions re income-tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 4014.....5/9/51. Specify powers and procedure to be used by Secretary of Treasury in enforcement of industrial alcohol tax laws. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 4473.....6/15/51. Provide for revenue of $7.5 billion, increasing by $2.8 billion individual income taxes, by $2.9 billion corporate income levies, and excess-profits taxes, by $1.2 billion excise taxes, and $3 million in miscellaneous provisions. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 5248.....8/17/51. Suspend certain import duties on tungsten. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 5448.....9/24/51. Provide for temporary free importation of zinc. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 5505.....9/27/51. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 5733.....10/16/51. Suspend duty imposed re repairs made and equipment purchased for certain vessels, in foreign countries. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 5734.....10/16/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain recreational facilities maintained without charge for exclusive use of armed forces personnel from tax. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H J Res 73.....1/8/51. Amend chapter 26 of Internal Revenue Code to permit any necessary national emergency transfers of distilled spirits, and allow tax-free removals to be made from industrial alcohol establishments if spirits are 160% proof. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 58.....1/3/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable water within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters, provide for use and control of said lands and resources, and provide for use, control, exploration, development and conservation of certain resources of Continental Shelf lying outside of state boundaries. Judiciary.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H J Res 143.....1/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 1179.....1/9/51. Authorize National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to construct aeronautical research facilities necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 3080.....3/6/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946, providing that whoever violates any regulations for protection or security of atomic installations, laboratories, or facilities shall be liable to a fine of $5,000 or 1-year imprisonment or both. Atomic Energy.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 4330.....6/5/51. Provide that Atomic Energy Commission construction projects over $500,000 shall not be authorized except by specific enabling act of Congress, or by approval of President if Congress fails to act within 20 days. Atomic Energy.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5646.....10/8/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit Atomic Energy Commission to enter into specific arrangements with another country involving communication of restricted data but prohibit export or import of fissionable materials except as authorized by Commission under the act. Atomic Energy.

DURHAM (D N.C.) H Con Res 164.....9/20/51. Propose that the U.S. must go all-out in atomic development and production. Atomic Energy.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 1613.....1/17/51. Amend section 2883 (d) of Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Public Law 448, 81st Congress, to include gin and vodka, within provisions re transfer of spirits at registered distilleries. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 3322.....3/19/51. Increase excise tax on malt beverages and prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 3711.....4/13/51. Stipulate that photo-engraved printing plates imported to be reproduced do not qualify for duty-free temporary importation, under bond for exportation, as samples used in taking merchandise orders, or with a view to reproduction. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 3733.....4/16/51. Disallow the amortization deduction in renegotiation of contracts. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 471.....1/3/51. Authorize construction and operation of facilities for experiments in underground gasification of coal and lignite, oil shale and other carbonaceous deposits to promote national defense and increase energy and chemical resources of the nation. Public Lands.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1885.....1/22/51. Exempt admissions to certain charitable entertainments from federal admissions tax. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 1953.....1/23/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5797.....10/18/51. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, water conservation, and allied purposes. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 5652.....10/8/51. Authorize Oregon State Highway Commission to construct and operate a dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into North Slough, Coos County, Ore. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 472.....1/3/51. Permit mining, development and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Public Lands.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 914.....1/4/51. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Public Lands.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2864.....2/26/51. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions. Banking and Currency.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3294.....3/19/51. Direct construction, operation and maintenance of transmission lines interconnecting federal power systems of Bonneville Power Administration and Bureau of Reclamation in Pacific Northwest and northern and central California. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) H J Res 114.....1/17/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 1603.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 1986.....1/24/51. Provide uniform period of limitations within which treble-damage actions may be instituted under antitrust laws. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1736.....1/19/51. Exempt from excise tax on cabarets, roof gardens, etc., amounts paid prior to beginning of public performance for refreshment, service, or merchandise. Ways and Means.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 1737.....1/19/51. Amend act providing for conversion of national banking associations into and their merger with state banks, to define term "state". Banking and Currency.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5224.....8/17/51. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to make agreements with states, or territories, or their political subdivisions, for federal agencies to comply with statute requirements of such areas requiring employers to withhold sums from employee compensation. Ways and Means.

FELLOWS (R Maine) HR 1013.....1/8/51. Provide method of paying referees in those bankruptcy courts where existing funds are insufficient to pay sums due referees for services rendered and expenses incurred. Judiciary.

FELLOWS (R Maine) HR 4174.....5/21/51. Fix reasonable definition and standard of identity of lobsters. Commerce.

FELLOWS (R Maine) H J Res 118.....1/17/51. Authorize Intl. Joint Commission to make a survey to determine most economical and most feasible plan for construction of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy, in Maine and New Brunswick Province, and authorize appropriation of not more than $3,900,000 to defray cost. Foreign Affairs.

FENTON (R Pa.) HR 5383.....9/18/51. Provide for control and extinguishment of outcrop and underground fires in coal formations. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 2397.....2/5/51. Authorize appropriation for emergency repairs to, and protection of, Canadian River, siphon, Vermejo reclamation project, N.M. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 2398.....2/5/51. Provide that Vermejo reclamation project shall not be commenced prior to Presidential approval of project report, and establishment of organization to handle reimbursable costs. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 3034.....3/5/51. Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide that U.S. vessels operating in foreign trade may stop at Puerto Rico without reduction in subsidy. Merchant Marine.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 3299.....3/19/51. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of a free bridge across Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Tex. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4098.....5/15/51. Authorize temporary purchase by government of sufficient anthracite to maintain normal production and employment in anthracite region. Interior.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4204.....5/22/51. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to increase share of small business concerns in defense contracts. Armed Services.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4391.....6/11/51. Provide additional income-tax relief for supporting blind or aged dependents. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 62.....1/3/51. Provide that gain realized on sale or exchange of a residence shall be, in certain cases, exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 173.....1/3/51. Amend section 2042 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from excise tax toilet preparations sold to barber shops and beauty parlors. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 1938.....1/23/51. Make certain provisions re use, for federal tax purposes, of the last-in, first-out inventory method. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2762.....2/19/51. Amend section 3268 (a), Internal Revenue Code, re tax on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables, to exempt from tax certain veterans organizations and their local posts or chapters. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2763.....2/19/51. Amend subchapter A, chapter 15, Internal Revenue Code, re tax on cigarettes to exempt from tax cigarettes purchased by veterans organizations for distribution to hospitalized veterans and servicemen. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2764.....2/19/51. Amend section 22 (b) (2), Internal Revenue Code, act of Feb. 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 10), re income-tax exemption of certain employees to include certain veterans organization employees and others. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3323.....3/19/51. Increase excise tax on malt beverages and prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5563.....10/2/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.A. 1001) to define meaning of words "clean content". Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1189.....1/9/51. Amend sections 112 and 113 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain realized on sale or exchange of a residence shall be exempt from taxation if applied to purchase of a similar property. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1192.....1/9/51. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to permit certain suits for recovery of taxes to be brought in district of taxpayer's residence. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1614.....1/17/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that receivers and trustees in proceedings under Chapter XI shall receive compensation on same basis as those in proceedings under Chapter X. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5199.....8/16/51. Require that a performance bond be furnished by each person awarded a defense contract. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) H Res 56.....1/9/51. Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of black marketing of materials essential to defense program. Rules.

FORD (R Mich.) H Res 57.....1/9/51. Provide funds for expenses of the black marketing investigation authorized by H Res 56. Administration.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 4048.....5/10/51. Provide for abatement of certain trust taxes if income and corpus are equitably owned by members of U.S. or UN armed forces who died in active service on or after Dec. 7, 1941, and prior to Jan. 1, 1948. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) H J Res 350.....10/20/51. Provide extension of time for authorization for local flood protection projects in the Tennessee River Basin. Public Works.

FUGATE (D Va.) H Con Res 159.....9/14/51. Provide for review of priority and allocation controls on steel to determine whether adequate and deliverable quanitites of steel may be made available for highway construction. Banking and Currency.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3355.....3/20/51. Increase from $600 to $1,200 the income-tax exemption for support of a dependent aged 65 or older. Ways and Means.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3356.....3/20/51. Exempt from import duty Aubusson tapestries used as wall hangings. Ways and Means.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3360.....3/20/51. Encourage prevention of stream pollution by allowing amounts paid for plants to treat industrial waste to be deducted in computation of net income. Ways and Means.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 213.....3/20/51. Exempt state clubs and fraternal clubs from filing tax form 990 itemizing gross income, receipts and disbursements, if an affidavit is filed to effect that its status as group organized for pleasure hasn't changed. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 1045.....1/8/51. Amend section 23 of Internal Revenue Code to permit a corporation to deduct for income-tax purposes any dividends under $500 paid to an employee-stockholder during the taxable year. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3734.....4/16/51. Amend section 811 (c) of Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment of property transfers taking effect at death. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 5049.....8/2/51. Amend Defense Production Act to provide that Federal Reserve Board shall not require that loans not exceeding $500 be repaid in less than 21 months; unless such loan is used as downpayment on a car or household equipment. Banking and Currency.

GARY (D Va.) HR 64.....1/3/51. Authorize conveyance by Secy. of Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric-transmission-line-purposes across lands of Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park, Va., to be granted in exchange for approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park. Public Lands.

GARY (D Va.) HR 3446.....3/22/51. Change definition of property used in trade or business for purposes of capital-gains tax. Ways and Means.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 4450.....6/13/51. Include White River backwater area of Arkansas in flood-control program authorized for backwaters of lower Mississippi under Flood Control Act of 1946. Public Works.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 5154.....8/14/51. Authorize transfer of certain tax collections to states for use in repairing and rebuilding bridges. Ways and Means.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 175.....1/3/51. Provide for local taxation of real estate and improvements thereon owned by U.S. Public Lands.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 2088.....1/25/51. Appropriate funds for flood protection of Barbourville, Ky. Appropriations.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 72.....1/3/51. Amend paragraph 1007 of Tariff Act of 1930, to increase tariff on fiber hoses suitable for conducting liquids or gasses. Ways and Means.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 3943.....5/2/51. Exempt from estate tax property of person dying after Feb. 10, 1939, who, prior to Sept. 8, 1916, made transfer of such property to be effective at death. Ways and Means.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 5829.....10/19/51. Establish National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television. Commerce.

GORE (D Tenn.) HR 4478.....6/15/51. Provide for fixing maximum rents charged by government agencies for housing accommodations. Banking and Currency.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 3368.....3/20/51. Provide for conveyance of Bear Lake Fish Cultural Station to Fish and Game Commission of Utah. Merchant Marine.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 3754.....4/6/51. Amend 26 U.S.C. 117 (j) to include draft, breeding, or dairy livestock held for 6 months in definition of property allowed capital-gains-and-losses treatment for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 4902.....7/20/51. Permit importation, duty free, of racing shells to be used in connection with preparations for 1952 Olympic games. Ways and Means.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 5653.....10/8/51. Amend certain excess-profits provisions to encourage development and marketing of new and improved dentistry products. Ways and Means.

GREEN (D Pa.) H Res 19.....1/3/51. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of operation of program for procurement and construction of articles, equipment and facilities in connection with national defense. Rules.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 3712.....4/13/51. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to direct ICC to make regulations requiring freight cars to be equipped or painted so that they can be readily seen at night. Commerce.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1541.....1/15/51. Provide for manufacturers' excise tax on jewelry in lieu of retailers' excise tax on jewelry. Ways and Means.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1542.....1/15/51. Exempt from income tax so much of any Christmas bonus paid to an employee as does not exceed $100. Ways and Means.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1543.....1/15/51. Exempt from income taxation interest on certain U.S. savings bonds. Ways and Means.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 1991.....1/24/51. Provide for construction of flood-control and hydroelectric dams on Red Lake River, Minn. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3259.....3/15/51. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by fluctuations in water level of Lake of the Woods. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3457.....4/2/51. Supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, to authorize regular appropriations for construction of rural local roads. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4281.....5/28/51. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by fluctuations in water level of Lake of the Woods. Judiciary.

HALE (R Maine) HR 181....1/3/51. Amend section 201 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to permit appointment to Maritime Commission of person who has been employed by or had interest in any shipping business. Merchant Marine.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1018.....1/8/51. Establish and maintain a domestic gold coin standard; restore right of American citizens to own gold and gold coins; return control over public purse to the people; restrain further deterioration of our currency; and open up foreign trade through channels of private enterprise. Banking and Currency.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1020.....1/8/51. Make certain provisions for regulation of steam vessels inapplicable to vessels operated exclusively for training of officers and seamen for U.S. merchant marine or U.S. Navy. Merchant Marine.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1021.....1/8/51. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to extend jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission over certain foreign commerce. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1022.....1/8/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for their use and control. Judiciary.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1023.....1/8/51. Provide for deduction of subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1616.....1/17/51. Amend subsection (f) of section 12 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to bar unlisted trading privileges for any security unless the issuer consents to extension of such privileges to the applicant. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) HR 41175.....5/21/51. Fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of lobsters. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) H J Res 120.....1/19/51. Authorize International Joint Commission to make survey to determine most economical and most feasible plan for construction of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in Maine and New Brunswick Province and authorize a maximum appropriation of $3,900,000 to defray the cost. Foreign Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2091.....1/25/51. Guarantee all existing industrial centers in U.S. a fair share of defense industry. Armed Services.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2521.....2/8/51. Place a ceiling price on milk of 18 cents per quart to consumer and floor price of 10 cents per quart to dairy farmer. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2616.....2/13/51. Ease burden of income taxes on persons of limited means. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2936.....2/27/51. Prevent further taxing of personal incomes of less than $3,000 annually. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 2951.....2/27/51. Freeze middleman to price ceilings below retail to guarantee everybody reasonable profit at 1939 price levels. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3047.....3/5/51. Erect flood walls along Susquehanna River to protect Endicott-Vestal-Johnson City-Binghampton area. Appropriations.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3201.....3/13/51. Limit federal tax on gasoline for motor vehicles to 1½ cents per gallon. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 3340.....3/20/51. Freeze excise tax on new passenger cars at 7 per cent. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4031.....5/9/51. Prohibit enforced income savings of American citizens through compulsory payroll deductions by federal, state, or local governments. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4368.....6/7/51. Enable all Americans to purchase automobiles by eliminating down payments of more than $1. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 4479.....6/15/51. Make available enough baling twine to meet needs of U.S. farmers in harvesting 1951 hay, grain, and other forage crops. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 50.....1/8/51. Call for retail price control of meat. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 101.....1/29/51. Call for general rollback of retail prices to July 1939 level. Banking and Currency.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 243.....6/6/51. Preserve American system of free enterprise and lower cost of living by encouraging price wars in retail prices of food and other necessities. Banking and Currency.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 1048.....1/8/51. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to exempt any railroad which operates wholly within a state if 95 per cent or more of its passenger revenues are derived from intrastate transportation of passengers. Commerce.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 3052.....3/5/51. Amend section 3469 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt, from tax on transportation of persons, transportation on boats used for fishing. Ways and Means.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 3751.....4/17/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act re insolvent railroad corporations to provide that court may, at its discretion, authorize trustees to give first priority to payment of funds for installation of railway safety equipment. Judiciary.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 4693.....7/5/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act re insolvent railroad corporations to provide that court may, at its discretion, authorize trustees to give first priority to payment of funds for installation of railway safety equipment. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 79.....1/3/51. Authorize RFC to make loans to states, municipalities, and other political subdivisions of states for construction of devices for protection of property from storms, floods or erosion. Banking and Currency.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 80.....1/3/51. Establish a National Superhighway Commission to provide for plans and surveys for construction of a national superhighway system. Public Works.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 81.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code, act of Feb. 10, 1939, to exempt from income tax retirement annuities of employees of federal, state, or local governments, and charitable corporations. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 84.....1/3/51. Provide that tax on transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation on boats for fishing purposes. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 87.....1/3/51. Provide for deduction and credit of contributions or subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 2574.....2/12/51. Amend section 304 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 4 of Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re negotiation of certain contracts to stipulate that Comptroller Generall shall have right to examine pertinent data of contractors and subcontractors. Expenditures.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 3145.....3/8/51. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 61st and final reunion of United Confederate Veterans. Banking and Currency.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3284.....3/19/51. Amend section 401 (d) of Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt cotton from price control. Banking and Currency.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 206.....3/15/51. Grant consent of Congress to 4-year extension of compact between States of Oklahoma, Texas, California and New Mexico for conservation of oil and gas. Commerce.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 2191.....1/30/51. Grant certain interests in mineral rights, including oil and gas rights, to persons who have acquired, or hereafter acquire, land pursuant to homestead entry. Public Lands.

HART (D N.J.) HR 2316.....2/2/51. Extend requirements for fixing minimum number of deck officers on steam vessels to certain additional vessels. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) (by request) HR 2317.....2/2/51. Provide that certain vessels shall be subject to laws relating to steam vessels. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) (by request) HR 2338....2/2/51. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1951. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 2641.....2/14/51. Revise, consolidate, and codify the navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade and U.S. fisheries. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3437.....3/22/51. Authorize President to establish priorities in transportation by merchant vessels. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3670.....4/12/51. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 3830.....4/24/51. Authorize construction and equipment of geomagnetic station for Commerce Dept. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 4480.....6/15/51. Give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by U.S. an opportunity reacquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by the U.S. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 4804.....7/13/51. Provide re-employment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in merchant marine. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 5013....7/31/51. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) H J Res 333.....9/20/51. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide that for purposes of deposits on construction reserve funds and time extensions thereof, the present war shall be considered to have terminated on March 31, 1952. Merchant Marine.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 3761.....4/18/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials. Ways and Means.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 182.....1/3/51. Exempt from income-tax compensation and benefits paid to seamen on account of their internment by the enemy. Ways and Means.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 184.....1/3/51. Amend section 1342 of title 28, U.S. Code, to provide that U.S. district courts shall not enjoin actions by state agencies affecting public utilities. Judiciary.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 3110.....3/7/51. Permit allocation of funds under Federal Highway Act for construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highway approaches to certain toll bridges, which are part of strategic network of highways. Public Works.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 3194.....3/13/51. Amend Federal Highway Act to require that traffic control lines be maintained on all highways constructed under that act. Public Works.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 3763.....4/18/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to require ferryboats and other passenger ships navigating certain bays and sounds to be fitted with radiotelephone installations unless fitted with radiotelegraph installations. Commerce.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 4302.....5/31/51. Provide relief under War Contractors Relief Act in cases where relief would have been granted under First War Powers Act, 1941, if war agency had taken final action by Aug. 14, 1945. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2708....2/15/51. Encourage protection of soil and water resources of U.S. by providing for cooperation with states in restoration of surface of lands on which strip mining operations are conducted. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3434.....3/22/51. Amend RFC Act to prohibit employment of certain RFC personnel by organizations receiving loans or other financial assistance from RFC. Banking and Currency.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 341.....7/18/51. Create select committee to investigate spread between prices received by base producers of commodities and prices paid by consumers of such commodities. Rules.

HEBERT (D La.) H J Res 344.....10/10/51. Provide for recognition and endorsement of International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans. Foreign Affairs.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4265.....5/24/51. Extend until June 30, 1953, Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Banking and Currency.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5000.....7/30/51. Exempt from income-tax interest received by individuals from U.S. savings bonds. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 251.....5/4/51. Direct President to roll back prices generally to levels prevailing from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950. Banking and Currency.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 4230.....5/23/51. Provide that antitrust laws shall not apply to organized professional sports enterprises. Judiciary.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 185.....1/3/51. Provide that Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulation, eliminate requirement that certain tax and information returns shall be made under oath. Ways and Means.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 189.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 190.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 191.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 5150.....8/14/51. Amend Natural Gas Act re duty of Federal Power Commission to report to Congress on effect and operation of state compacts dealing with natural gas production, transportation, or distribution. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 5280.....8/23/51. Provide that in granting certificates of necessity as provided for in Defense Production Act of 1950 and in making emergency loans growing out of defense production, preference shall not be given facilities which meet specified standards of dispersal, and that defense contracts shall be conducted without regard to dispersal. Banking and Currency.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 23.....1/3/51. Provide for continuing study and investigation of administration, execution, and enforcement of export policies and control regulations. Rules.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 90.....1/23/51. Inquire into adequacy of fuel supplies in New England. Rules.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 107.....1/30/51. Direct Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to recommend a national fuel policy. Rules.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 471....10/19/51. Provide for allocation of material needed to complete school and hospital construction. Banking and Currency.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 1602.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 3936.....5/2/51. Confirm and establish state title to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4856.....7/18/51. Amend act establishing uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) H J Res 112.....1/17/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) H J Res 219.....4/2/51. Permit articles imported for purpose of exhibition at World Transportation Fair at Arcadia, Calif., to be admitted duty-free. Ways and Means.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 196.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to authorize construction, operation and maintenance of heliports on or near government buildings. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4006.....5/8/51. Provide for design, development, and construction of prototype aircraft suitable to needs of local-service airlines. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 20.....1/3/51. Establish joint Congressional committee on aviation policy. Rules.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 21.....1/3/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 187.....3/7/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 209.....3/19/51. Define and extend marine boundaries of U.S. in Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea. Judiciary.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 3803.....4/23/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to prohibit interstate transportation of power farm machinery from which manufacturers' serial number has been removed. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 1617.....1/17/51. Stabilize prices, prevent inflation, and control production. Banking and Currency.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 2560.....2/12/51. Prohibit employment of certain RFC personnel by organizations receiving loans or other financial assistance therefrom. Banking and Currency.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H J Res 160....2/12/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 200.....1/3/51. Authorize flood-control works on Yakima River and tributaries. Public Works.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 202.....1/3/51. Authorize construction of Klickitat unit of Wapato project, Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash. Public Lands.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 2572.....2/12/51. Provide for alteration, reconstruction, or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges over Columbia River or its navigable tributaries. Public Works.

HOLMES (R Wash.) H J Res 253.....5/4/51. Permit articles imported for exhibition at Japanese Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted duty-free. Ways and Means.

HOLMES (R Wash.) H J Res 298.....7/27/51. Require Atomic Energy Commission to submit plan to Congress providing for establishment of local self-government for Richland, Hanford Works, Washington. Atomic Energy.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4705.....7/5/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that nothing in that act shall be construed as modifying or repealing provisions of Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1949 or Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Banking and Currency.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 2525.....2/8/51. Establish a Columbia Interstate Commission. Public Works.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 4572.....6/22/51. Assure allocations of steel and other materials for construction and maintenance of freight cars and locomotives. Banking and Currency.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 4887.....7/19/51. Authorize Secy. of Commerce to provide for research, in cooperation with states, re weather modification operations and related problems and establish appropriate safeguards. Commerce.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 2866.....2/26/51. Provide that compensation of a federal officer shall be subject to state tax only in state of domicile. Ways and Means.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 4944.....7/25/51. Amend act establishing uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S. Judiciary.

HUNTER (R Calif.) H J Res 141.....1/30/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudiciation of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

IRVING (D Mo.) HR 5683.....10/10/51. Amend P.L. 875, 81st Congress, to provide that where President has determined that a catastrophe constitutes a major disaster that federal contributions to states may include reimbursement for expenditures essential to preservation of life and property. Public Works.

JACKSON (R Calif.) H J Res 153.....2/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 4963.....7/26/51. Authorize construction and maintenance of fuel-fired electric generating plants to enable Dept. of Interior to meet defense-power requirements in Pacific Northwest. Public Works.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 1198.....1/9/51. Amend section 22 (a) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude pensions, retirement allowances, and annuity payments received because of disability arising solely out of employment. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 1284.....1/12/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code, act of Feb. 10, 1939, to permit income-tax exemption up to $2,000 on annuities of employees of federal, state and local governments, and tax-exempt corporations. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 1778.....1/19/51. Amend section 402 of title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950, to substitute "support price" for "parity price" in price-ceiling provisions re agricultural commodities. Banking and Currency.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 2818.....2/22/51. Provide additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5015.....7/31/51. Establish Commission on Revision of Anti-Trust Laws of the U.S. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 4.....1/3/51. Express sense of Congress that President exercise new powers granted him by Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 90.....1/3/51. Provide for establishment and operation of an experiment station in Hocking Valley coal region, Ohio, for research on production, refining, transportation and use of petroleum and natural gas from coal and oil shale. Public Lands.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 93.....1/3/51. Increase import excise tax on petroleum, fuel oil and other petroleum derivatives. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 2192.....1/30/51. Amend section 313 (b) of Tariff Act of 1930 to include flaxseed and/or linseed oil in list of imported duty-paid material for which substitution for drawback purposes is permitted. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 3237.....3/14/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit articles temporarily imported for display at shows, fairs, expositions, and exhibitions to come in duty-free. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 2745.....2/19/51. Amend section 2801 (c) (1) of Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment of cordials and liqueurs. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 2746.....2/19/51. Amend section 2883 (b) of Internal Revenue Code, as amended by P.L. 448, 81st Congress, re transfer of spirits at registered distilleries to provide that fortifying spirits of 160 degree of proof may be transferred by pipeline from internal revenue bonded warehouses to contiguous wineries. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3075.....3/6/51. Amend section 2883 (b) of Internal Revenue Code as amended by P.L. 448, 81st Congress, re transfer of spirits at registered distilleries. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4304.....5/31/51. Amend Farmer-Debtor Relief provisions of act establishing uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5023.....8/1/51. Prohibit construction, operation or maintenance of any project for water storage or delivery, within or affecting, any national park or monument. Interior.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 2957.....2/27/51. Increase capital stock of Inland Waterways Corporation and extend its services to Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Commerce.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3209.....3/13/51. Amend section 25 of Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to increase per diem compensation of condemnation commissioners. Public Works.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 2562.....2/12/51. Amend section 437 (c) of Internal Revenue Code to require that a marine insurance company subject to excess profits tax shall consider 50 per cent of its reserve as equity capital, in tax computation. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 3107.....3/7/51. Provide for liquidation of assets and winding up of affairs of RFC. Banking and Currency.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 3603.....4/9/51. Exempt from manufacturers' excise tax radio communication, detection, or navigation equipment sold to U.S. Ways and Means.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 101.....1/3/51. Promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free, competitive economy. Banking and Currency.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H Res 214.....5/1/51. Direct select committee to conduct study and investigation of Federal Communications Commission to determine if it has been acting in accordance with law and public interest in its selection of personnel and activities. Rules.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 1334.....1/12/51. Provide for coinage of gold $10 pieces. Banking and Currency.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 4846.....7/17/51. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of emergency works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie Harbor, Pa. Public Works.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H Res 63.....1/12/51. Create select committee to inspect gold reserve at Fort Knox. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 479.....1/3/51. Authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security and defense. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 483.....1/3/51. Prohibit tax credit for subscription charges or insurance premiums re health or medical service plans or programs, or health or medical insurance. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 489.....1/3/51. Provide for taxation by the states and their political subdivisions of certain real properties owned by U.S. or its agencies. Public Lands.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 493.....1/3/51. Provide for additional tax deductions from gross income. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 495.....1/3/51. Amend section 23 of Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. sec. 23) as amended, to provide for deductions from gross income of fair value of relief parcels sent to persons in foreign countries. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 501.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 3408.....3/21/51. Amend Clayton Act to grant U.S. right of action to recover damages under antitrust laws and establish uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4994.....7/30/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1951 to provide that a restriction or quota may be placed upon quantity of livestock which may be slaughtered. Banking and Currency.

KEE, J. (D W.Va.) HR 3400.....3/21/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to transmit and dispose of electric energy generated at international dams on Rio Grande. Foreign Affairs.

KEE, J. (D W.Va.) H J Res 223.....4/6/51. Authorize Commerce Dept. to extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of Philippine Republic. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 2145.....1/29/51. Allow a widow or widower to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid in providing for care of children while taxpayer is employed. Ways and Means.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 505.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 506.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 507.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 508.....1/3/51. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 1285.....1/12/51. Provide for economic regulation of air carriers engaged in foreign air transportation. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) (by request) HR 1286.... 1/12/51. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of the pine-tree shilling. Banking and Currency.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 2482.....2/7/51. Further encourage distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 104.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize construction, operation and maintenance of heliports on or near government buildings. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 109.....1/3/51. Permit U.S., as well as private persons, to commence treble-damage actions under section 7 of Sherman Act and section 4 of Clayton Act. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 114.....1/3/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to broaden policy provisions. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 119.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income for tax purposes, all retirement pensions and annuity payments received by a retired employee up to $1,440. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 121.....1/3/51. Provide that a general assignment for benefit of creditors shall not constitute an act of bankruptcy unless connected with some other act of bankruptcy. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 122.....1/3/51. Amend section 3466 of Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of U.S. to wage claims in state insolvency proceedings. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 125.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow $850 personal income tax exemption to single persons and married person not living with husband or wife. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 130.....1/3/51. Amend section 3761 of Internal Revenue Code and section 3469 of Revised Statutes to permit Internal Revenue Commissioner, with approval of Secy. of Treasury, to compromise, settle or adjust any civil or criminal claim or case arising under internal revenue laws. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 1619.....1/17/51. Amend section 3250 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that no special taxes on sale of liquor shall apply to proprietors of industrial alcohol plants or bonded warehouses, provided required records are kept. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 2867.....2/26/51. Amend section 131 (f) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as amended, re taxation of foreign subsidiaries of foreign and domestic corporations. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3342.....3/20/51. Increase excise tax on malt beverages and prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3797.....4/23/51. Amend Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950 re tax treatment of deposits made to capital-reserve fund by ship operators whose operations are subsidized by Maritime Board. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3831.....4/24/51. Extend coverage of 19 U.S.C. 1311 re withdrawals from bonded manufacturing warehouses to withdrawals for shipment to American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands and Panama Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3832.....4/24/51. Extend coverage of 26 U.S.C. 3178 re withdrawals from bonded manufacturing warehouses to withdrawals for shipment to American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4103.....5/15/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to make nontaxable certain stock transfers made by insurance companies to secure performance of obligations. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4145.....5/17/51. Permit duty-free withdrawal from bonded warehouses of equipment and repair parts of foreign origin intended for use on foreign war, merchant, and fishing vessels. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4254.....5/24/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize establishment of special rectifying plants for receipt, in bond, of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for bottling and packaging, with or without rectification. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4371.....6/7/51. Permit postponement of income tax re a portion of earned income paid to a restricted retirement fund. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5001.....7/30/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that Federal Reserve Board shall not require that installment loans not exceeding $500 be repaid in less than 21 months; unless such loan is used as down payment on car or household equipment. Banking and Currency.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5117.....8/10/51. Provide for refund or credit of internal-revenue tax paid on spirits lost or rendered unmarketable by floods of 1951, when such spirits were in possession of original taxpayer or rectifier, for bottling or use under government supervision, or of wholesale or retail liquor dealer. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5282.....8/23/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on rectified spirits and wines shall not apply to vodka produced from pure spirits. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5283.....8/23/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for petroleum products to be temporarily imported, under certain circumstances, duty free. Ways and Means.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 4529.....6/20/51. Amend section 124A of Internal Revenue Code to provide that an amortization deduction shall be granted only with respect to facilities located in areas secure from enemy attack. Ways and Means.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) H J Res 2.....1/3/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with exception of certain provisions and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 1030.....1/8/51. Provide for examination and survey of San Antonio River, Tex. Public Works.

KING (D Calif.) HR 134.....1/3/51. Authorize and direct Civil Aeronautics Board to study need for smog control in vicinity of airports to promote safety in air navigation. Commerce.

KING (D Calif.) HR 136.....1/3/51. Allow consumer of gasoline to deduct for income-tax purposes, state taxes on gasoline imposed on wholesaler and passed on to consumer. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 137.....1/3/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended, to make certain provisions re distilled spirits found in an unstamped cask or package. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 140.....1/3/51. Amend chapter 29 of Internal Revenue Code to allow exporters a refund of taxes paid on tires shipped to foreign countries. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 141.....1/3/51. Provide that gain realized on a sale of a residence shall, in certain cases, be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 142.....1/3/51. Provide for appointment of conservators, receivers, and other fiduciary officers to take charge of affairs of federal savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.

KING (D Calif.) HR 143.....1/3/51. Re-establish original eleventh and twelfth federal home-loan bank districts and re-establish original Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles and original Federal Home Loan Bank of Portland. Banking and Currency.

KING (D Calif.) HR 145.....1/3/51. Allow, for income-tax purposes, deduction for depreciation and repairs on residence of a taxpayer. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5429.....9/20/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 144.....1/31/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 1340.....1/12/51. Provide more adequate and effective rent control. Banking and Currency.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2575.....2/12/51. Exempt from taxation annuities of retired railroad employees. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3997.....5/7/51. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption and exemption for dependents from $600 to $1,000. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 205.....1/3/51. Establish Merrimack Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Merrimack River. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 206.....1/3/51. Provide for comprehensive survey to promote development of hydroelectric power, flood control and other improvements on Merrimack River. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 207....1/3/51. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require preparation of passenger lists for all flights of commercial airlines. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 517.....1/3/51. Provide for storage in New England of at least 150,000 bales of cotton owned or controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation. Banking and Currency.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 1993.....1/24/51. Authorize, for a temporary period, government purchase of worsted fabric in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in worsted-fabric industry. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 2430.....2/6/51. Abate income-tax liability of members of armed forces dying in service. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 2483.....2/7/51. Create commission on federal reimbursements to states and local governments by reason of federal ownership of improved and unimproved real property. Interior.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3482.....4/3/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prevent inclusion in television broadcasting programs of matter offensive to public decency. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3692.....4/12/51. Facilitate financing of defense contracts by banks and other financing institutions, and amend Assignment of Claims Act of 1940. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 927.....1/4/51. Amend programs on watersheds authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, to authorize Secy. of Agriculture to take other measures necessary to control floodwater runoff and erosion. Public Works.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H J Res 236.....4/18/51. Direct U.S. Maritime Commission to sell a laid-up Liberty-type vessel from U.S. reserve fleet to Panagos Diamanti Pateras, a Greek citizen. Merchant Marine.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 5002.....7/30/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act to require that sales of certain property belonging to bankrupt estates shall be made by advertising for bids. Judiciary.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H Res 389.....8/15/51. Call for an investigation of steel shortage. Rules.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 215.....1/3/51. Amend section 421 of Internal Revenue Code to abate tax-liability of members of armed forces dying in service. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 216.....1/3/51. Amend Federal Reserve Act to provide that absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed payment of interests on deposits. Banking and Currency.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 220.....1/3/51. Make section 112 (b) (7) of Internal Revenue Code applicable re certain corporate liquidations in 1949. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 221.....1/3/51. Amend Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 re actions for civil liabilities for violation of Emergency Price Control Act to ban actions other than for sugar, rice, or rent violations. Banking and Currency.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 222.....1/3/51. Amend River and Harbor Act of 1948 to provide for reports by Chief of Engineers re national defense values of river, harbor, and waterway improvements. Public Works.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 228.....1/3/51. Make section 112 (b) (7) of Internal Revenue Code applicable re certain corporate liquidations in 1945. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 229.....1/3/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to remove from free list patna rice cleaned for use in manufacture of canned soups. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 230.....1/3/51. Repeal paragraph 1752, exempting from duty patna rice, of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 231.....1/3/51. Impose a duty of 2½ cents per pound on patna rice cleaned for use in manufacture of canned soups, rice meal, and broken rice. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 4289.....5/28/51. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of compact re waters of Sabine River by States of Texas and Louisiana. Interior.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 4497.....6/18/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for more effective consultation with interests affected by its administration. Banking and Currency.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 5046.....8/2/51. Authorize construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 5047.....8/2/51. Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 5218.....8/17/51. Provide for improvement of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet and Mobile to New Orleans Intracoastal Waterway. Public Works.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 5446.....9/24/51. Authorize Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to construct and operate bridge over Sabine Lake, at or near Port Arthur, Tex., and to finance them by issuing bonds secured by such properties. Public Works.

LARCADE (D La.) H J Res 33.....1/3/51. Amend section 402 of Defense Production Act to require that if price or wage controls are exercised under that section they be exercised for prices and wages generally and that ceilings be set at levels prevailing from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950. Banking and Currency.

LARCADE (D La.) (by request) H J Res 288.... 7/11/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 1890.....1/22/51. Establish Commission on Tax Coordination in the U.S. Ways and Means.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 1622.....1/17/51. Make certain provisions re computation of income-tax deduction for depreciation of farm machinery acquired for seasonal use. Ways and Means.

LUCAS (D Tex.) HR 4443.....6/13/51. Prevent entry of certain mollusks into U.S. Agriculture.

LUCAS (D Tex.) HR 4552.....6/21/51. Establish Wage Stabilization Board and define its functions. Banking and Currency.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 3285.....3/19/51. Amend Natural Gas Act of 1938 to exempt from its provisions intrastate sales at arm's length by natural gas producers or gatherers. Commerce.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 3551.....4/5/51. Provide for 35 per cent ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 5372.....9/17/51. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of streams in vicinity of Alice, Tex., with a view to their improvement in interests of flood control. Public Works.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3764.....4/18/51. Extend to state or local government-owned highway bridges over navigable waters authority of Secy. of Army to require bridge alteration in interest of unobstructed navigation. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 5193.....8/16/51. Extend transportation-tax exemption to voyages with foreign destinations, even though stops are made at intermediate ports. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1288.....1/12/51. Provide additional income-tax exemption to certain handicapped individuals. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1343.....1/12/51. Amend Mineral Leasing Act for acquiring land as enacted Aug. 7, 1947, to make certain provisions re mineral deposits on certain lands set apart for military or naval purposes. Public Lands.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1347.....1/12/51. Amend programs on watersheds authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, to authorize Secy. of Agriculture to take other measures to control floodwater run-off and erosion. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1352.....1/12/51. Provide compensation for employers required to withhold income tax at source on wages of employees. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 1364.....1/12/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5379.....9/18/51. Provide for larger allocations of sulphur under Defense Production Act of 1950 to newsprint manufacturers for production of newsprint. Banking and Currency.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5451.....9/24/51. Direct Secy. of Commerce to provide for larger allocations of sulphur to increase production of newsprint. Commerce.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 92.....1/12/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 94.....1/12/51. Appoint board of engineers to examine and report upon proposed central Arizona project. Public Lands.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 4729.....7/9/51. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to further promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine. Merchant Marine.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 5632.....10/5/51. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require certificates of public convenience and necessity for construction, extension, and addition of pipelines to be used for transportation. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 5767.....10/17/51. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that nothing shall render unfair or unlawful contracts and agreements which establish minimum resale prices and are extended by state law to nonsigners. Commerce.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 7.....1/3/51. Provide for research into, and demonstration, of, practical means for economical production, from sea or other saline waters or from atmosphere (including cloud formations) of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. Public Lands.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 1031.....1/8/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 2489.....2/7/51. Repeal those provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 which prevent effective control of food prices. Banking and Currency.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 4321.....6/4/51. Provide for contributions to states and local governmental units in lieu of taxes on real property held by federal government and create a commission to determine and pay such contributions. Interior.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 5367.....9/17/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 5368.....9/17/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from Santa Margarita River, Calif., and for joint utilization of dam and reservoir with Navy Dept. Interior.

McKINNON (D Calif.) H J Res 163....2/14/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

McKINNON (D Calif.) H Con Res 38.....1/17/51. Express sense of Congress that President exercise new powers granted him by section 402 of Defense Production Act of 1950 re wage and price stabilization. Banking and Currency.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 4712.....7/6/51. Amend 117 (j) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that an unharvested crop located on real property, which has been used in trade and held for more than six months, and sold with such property, shall be considered "property used in trade or business" for tax purposes. Ways and Means.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 4346.....6/6/51. Authorize construction of certain flood-control improvements on Calumet Union drainage ditch in vicinity of Harvey, Ill. Public Works.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 3036.....3/5/51. Increase to $1,000 amount a dependent may earn without loss of exemption to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 4237.....5/23/51. Make unlawful, except with approval of Secy. of Commerce and for period of one year, transfer to foreign citizens of vessels documented under U.S. laws. Merchant Marine.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 5284.....8/23/51. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, to prevent importation of certain additional furs from Russia and Communist China. Ways and Means.

MAGEE (D Mo.) H J Res 332.....9/20/51. Establish Missouri Basin Survey Commission. Public Works.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1604.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1625.....1/17/51. Provide for flood-control improvements on Middle Fork of Flathead River in vicinity of Belton, Mont. Public Works.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1626.....1/17/51. Provide for installation of improvements and facilities needed for protection, development, and utilization of federal resources affected by dam and water reservoir projects constructed by federal government. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 1630.....1/17/51. Provide for establishment and operation of mining research station in vicnity of Missoula, Mont., for investigation of methods of mining ores and other mineral raw materials of Northwest. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2125.....1/29/51. Provide for flood-control improvements at Foy's Bend on Flathead River in vicinity of Kalispell, Mont. Public Works.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2484.....2/7/51. Provide for allocation of cellophane to insure adequate supply thereof during present emergency for use in wrapping food and food products. Banking and Currency.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 2515.....2/8/51. Roll prices and wages back to June 25, 1950, level and impose a 100-per cent tax on excess profits. Ways and Means.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5630.....10/5/51. Approve repayment contract negotiated with Frenchtown Irrigation district, Mont. Interior.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5631.....10/5/51. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with Frenchtown, Malta, and Glasgow irrigation districts and authorize their execution by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5679.....10/10/51. Stimulate exploration, production and conservation of strategic and ciritical ores, metals and minerals and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Interior.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 5819....10/19/51. Finance exploration development, and production of critical and strategic minerals and metals within U.S., its territories and possessions. Banking and Currency.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H J Res 296.....7/19/51. Provide that royalties received under certain mineral leases covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf be set aside for use as grants-in-aid of education. Judiciary.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 5063.....8/7/51. Permit interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted positively to test for paratuberculosis or brucellosis. Agriculture.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 532.....1/3/51. Provide for deduction from gross income, for income-tax purposes, of expenses incurred by farmers for soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 533.....1/3/51. Amend act of May 29, 1944, to provide annuities for certain remarried widows of civilian employees engaged in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4085.....5/14/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to rescind Ceiling Price Regulations 23 and 24, relating to ceiling prices on live beef cattle and wholesale beef. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4104.....5/15/51. Amend section 117 (1) of Internal Revenue Code by defining term "property used in the trade or business" to include livestock held more than six months for draft or dairy purposes and livestock or poultry held for 12 months for breeding purposes. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4332.....6/5/51. Authorize city of Burlington, Iowa, to own and operate a toll bridge across Mississippi River at or near that city. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4606.....6/26/51. Set up a yardstick and group of objectives to guide President and all executive agencies and departments in formulating a policy for minerals and metals that would be adequate in event of a full-scale war. Banking and Currency.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 4607.....6/26/51. Authorize President to create Federal Minerals Administration to insure effective and expeditious expansion and maintenance of domestic production of minerals and metals, including coal and oil. Banking and Currency.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5565.....10/2/51. Increase to $1,000 amount of gross income which a dependent of a taxpayer may have without loss by taxpayer of income-tax exemption for such dependent. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5701.....10/11/51. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Interior.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5823.....10/19/51. Finance exploration, development, and production of critical and strategic minerals and metals within U.S., its territories and possessions. Banking and Currency.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 237.....1/3/51. Define partnerships and partners for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 238.....1/3/51. Amend section 2 of act of Feb. 18, 1922, to transfer from Agriculture Secy. to Attorney General jurisdiction for determination of undue enhancement of prices by cooperative associations monopolizing or restraining trade and for proceedings in connection therewith. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 239.....1/3/51. Provide for deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes, expenses incurred by farmers for purpose of soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 240.....1/3/51. Equalize taxation and provide revenue. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 5101.....8/9/51. Exclude from definition of employment, services performed by part-time workers regularly attending an educational institution, for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 5596.....10/4/51. Stop inflation and stabilize prices on lower level by taxing national income, at a rate adjusted automatically each year in response to price trends. Ways and Means.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 242.....1/3/51. Eliminate retroactive application of income tax to employees of U.S. working in possessions or in Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 1051.....1/8/51. Authorize Secy. of Army in certain cases, to undertake small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress. Public Works.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 3146.....3/8/51. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River and authorize prompt construction of certain works of improvement, for power purposes, on Niagara River. Public Works.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 5333.....9/13/51. Provide that calcined bauxite, when imported to be used in manufacture of firebrick or abrasives, shall be subject to duty of $1 per ton. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 1062.....1/8/52. Establish Tax Settlement Board. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3195.....3/13/51. Amend section 153 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from information-filing requirements, for trusts claiming a charitable deduction, all trusts distributing net income to beneficiaries. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3336.....3/20/51. Suspend certain copper import taxes. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3621.....4/10/51. Suspend certain import duties on lead. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3940.....5/2/51. Exclude from gross income for tax purposes certain receipts collected for benefit of American Red Cross. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 4229.....5/23/51. Provide that antitrust laws shall not apply to organized professional sports enterprises. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 4948.....7/25/51. Suspend certain import duties on lead. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 5170.....8/15/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code re employees' trusts to provide that life insurance salesmen shall be included in term "employee". Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 37.....1/3/51. Suspend certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 317.....8/16/51. Authorize additional extensions of time for filing excess-profits tax returns for certain taxable years. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 1273.....1/12/51. Assist in provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with national defense. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 3343.....3/20/51. Suspend all duties on importation of lead napthenate. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 5201.....8/16/51. Amend Atomic Energy Act by providing for sale of residential and commercial properties owned by U.S. at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Atomic Energy.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 5409.....9/19/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties upon importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H J Res 255.....5/7/51. Permit articles imported for exhibition at Japanese Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted duty-free. Ways and Means.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2524.....3/8/51. Exempt amounts paid for admissions to concerts and operas from federal tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 3941.....5/2/51. Amend section 2 of Natural Gas Act to place local distribution companies under state jurisdiction when distribution is intrastate, and under federal jurisdiction only when there is interstate distribution. Commerce.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 4662.....6/29/51. Amend Sherman Antitrust Act to provide that nothing in that act shall render illegal, contracts and agreements establishing minimum resale prices, which are extended by state law to nonsigners. Judiciary.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4996.....7/30/51. Relieve state political divisions from liability to repay to U.S. certain advances made for planning public works. Ways and Means.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 2343.....2/2/51. Amend Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make 1951 tax rates under such act applicable to future years. Ways and Means.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 1373.....1/12/51. Amend Federal Water Power Act with respect to control of volume and flow of water in connection with power projects. Commerce.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 4960.....7/26/51. Amend act of July 31, 1945, to authorize federal payment to states in case of certain toll bridges made free prior to Jan. 1, 1953. Public Works.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 5285.....8/23/51. Provide that certain losses from involuntary conversions of property shall be taken into account in computing net operating loss deduction for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 536.....1/3/51. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide that assessments due from insured banks shall not be reduced for the 5 years after 1950. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1375.....1/12/51. Provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1378.....1/12/51. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement, annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1380.....1/12/51. Exempt from income-tax compensation and pensions paid to U.S. to its employees. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1383.....1/12/51. Make certain amendments in Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1385.....1/12/51. Change name of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1387.....1/12/51. Equalize income-tax revenues. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1392.....1/12/51. Eliminate any liability of a collector of internal revenue for uncollected taxes. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1397.....1/12/51. Provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing directly or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1399.....1/12/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to finality of determinations re assessment of duties or charges on certain imported merchandise. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1400.....1/22/51. Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2703.....2/15/51. Provide for waiver of income taxes on series E U.S. savings bonds. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2704.....2/15/51. Provide for payment of premiums on savings bonds and savings certificates. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2827.....2/22/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2958.....2/27/51. Exempt salaries of employees of state and local governments from control under Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3239.....3/14/51. Amend Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3489.....4/3/51. Amend 18 U.S.C. to make offer, purchase or sale of certain direct obligations of U.S., for less than face or par value, a criminal offense. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3693.....4/12/51. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4143.....5/17/51. Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 relating to registration requirements for securities. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5003.....7/30/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that Federal Reserve Board shall not require that installment loans, not exceeding $500, be repaid in less than 21 months; unless such loan is used as down payment on a car or household equipment. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5287.....8/23/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt compensation received by Canal Zone employees from wage-stabilization provisions of the act. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5607.....10/4/51. Provide income-tax exemption for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 98.....1/12/51. Establish Joint Committee on International Economic Development. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 203.....3/14/51. Aid in protecting nation's economy by controlling credits, so that no loan of any sort can be made unless lender has first invested 50 per cent of capital and undivided surplus in U.S. bonds, notes or direct obligations. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 204.....3/14/51. Protect nation's economy against inflationary pressures by authorizing Federal Reserve Board of Governors to make certain regulations, notwithstanding any other provision of law, re reserve requirements for member banks. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 236.....5/21/51. Increase peersonal income-tax exemptions to $5,000 for man and wife reporting jointly, $3,500 for heads of families, and $2,500 for single persons. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 320.....7/11/51. Create Select Committee on Consumer Interests. Rules.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 5097.....8/9/51. Extend time during which Secy. of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 5743.....10/16/51. Authorize construction and maintenance of initial phase of Snake River reclamation project by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 249.....1/3/51. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for making loans to states, municipalities, and interstate agencies for construction of treatment works and for preparation of engineering reports, plans, and specifications in connection therewith. Public Works.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 2269.....1/31/51. Authorize preliminary surveys and examinations to determine necessary improvements to prevent wind and tidal effects on exposed shore of Staten Island, N.Y. Public Works.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 2653.....2/14/51. Amend act of June 16, 1938, to exempt salvage vessels from certain provisions of such act. Merchant Marine.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 3604.....4/9/51. Eliminate retroactive application of income tax to employees of U.S. working in U.S. possessions or in Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H J Res 218.....3/22/51. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution and methods of its prevention and control, and recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants. Commerce.

NELSON (R Maine) H J Res 111.....1/17/51. Authorize Intl. Joint Commission to make a survey to determine most economical and most feasible plan for construction of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine and Province of New Brunswick, and authorize appropriations of not more than $3,900,000 to defray cost thereof. Foreign Affairs.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 1762.....1/19/51. Make all commercial fishing vessels subject to rules and regulations of U.S. Coast Guard marine inspection. Merchant Marine.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 2828.....2/22/51. Authorize transfer of certain temporary war housing to Housing Authority of Clackamas County, Ore. Banking and Currency.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 3116.....3/7/51. Terminate succession of RFC and provide for winding up of its affairs. Banking and Currency.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) H J Res 122.....1/19/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin; express sense of Congress re negotiation of certain treaties and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 15.....1/3/51. Provide for incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 538.....1/3/51. Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising and false invoicing of fur products and furs. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 542.....1/3/51. Repeal section 5 a of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re exemption from antitrust laws in case of certain agreements between carriers. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2099.....1/25/51. Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2321.....2/2/51. Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 3483.....4/3/51. Provide for maintenance of a 9-foot channel in Minnesota River, Minn., from mile 14.2 to its mouth. Public Works.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4437.....6/13/51. Continue for temporary period Presidential authority to administer import controls on fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (R Minn.) H J Res 40.....1/3/51. Authorize sum, not to exceed $80 million, to provide adequate protection from flooding of Minnesota River in Minnesota River Valley. Public Works.

O'HARA (R Minn.) H J Res 264.....5/28/51. Authorize $80 million to provide adequate protection from flooding of Minnesota River in Minnesota River Valley. Public Works.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 4470.....6/14/51. Authorize Chief of Engineers to re-evaluate certain rivers and harbors and flood-control projects to determine advisability of completing such projects. Public Works.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 3192.....3/13/51. Amend section 22 (b) (2) (B) of Internal Revenue Code, to exclude employees' annuities up to $2,750, from gross income. Ways and Means.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) H Res 244.....6/6/51. Investigate irregular and unfair price fixing against public interest. Rules.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) H Res 411.....9/14/51. Provide for an investigation of practices in fishing industry involving vessels of less than 20 tons. Rules.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 275.....1/3/51. Make certain changes with respect to tax treatment of chain stores operated at a loss. Ways and Means.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 276.....1/3/51. Provide restrictions on certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 277.....1/3/51. Provide for distribution of motor-vehicle tires. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 278.....1/3/51. Provide additional punishment for violations of the antitrust laws. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 1600.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation, and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 4452.....6/13/51. Provide that for purposes of Clayton Act, which supplements laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, the term "purchaser" includes the U.S., any state, or any political subdivision thereof. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 4665.....6/29/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation, preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 33.....1/3/51. Create select committee to conduct study and investigation of problems of small business. Rules.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 113.....2/2/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation of problems of small business. Administration.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 1506.....1/15/51. Authorize appropriations of $3.5 million for construction, operation and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Foreign Affairs.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 2994.....2/28/51. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of critical ores, metals, and minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division in Defense Production Administration. Banking and Currency.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 3903.....5/1/51. Place jurisdiction of natural-gas pipelines constructed in whole or in part across public lands, including U.S. forest reserves, in Federal Power Commission. Commerce.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 5692.....10/11/51. Stimulate exploration, production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals and minerals, and establish Mine Incentive Payments Division within Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Interior.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 5791.....10/18/51. Finance exploration, development, production, and production expansion of critical and strategic minerals and metals within U.S., territories and possessions. Banking and Currency.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 256.....1/3/51. Suspend certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5290.....8/23/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that in granting certificates of necessity and in making emergency loans growing out of defense production, preference shall not be given facilities which meet specified standards of dispersal, and that defense contracts shall be conducted without regard to dispersal. Banking and Currency.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5430.....9/20/51. Suspend certain import duties on zinc. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 933.....1/4/51. Authorize construction of certain public works for navigation and flood control on Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks. Public Works.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3022.....3/1/51. Promote production of synthetic liquid fuels to aid in prevention of petroleum and petroleum-product shortages. Commerce.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 934.....1/4/51. Make certain provisions re use for federal-tax purposes of the last-in, first-out, inventory method. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 937.....1/4/51. Encourage expansion of business by allowing deduction for income-tax purposes, of certain capital expenditures. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 938....1/4/51. Allow corporations an exemption of $25,000 for income-tax purposes, and provide that combined normal tax and surtax rate of 38 per cent shall be applicable to corporations having taxable incomes of less than $50,000. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 941.....1/4/51. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, with respect to procurement of supplies from small business concerns. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 6.....1/3/51. Provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for economical production, from sea or other saline waters or from atmosphere (including cloud formations) of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal and other beneficial consumptive uses. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 4946.....7/25/51. Amend act establishing uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S. Judiciary.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) H J Res 99.....1/12/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 2995.....2/28/51. Amend joint resolution of Aug. 8, 1946, to increase appropriations authorized for investigations and study of predatory sea lampreys of Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

POTTER (R Mich.) H J Res 159.....2/8/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 265.....1/3/51. Provide relief for certain persons occupying lands of U.S. within drainage of Arroyo Seco, Angeles National Forest, Calif. Agriculture.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 266.....1/3/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 1640.....1/17/51. Authorize upper Marias unit as a part of Marias division of Missouri River Basin project, Mont., all-American tunnel route, for irrigation and reclamation. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 4592.....6/25/51. Amend Sherman Antitrust Act to provide that nothing in that act shall be interpreted as making illegal, contracts and agreements establishing minimum resale prices, which are extended by state law to nonsigners. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 5475.....9/25/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties upon importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 42.....1/3/51. Appoint board of engineers to examine and report on proposed central Arizona project. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 43.....1/3/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 100.....1/12/51. Appoint board of engineers to examine and report on proposed central Arizona project. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 116.....1/17/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) H Res 478.....10/20/51. Authorize House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate policies and practices of Interior Dept. in leasing of Alaskan coal lands. Rules.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 269.....1/3/51. Amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act to require certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems, and to establish and observe operating rules, regulations, and practices to promote safety of employees and travelers on railroads. Commerce.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4231.....5/23/51. Provide that antitrust laws shall not apply to organized professional sports enterprises. Judiciary.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 271.....1/3/51. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee, for navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric purposes. Public Works.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 272.....1/3/51. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at Cheatham Dam on Cumberland River, Tenn. Public Works.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 273.....1/3/51. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, to provide improved navigation and flood control as well as proper use, conservation, and development of resources of Cumberland River Basin. Public Works.

PROUTY (R Vt.) HR 5157.....8/14/51. Permit Treasury Dept. to make arrangements with states for withholding of taxes by federal organizations within a state or within subdivisions of a state. Finance.

PROUTY (R Vt.) HR 5219.....8/17/51. Enlarge canals connecting Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers with Lake Champlain and channels in Lake Champlain so that ocean-going vessels may pass between St. Lawrence River and New York City. Public Works.

QUINN (D N.Y.) HR 4747.....7/10/51. Grant additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting blind or aged dependents. Ways and Means.

QUINN (D N.Y.) H Res 427.....9/20/51. Provide for investigation of low-flying airliners. Commerce.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 2243.....1/31/51. Amend paragraph 1615 (g) of Tariff Act of 1930 to extend its application re tariff articles exported for repairs and alterations. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 1664.....1/17/51. Amend section 3672 of Internal Revenue Code re requirement of filing notice of lien for taxes to give precedence to federal liens as against those of any state or its political subdivision. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 1666.....1/17/51. Provide for insurance by FDIC of membership-share balances in federal credit unions. Banking and Currency.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 279.....1/3/51. Promote national defense, and insure against shortages of petroleum and petroleum products in U.S., by promoting production and stockpiling of synthetic liquid fuels. Banking and Currency.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 282.....1/3/51. Prohibit importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established or allocations made under Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 283.....1/3/51. Equalize purchasing power of American dollar and currencies of U.S. when same come into competition with foreign moneys in purchase of goods and merchandise; of all kinds, not on free list, that are brought for transportation and importation into U.S. from foreign countries. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 284.....1/3/51. Encourage increased production of coal and promote national defense. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 285.....1/3/51. Amend paragraph 1798 of Tariff Act of 1930 to limit to $50 value of articles acquired abroad by residents of U.S. as incident of foreign journey for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios but not intended for sale which may be brought in duty free. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 4530.....6/20/51. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by respective states covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf, encourage development of such leases, and provide for protection of U.S. interests in oil and gas deposits of such lands. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3076.....3/6/51. Amend section 401 (d) of Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt cotton from price control. Banking and Currency.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3300.....3/19/51. Confirm and establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for their use and control. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3630.....4/10/51. Restore right of vessels engaged in U.S. coastwise trade to pass through Panama Canal without payment of toll. Merchant Marine.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 3638.....4/10/51. Prohibit railroad and pipeline carriers from differentiating in charges because of point of origin, direction, or destination. Commerce.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4881.....7/19/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watershed. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 4882.....7/19/51. Create corporated conservation authorities, which shall be U.S. agencies and instrumentalities, to develop and coordinate plans and projects for promotion of navigation and flood control and prevention. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 5354.....9/14/51. Increase capital stock of Inland Waterways Corporation and extend service of such corporation to Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Commerce.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 2466.....2/7/51. Provide additional financial assistance to municipalities and other political subdivisions for their airport development projects. Commerce.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 3657.....4/11/51. Make all mechanically or electrically driven vessels exceeding 15 gross tons (except pleasure and fishing craft) subject to all laws and regulations re inspection, safety, and navigation of steam vessels. Merchant Marine.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3584.....4/6/51. Authorize TVA to construct bridge across Powell River Arm of Norris Lake. Public Works.

REED (R Ill.) HR 323.....1/3/51. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired or delayed by causes due to war, national emergency, or other causes. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 1744.....1/19/51. Amend certain provisions of Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 1745.....1/19/51. Amend certain provisions of Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 1746.....1/19/51. Amend certain provisions of Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5064.....8/7/51. Amend Bankruptcy Act of 1898 to amend and repeal certain provisions of act. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 324.....1/3/51. Restore right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; return control over public purse to people; restrain further deterioration of our currency; enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; establish and maintain domestic gold coin standard. Banking and Currency.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 327.....1/3/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to facilitate enforcement of certain provisions prohibiting importation of products of forced labor. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 328.....1/3/51. Reduce excise tax on photographic apparatus. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 333.....1/3/51. Provide for deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes, of expenses incurred by farmers for purpose of soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 334.....1/3/51. Exempt from admission tax general admissions to agricultural fairs. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3038.....3/5/51. Restore right of U.S. citizens to own gold and gold coins; return control of public purse to people; restrain deterioration of our currency; make paper money convertible to gold; and establish domestic gold-coin standards. Banking and Currency.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3410.....3/21/51. Amend sections 811 (f) and 1000 (c) of Internal Revenue Code to revise treatment of powers of appointment for estate and gift-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3411.....3/21/51. Amend paragraphs 9 and 10, section 22 (b), Internal Revenue Code, to change cut-off dates for allowability of exclusion from gross, corporate income, of income derived from discharge of indebtedness. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3412.....3/21/51. Amend section 113 (b) (1) (B) of Internal Revenue Code re adjustment of basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depreciation for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4214.....5/22/51. Permit unincorporated businesses to be taxed as corporations. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4373.....6/7/51. Permit postponement of income tax re a portion of earned income paid to a restricted retirement fund. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4666.....6/29/51. Amend section 115 (g) (3) of Internal Revenue Code re redemption of stock to pay death taxes; to provide for extension of time for payment of estate tax or deficiency when granted pursuant to section 822 (a) (2) or 871 (h). Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4825.....7/16/51. Provide for revenue revision and correct tax inequities. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4883.....7/19/51. Amend excess-profits tax to provide substitute method of determining average base period net income, if base period capital addition is zero and if corporation or partnership acquired all the assets of another corporation or partnership in transaction not described in section 461, subchapter D, chapter I, Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 3172.....3/12/51. Provide for termination of powers and succession to RFC. Banking and Currency.

REES (R Kan.) HR 5158.....8/14/51. Authorize transfer of certain tax collections to states for use in repairing and rebuilding bridges. Ways and Means.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 4752.....7/10/51. Amend mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases. Interior.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 4748.....7/10/51. Grant additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and allow additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled. Ways and Means.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 2126.....1/29/51. Repeal those provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 which prevent effective control of food prices. Banking and Currency.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) HR 1601.....1/17/51. Create Small Defense Plants Corporation and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 5471.....9/25/51. Establish National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television. Commerce.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 5575.....10/3/51. Authorize RFC to make loans for construction of newsprint plants. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 4309.....5/31/51. Exempt independent intrastate telephone companies using radio transmission or pickup devices from regulation by Federal Communications Commission. Commerce.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 349.....1/3/51. Provide for further examination and survey of rivers of New England states to further program for generation of electric energy in such states. Public Works.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 48.....1/3/51. Authorize Secy. of Treasury to call in all outstanding U.S. paper and note currency in all amounts and reissue new paper and note currency in its place in new and different colors for each denomination. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 4628.....6/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. Interior.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 1642.....1/17/51. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River, and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power. Public Works.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 2536.....2/8/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada for development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for national security and continental defense of U.S. and Canada, and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 2051.....1/24/51. Extend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to June 30, 1952. Banking and Currency.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 330.....9/19/51. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at Chicago International Trade Fair, Inc., to be admitted duty free. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 331.....9/19/51. Authorize President to invite states and foreign countries to participate in Chicago International Trade Fair, to be held in Chicago, Ill., March 22 to April 6, 1952. Foreign Affairs.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 378.....1/3/51. Provide that Ft. Montgomery, N.Y., may tap West Point water supply line. Armed Services.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 383.....1/3/51. Provide for preliminary survey of mouth of Sparkill Creek and immediate area of Hudson River. Public Works.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 387.....1/3/51. Exempt from tax the transportation of persons on boats used for fishing purposes. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3641.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead and tributaries on Virgin River, formerly a tributary of Colorado River, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3642.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead and tributaries, formed by Hoover Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3643.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3644.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from Lake Mead above Hoover Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3645.....4/10/51. Authorize construction of works diverting water from main stream of Colorado River above Davis Dam, together with appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 4623.....6/27/51. Set up yardstick and group of objectives to guide President and all executive agencies and departments in formulating policy for minerals and metals that would be adequate in event of full-scale war. Banking and Currency.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 4624.....6/27/51. Authorize President to create Federal Minerals Administration to insure effective and expeditious expansion and maintenance of domestic production of minerals and metals, including coal and oil. Banking and Currency.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 1303.....1/12/51. Provide for issuance of a series of U.S. annuity bonds. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 1304.....1/12/51. Provide for capital gain treatment re income received on redemption of certain U.S. savings bonds. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 1305.....1/12/51. Prohibit use by federal savings and loan associations of certain terms commonly used by banks. Banking and Currency.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 4663.....6/29/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a deduction for disabled individuals for income-tax purposes, of necessary expenses for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) HR 1900.....1/22/51. Amend section 22 (b) (6) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income any cash allowance given a minister in lieu of furnishing him a dwelling house. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 390.....1/3/51. Exempt states and their political subdivisions from tax on conveyances. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 4997.....7/30/51. Authorize construction of certain public works on rivers for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5155.....8/14/51. Authorize transfer of certain tax collections to states for use in repairing and rebuilding bridges. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5147.....8/14/51. Provide tax relief for sufferers of casualty losses. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5600.....10/4/51. Provide relief for flood sufferers in designated flood disaster areas for losses of tangible personal property in July, 1951 floods. Appropriations.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5681.....10/10/51. Provide relief for flood sufferers in designated flood-disaster areas for losses of tangible personal property suffered in July 1951 floods. Judiciary.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H J Res 307.....8/2/51. Authorize Federal National Mortgage Assn. to enter into agreements, prior to construction, to purchase mortgages on housing in disaster areas. Banking and Currency.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1307.....1/12/51. Provide for flood-control improvements on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif. Public Works.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1308.....1/12/51. Repeal taxes on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1309.....1/12/51. Reduce rate of tax on transportation of property. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1310.....1/12/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 1311.....1/12/51. Authorize adjustments of rentals paid for premises leased for use during a national emergency. Public Works.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 5308.....9/12/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

SECREST (D Ohio) H J Res 309.....8/6/51. Direct maintenance and operation of locks and dams on Muskingum River. Public Works.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 1995.....1/24/51. Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 3646.....4/10/51. Provide that certain vessels propelled by gas, fluid, naptha, or electric motors shall be subject to laws relating to inspection and personnel of steam vessels. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 3647.....4/10/51. Permit allocation of funds under Federal Highway Act for construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highway approaches to toll bridges which are part of strategic network of highways. Public Works.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5666.....10/9/51. Authorize Maritime Administration to assist in conversion of certain vessels into ore carriers for use in U.S. foreign trade. Merchant Marine.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 10.....1/3/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that broadcasting stations shall not rebroadcast sponsored commercial programs without express permission of sponsor. Commerce.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 73.....1/3/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re application to radio network organizations. Commerce.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H J Res 127....1/23/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H J Res 134.....1/29/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 4490.....6/15/51. Amend Housing Act of 1948 to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service may be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 5148.....8/14/51. Authorize additional funds to carry out provisions of Defense Highway Act re access roads to military and defense facilities. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2322.....2/2/51. Authorize improvement of East Pass Channel from Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2324.....2/2/51. Authorize construction of a channel at East Point in Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2325.....2/2/51. Authorize dredging of a boat basin at Apalachicola, Fla. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2326.....2/2/51. Provide a channel across St. George Island from Gulf of Mexico into Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2750.....2/19/51. Amend section 23 (p) (1) (D) of Internal Revenue Code to make deductible from gross income, employer contribution to an employees trust or annuity plan. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2751.....2/19/51. Allow credit against additional estate tax for inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes paid to any state. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2752.....2/19/51. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2753.....2/19/51. Provide percentage depletion for crushed stone. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2754.....2/19/51. Exempt from admissions tax admissions to museums operated or conducted by federal government, the state governments, or political subdivisions thereof. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2755.....2/19/51. Amend section 107 of Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment of compensation for services rendered for period of thirty-six months or more and of back pay. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2769.....2/19/51. Make certain provisions re statute of limitations in case of criminal prosecutions of offenses arising under internal revenue laws. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3196.....3/13/51. Amend section 153 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from information-filing requirement by a trust claiming a charitable deduction, all trusts which distribute net-income to beneficiaries. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3866.....4/26/51. Provide that proceeds of sale of taxpayer's residence shall be income tax-exempt to extent applied to purchase of another similar property. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4082.....5/14/51. Amend sections 42 and 43 of Internal Revenue Code to give an option to domestic corporations to report income of foreign branches at time of receipt in U.S. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4602.....6/26/51. Amend Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 to provide that in case of statutory merger or consolidation, continuing corporation that results is same "taxpayer" re unused excess profits credit carry-back or carry-over. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4806.....7/13/51. Provide that amount of employer contribution to stock purchase plan shall be taxed as income when actually distributed to employee and as capital gain if received by employee because of separation from service. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5149.....8/14/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning a bridge across Delaware River to provide a connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 5821.....10/19/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to insure that materials and equipment needed to complete construction of schools, hospitals, and churches programmed before Sept. 8, 1950, are made available. Banking and Currency.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3077.....3/6/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to require that cotton price control be established only through ceilings on cotton textiles and other cotton-end-products. Banking and Currency.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3078.....3/6/51. Amend act creating Inland Waterways Corporation to increase capital stock and authorize additional appropriation. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3174.....3/12/51. Provide for issuance, without cost, of patents for certain public land which have been held under claim or color of title, and on which taxes have been paid, for more than 20 years. Interior.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4257.....5/24/51. Exempt from income taxation income on certain U.S. savings bonds and provide for issuance of such bonds at 2 per cent per annum. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4884.....7/19/51. Amend Natural Gas Act to provide that Federal Power Commission cannot approve any application for extension of services of natural-gas company, unless new service can be rendered without impairing existing and future market demands in territory already served by such company. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) H Res 296.....6/29/51. Create Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of Artificial Rainmaking. Rules.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 2988.....2/28/51. Assist in provision of housing and community facilities required in connection with national defense. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 3175.....3/12/51. Establish basis upon which states may impose taxes on national banking associations. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 3177.....3/12/51. Amend title IV of National Housing Act to provide that funds deposited in an insured institution by an individual in a fiduciary capacity, or as part owner, shall be covered by Federal Deposit Insurance up to $10,000. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 3178.....3/12/51. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to establish set of requirements to govern opening of branch offices by federal savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 3871.....4/26/51. Extend until June 30, 1953, Defense Production Act of 1950, with certain modifications. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5309.....9/12/51. Clarify act of Aug. 17, 1950, providing for conversion and merging of national banks with state banks. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5310.....9/12/51. Provide for merger of two or more national banking associations and for merger of state banks with national banking associations. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5745.....10/16/51. Permit Federal National Mortgage Assn. to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5792.....10/18/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to repeal provisions for price and wage stabilization. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H J Res 196.....3/12/51. Continue federal rent control until June 30, 1951, under provisions of Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H J Res 278.....6/27/51. Continue for temporary period Defense Production Act of 1950 and Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 1954.....1/23/51. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3120.....3/7/51. Provide system of transcontinental superhighways. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4629.....6/27/51. Prohibit importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials for which priorities have been established or allocations made under Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) H J Res 265.....6/7/51. Authorize Public Roads commissioner to designate transcontinental highway system to be known as Crozet Superhighway. Public Works.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 5228.....8/17/51. Amend watershed program authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, to authorize Secy. of Agriculture to include other measures to control floodwater runoff and erosion. Public Works.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 3913.....5/1/51. Authorize Secy. of Interior to provide domestic water supply system for north unit of Deschutes reclamation project, Oregon. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 5740.....10/16/51. Approve repayment contracts renegotiated with Frenchtown, Malta, and Glasgow irrigation districts and authorize their execution by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 5741.....10/16/51. Approve repayment contract negotiated with Owyhee federal reclamation project, Idaho-Oregon, and authorize its execution. Interior.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 5826.....10/19/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re substitution, for draw-back purposes, of box shook. Ways and Means.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 561.....1/3/51. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to authorize REA Administrator to make loans for financing construction of certain generating plants and transmission lines. Agriculture.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 564.....1/3/51. Provide for sale of certain lands acquired by U.S. in connection with construction of Narrows and Blakely Mountain Dams in State of Ark. Public Works.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H J Res 54.....1/3/51. Establish Federal Motor Vehicle Commission for making uniform laws pertaining to operation, ownership and control of motor vehicles. Commerce.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 4147.....5/17/51. Confirm and establish state titles to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and provide for use and control of such lands and resources. Judiciary.

THOMAS (D Tex.) HR 4414.....6/12/51. Amend section 307 (d) of Interstate Commerce Act re standard governing prescribing of differentials in case of through service by rail and water. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Tex.) (by request) HR 4483.....6/15/51. Amend section 307 (d) of Interstate Commerce Act re standard governing prescribing of differentials in case of through service by rail and water. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Tex.) H J Res 101.....1/12/51. Authorize President to invite states and foreign countries to participate in International Industrial Exposition to be held at Houston, Tex., March 11 through 17, 1951. Foreign Affairs.

THOMAS (D Tex.) H Res 357.....7/26/51. Provide for investigation of action taken by Defense Production Administration and other agencies re certificates of necessity for emergency facilities in construction authorization and direct loans for plant construction. Rules.

THOMAS (D Tex.) H Res 422.....9/20/51. Provide for investigation of action taken by Defense Production Administration and other agencies re certificates of necessity for emergency facilities in authorizing loans, and construction, and price stabilization. Rules.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 3346.....3/20/51. Provide for maintenance of adequate domestic tin-smelting industry. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 3555.....4/5/51. Provide for 35 per cent ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 1555.....1/15/51. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste-treatment works or disposal facilities to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2102.....1/25/51. Provide for local taxation of real estate, and improvements thereon, owned by U.S. Public Lands.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5370....9/17/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties upon importation of albacore. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5371.....9/17/51. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties on importation of tuna fish. Ways and Means.

TOWE (R N.J.) HR 5151.....8/14/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning a bridge across Delaware River to provide a connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1404.....1/12/51. Provide for 20 per cent increase in annuities, pensions, and certain lump sums payable under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 1409.....1/12/51. Amend section 22 (b) (6) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income any cash allowance given a minister in lieu of furnishing him a dwelling house. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 24.....1/12/51. Establish Joint Committee on Fuel Policy. Rules.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 4415.....6/12/51. Suspend certain rates of duty on steel. Ways and Means.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4260.....5/24/51. Authorize Secy. of Army to transfer Quartermaster Experimental Fuel Station, Pike County, Mo., to Dept. of Interior. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 229.....5/15/51. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by Natl. Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 406.....1/3/51. Authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 407.....1/3/51. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to make it a federal offense to make certain loans at rates in excess of 3 per cent per month. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 1089.....1/8/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters; provide for use and control of said lands and resources and for resources of continental shelf lying outside state boundaries. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2401.....2/5/51. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2820.....2/22/51. Clarify right of sellers to engage in competitio . in good faith by meeting equally low price of a competitor. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3181.....3/12/51. Continue until June 30, 1952, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3418.....3/21/51. Amend section 17 of Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4484.....6/15/51. Confirm and establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and to natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for use and development of certain resources of continental shelf lying outside state boundaries. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4900.....7/20/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5304.....8/23/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact or agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River to provide connection between Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5628.....10/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to construct and maintain vehicular tunnels under or an additional bridge across Delaware River. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5629.....10/5/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 2436.....2/6/51. Stop damage to certain industries and prevent lowering standard of living of American workmen by withdrawing certain trade-agreement concessions. Ways and Means.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 5803.....10/18/51. Prevent shipment in interstate commerce of illegal undersized fish. Merchant Marine.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 413.....1/3/51. Provide for protection of water rights of water users of Kings River, Calif. Public Works.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 415.....1/3/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and provide for their use and control. Judiciary.

WERDEL (R Calif.) H J Res 56.....1/3/51. Create joint Congressional committee to study and investigate cloud nucleation. Rules.

WERDEL (R Calif.) H J Res 57.....1/3/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

WERDEL (R Calif.) H J Res 151.....2/2/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 418.....9/19/51. Create select committee to conduct investigation of U.S. defense projects and establishments, particularly those administered by Atomic Energy Commission. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 420.....1/3/51. Amend programs of watersheds authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, to authorize Secy. of Agriculture to take other measures to control floodwater run-off and erosion. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 5597.....10/4/51. Authorize flood-control works in Washita Valley by Agriculture Dept. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Con Res 51.....1/29/51. Provide for expenses of select joint committee investigating farm machinery and equipment industry in U.S. Administration.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Res 41.....1/3/51. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of farm machinery and equipment industry of U.S. Rules.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) HR 5353.....9/14/51. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit showing of television programs in theaters practicing racial discrimination. Commerce.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 2345.....2/2/51. Amend P.L. 846, 74th Congress, re purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S., to make wage-hour provisions of Walsh-Healey Act applicable to architects, engineers, and technicians. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 5079.....8/8/51. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries, and watersheds. Public Works.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 3519.....4/5/51. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to allow procurement officer to withhold from successful bidder on defense contract as much as 20 per cent of contract for distribution among 5 lowest-bidding small business concerns which bid unsuccessfully on contract. Armed Services.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 1230.....1/9/51. Confirm and establish titles of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters; provide for use and control of said lands and resources; and provide for use, control, exploration, and development and conservation of certain resources of continental shelf lying outside state boundaries. Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 4064.....5/10/51. Provide for an ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 1091.....1/8/51. Repeal provisions of law exempting labor organizations from antitrust laws. Judiciary.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 2438.....2/6/51. Repeal Contract Settlement Act of 1944. Judiciary.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 2439.....2/6/51. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow deduction of certain premiums paid for life and fire insurance in computing income tax. Ways and Means.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 3197.....3/13/51. Assist in providing housing and essential community facilities in connection with national defense during national emergency. Banking and Currency.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 1316.....1/12/51. Aid in preventing shortages of petroleum and petroleum products in U.S. by promoting production of synthetic liquid fuels. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 2830.....2/22/51. Provide that compensation of federal employee or officer is subject only to state taxation of domicile-state. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5196.....8/16/51. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey re a bridge across Delaware River connecting Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. Public Works.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5502.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5503.....9/27/51. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to operate and construct vehicular tunnels under, or an additional bridge across, Delaware River, and define powers and duties of Commission. Public Works.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 298.....6/29/51. Provide for investigation to determine factors causing increases in living costs, with particular emphasis on increases in consumer food prices at a time when wholesale food prices have dropped. Rules.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 299.....6/29/51. Provide funds for expenses of investigation of increases in living costs, particularly increases in consumer food prices. Administration.

WOODRUFF (R Mich.) HR 952.....1/4/51. Increase revenues by raising national income, and create new jobs and new wealth. Foreign Affairs.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 2333.....2/2/51. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to authorize President to control food prices under that act to same extent as other commodities. Banking and Currency.

YORTY (D Calif.) H J Res 113.....1/17/51. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suits in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system available for use in lower Colorado River Basin. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H J Res 102.....1/12/51. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with exception of certain provisions thereof; express sense of Congress with respect to negotiation of certain treaties; and provide for making St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. Public Works.

82nd CONGRESS--
ACTION ON NOMINATIONS

1951 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

215 of 26,284 Not Approved; Dozen Provide Controversy

SUMMARY

The Constitution provides that the President shall nominate, "and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," shall appoint all high officials of the executive and judicial branches of the government and officers in the Armed Forces.

Between March 4, 1933, when Democrats came into power, and the Oct. 20, 1951 adjournment of Congress, Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman sent 339,316 nominations to the U.S. Senate for confirmation. Most of these were approved without controversy.

But the handful that was challenged fired some of the hottest debates heard in the chamber and lobbies of the Senate each year.

The 1951 session was no exception. Only 215 of the 26,284 nominations sent to the Senate were not approved. Not more than a dozen were the centers of sharp controversies -- but those which did produce conflict resulted in a lot of heat.

The dozen included disputes over the Jessup nomination to a U.N. post; Gen. Clark's nomination as envoy to the Vatican; the unsuccessful nomination of two chairmen of the Subversive Activities Control Board; and the rejected Truman nominations of two federal judges in Illinois.

ACTION ON 1951 NOMINATIONS

Postmasters nominated	1,326	Air Force	8,200
Confirmed	1,177	Confirmed	8,196
Withdrawn	12	Withdrawn	None
Rejected	None	Rejected	None
Unconfirmed	137	Unconfirmed	4
All Other Civilians	1,521	Navy	5,541
Confirmed	1,471	Confirmed	5,541
Withdrawn	28	Withdrawn	None
Rejected	2	Rejected	None
Unconfirmed	20	Unconfirmed	None
Army Commissions, Promotions	7,294	Marine Corps	2,402
Confirmed	7,291	Confirmed	2,393
Withdrawn	None	Withdrawn	None
Rejected	None	Rejected	None
Unconfirmed	3	Unconfirmed	9

Total Nominations	26,284
Total Rejected	2
Total Withdrawn	40
Total Unconfirmed	173
Total Confirmed	26,096

Nominations Under Democrats

(March 4, 1933 through 1951)

Session and Congress	Post-masters	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Other civilians	Totals by sessions
Extra session 73d, Mar. 4 to 6, 1933	None	None	None	----	None	16	16
1st sess. 73d, Mar. 9 to June 16, 1933	None	519	431	----	34	272	1,256
2d sess. 73d, Jan. 3 to June 18, 1934	4,753	1,310	1,139	----	126	494	7,822
1st sess. 74th, Jan. 3 to Aug. 26, 1935	5,115	6,714	1,958	----	564	647	14,998
2d sess. 74th, Jan. 3 to June 20, 1936	3,975	1,744	849	----	148	773	7,489
1st sess. 75th, Jan. 5 to Aug. 21, 1937	1,297	2,287	2,929	----	419	769	7,701
2d sess. 75th, Nov. 15 to Dec. 21, 1937	351	516	325	----	32	161	1,385
3d sess. 75th, Jan. 3 to June 16, 1938	3,439	1,249	856	----	70	630	6,244
1st sess. 76th, Jan. 3 to Aug. 5, 1939	3,916	2,910	3,025	----	652	838	11,341
2d sess. 76th, Sept. 21 to Nov. 3, 1939	None	None	None	----	None	None	None
3d sess. 76th, Jan. 3, 1940 to Jan. 3, 1941	6,222	7,350	2,680	----	435	1,045	17,732
1st sess. 77th, Jan. 3, 1941 to Jan. 2, 1942	1,780	4,353	3,868	----	718	706	11,485
2d sess. 77th, Jan. 5 to Dec. 1942	3,118	5,068	2,868	----	766	1,039	12,859
1st sess. 78th, Jan. 6 to Dec. 21, 1943	1,930	4,278	3,525	----	500	1,423	11,656
2d sess. 78th, Jan. 10 to Dec. 19, 1944	3,170	2,519	3,289	----	383	858	10,119
1st sess. 79th, Jan. 10 to Dec. 21, 1945	3,662	3,340	2,233	----	180	1,641	11,056
2d sess. 79th, Jan. 14 to Aug. 2, 1946	937	12,511	7,737	----	3,626	1,155	25,966
1st sess. 80th, Jan. 3 to Dec. 19, 1947	1,285	25,323	11,144	540	759	1,506	40,557
2d sess. 80th, Jan. 6 to June 20, 1948	1,373	5,351	4,253	1,238	849	2,807	15,871
2d sess., 2d part, 80th, July 26 to Aug. 7, 1948	None	7,926	357	1,719	12	199	10,213
1st sess. 81st, Jan. 3 to Oct. 19, 1949	2,711	17,685	15,731	14,103	2,437	2,644	55,311
2d sess. 81st, Jan. 3, 1950, to Jan. 2, 1951	1,477	7,000	13,970	6,803	1,049	1,656	31,955
1st sess. 82d, Jan. 3 to Oct. 20, 1951	1,326	7,294	5,541	8,200	2,402	1,521	26,284
Total of each classification, Mar. 4, 1933 to Oct. 20, 1951	51,837	127,247	88,708	32,603	16,061	22,860	----
Grand total of all nominations received -- Mar. 4, 1933, to Oct. 20, 1951	----	----	----	----	----	----	339,316

(Source: L. W. Bailey, Executive Clerk, Office of the Secretary of the Senate.)

POSTMASTERS

The President nominated 1,326 persons for postmasterships--at least one in every state except Delaware. 1,177 were confirmed; none were rejected; 12 were withdrawn by the President and 137 were unconfirmed when the session adjourned and will have to be renominated in 1952 if they are to get appointments.

As postmaster nominations are almost always cleared with the Congressmen from the state concerned, there are few controversies over postmasterships. In practice, the President usually nominates a man approved by the state's Senators and selected by the Representative in whose district the vacancy occurred.

If the Representative and Senators are not members of the President's party, the nominations frequently are cleared with the state organizations of the President's party. There were no major controversies over postmaster nominations in 1951.

Postmasters accounted for fewer than half of the civilian nominations made during the year. This was a change in the ratio over earlier years of the Democratic Administration. Postmasters outnumbered other civilian nominees nine or ten-to-one in the middle thirties.

The other civilian nominations--executive officers, judges, diplomats, etc.--pulled ahead of postmasters in 1946 and remained ahead in all but one session of Congress thereafter.

OTHER CIVILIANS

The President made 1,521 nominations of civilians other than postmasters. The Senate confirmed 1,471 of these; 28 were withdrawn; 20 were not acted on, and two were rejected.

The two rejects were the only outright refusals of the year. Several nominations were rejected in effect when the Senate failed to complete action on them before adjournment 1951.

According to Senate rules, all nominations not confirmed before the annual adjournment or before a recess of 30 days or more automatically must lapse. The nomination of Gen. Mark W. Clark to be ambassador to the Vatican, for instance, must be resubmitted in 1952 if the President is to win his fight. Gen. Clark was nominated on the last day of the session.

The nomination of Philip Jessup to a United Nations post was rejected through the device of non-action.

The two outright rejections were the President's choices for federal judges in Illinois. After Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) declared the nominees were "personally obnoxious" to him, the Senate voted to reject the nominations.

Civilian nominations during the year to jobs other than postmasterships were to such places as the United States Court of Appeals, the President's Cabinet, various special boards and commissions and to U.S. embassies abroad.

They included many non-controversial nominations, including those of Harold R. Medina to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Robert A. Lovett to be Secretary of Defense, Dan A. Kimball to be Secretary of the Navy, Eric A. Johnston to be Economic Stabilization Administrator, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to be a U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Stanton Griffis to be Ambassador to Spain and W. Averell Harriman to head the new Mutual Security Agency.

Posts were filled without controversy on the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ACTION ON POSTMASTERS

State	Nominated	Withdrawn	Confirmed
Alabama	23	-	23
Arizona	3	-	3
Arkansas	22	-	21
California	66	-	65
Colorado	23	1	22
Connecticut	10	-	10
Florida	18	-	18
Georgia	40	-	40
Idaho	9	-	7
Illinois	59	-	57
Indiana	34	-	34
Iowa	43	-	43
Kansas	35	-	34
Kentucky	16	-	16
Louisiana	18	-	17
Maine	18	-	16
Maryland	21	-	20
Massachusetts	12	-	12
Michigan	64	1	60
Minnesota	46	-	45
Mississippi	28	5	14
Missouri	31	-	30
Montana	12	-	11
Nebraska	22	1	19
Nevada	2	-	2
New Hampshire	5	-	5
New Jersey	17	-	14
New Mexico	1	-	1
New York	99	1	64
North Carolina	28	-	28
North Dakota	24	-	12
Ohio	45	-	44
Oklahoma	23	-	21
Oregon	22	-	18
Pennsylvania	91	1	70
Rhode Island	2	-	2
South Carolina	13	-	13
South Dakota	13	-	10
Tennessee	10	-	9
Texas	87	-	87
Utah	9	-	9
Vermont	9	-	9
Virginia	51	-	51
Washington	16	-	11
West Virginia	23	-	22
Wisconsin	44	2	22
Wyoming	7	-	6
Alaska	6	-	6
District of Columbia	0	-	0
Guam	0	-	0
Hawaii	4	-	2

Some of the nominations, however, stirred up long controversies in the Senate. Details on these are noted in the following pages.

Illinois Judgeships

The Senate rejected two nominations to judgeships for the Northern Illinois Federal District Court. The President's nominees were opposed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.).

On July 13 President Truman submitted the names of three candidates to federal judgeships in Illinois. One of the men, Joseph S. Perry, former Democratic state legislator and county chairman, had been recommended by Douglas and by former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.). He was confirmed without opposition.

The other two had not been cleared with Douglas. They were Joseph Jerome Drucker, nephew of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), and Cornelius J. Harrington, a Cook County circuit judge.

For those two posts, Douglas had recommended William H. King, Jr., former president of the Chicago Bar Association, and Benjamin P. Epstein, a judge of the Cook County circuit court.

On July 17, Douglas challenged the President's nominations. He asked the Chicago and Cook County, Ill., bar associations to take a poll of their members to decide whose candidates were better qualified, the President's or Douglas'. The bar associations agreed to take the poll.

Douglas said he thought Mr. Truman's nominees are "worthy men" but felt his own candidates had "superior qualifications".

The three lawyer polls favored Douglas' candidates. The polls were conducted by the Chicago and Cook County bar associations, the Illinois Bar Association and by the Chicago Sun-Times, which queried 12,000 lawyers.

Judiciary Committee hearings on the President's appointees opened Aug. 4. Douglas testified against Drucker, saying he was "an estimable man" but that "the manner and method by which this nomination was made was personally obnoxious." He added that he had recommended a "better qualified" man.

Rep. Sabath urged approval of Drucker's nomination, but said he regretted "that the President had not consulted with the Senator."

Douglas appeared before the Committee Aug. 10 to oppose confirmation of Harrington. His objections were the same.

At a closed session Oct. 8, the Committee voted to recommend rejection of Drucker and Harrington. The Senate considered the nominations Oct. 9 and rejected them on voice votes after Douglas repeated his contention that the manner of selecting them was "personally obnoxious" to him.

Philip C. Jessup

The President Sept. 12 sent the Senate his slate of nominees to be United States delegates to the Paris United Nations meeting to be held late in 1951. On the list were Philip C. Jessup, Warren R. Austin, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Reps. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and six alternates.

The Jessup nomination was opposed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and by Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota. Other persons named were approved without controversy.

A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted against Jessup. The full Committee did not act before the end of the session. Jessup, however, went to the UN meeting under a recess appointment by the President.

The Subcommittee fight over Jessup opened Sept. 27 after McCarthy asked for a chance to present testimony. On the Subcommittee were John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), chairman, J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Owen Brewster (R Maine) and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.).

McCarthy told the group he felt Jessup was "unfit to serve" because he had "an unusual affinity for Communist causes." He brought along documents he said showed Jessup had been associated with six Communist front organizations.

McCarthy appeared again Oct. 2. He cited testimony given Oct. 1 by Stassen before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which, McCarthy said, showed that Jessup had followed a policy of softness toward Communist China.

Jessup took the stand Oct. 3 and denounced McCarthy's charges. He said he had never been affiliated with four organizations named by McCarthy and denied that the other two, the American Law Students' Association and the Institute of Pacific Relations, had ever been cited as Communist fronts.

In denying that he had followed the Communist line, Jessup said that "prior to Dec. 7, 1941, I was an active member of the America First Committee." He said the Communists dropped their non-intervention stand when Hitler invaded Russia June 22, 1941.

UN Delegate Austin defended Jessup Oct. 4 telling the Subcommittee that Jessup was a "powerful protagonist" of American interests with no trace of Communist sympathies.

Stassen, in a series of appearances before the Foreign Relations Subcommittee (Oct. 8, 15) and the Internal Security Subcommittee (Oct. 1, 6), made the following charges against Jessup:

In an October, 1949, State Department round table, Jessup had favored recognition of Red China;

In a Feb. 5, 1949, White House meeting, Jessup had proposed cutting off aid to the Chinese Nationalists;

Jessup and Secretary of State Dean Acheson had been responsible for a "pattern of action" that undermined the China Nationalists, and a similar plan was afoot to turn India over to the Communists.

Jessup replied to Stassen in appearances before the Foreign Relations Subcommittee Oct. 4, 5 and 17. He said:

The United States "has never considered the recognition of Communist China" and he had helped formulate the non-recognition policy;

Records showed that he was not present at the White House meeting;

A State Department spokesman also denied in a statement that any Departmental official had ever advocated recognition of Red China. The Department also said that Jessup had had no hand in the delays in sending famine relief to India.

On Oct. 18 the Foreign Relations Subcommittee voted to reject the Jessup nomination. Sparkman and Fulbright voted for Jessup; Gillette, Brewster and Smith voted against him.

Smith released a statement saying he voted against Jessup because he felt his confirmation "would divide the country at a time when above all else we need unity."

While saying he had known Jessup for many years and had "absolute confidence in his integrity, ability and loyalty," Smith contended the "real issue" was "the approval or disapproval of our over-all Far Eastern policy." Jessup, he said, "has been identified with those forces" responsible for the policy "which has led to the present crisis."

Gillette declared he opposed Jessup because of a "considerable segment of our people who lack confidence" in him. He added that "in large measure this lack of confidence in Dr. Jessup may well be due to the concerted campaign of unfair and unprincipled attacks..."

"There is no reason for me to question" Jessup's loyalty or to conclude he had "any improper association with subversive groups," said Gillette.

Jessup was given a recess appointment Oct. 22 to be United States delegate to the United Nations.

In making the interim appointment, Mr. Truman said the objections to Jessup voiced before the Committee "bordered on fraud," were "erroneous, and in some cases, simply the result of partisan politics." He added that "the Senate has confirmed Ambassador Jessup five times for position of great trust; three confirmations were for the identical position to which I am now appointing him."

The UN session was scheduled to close before Jessup could be renominated in January.

Chester Bowles

On an almost strict party-line division, the Senate approved the appointment of Chester Bowles, former governor of Connecticut and former OPA Administrator, to be ambassador to India.

Bowles was nominated Sept. 12 to fill the post left vacant when Loy W. Henderson went to Iran.

A Foreign Relations Subcommittee questioned Bowles Sept. 22 at a closed door hearing. The Subcommittt voted 3-2 on party lines Sept. 25 to confirm the nomination. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said he opposed Bowles mainly because the Committee was not consulted in advance about his nomination. Owen Brewster (R Maine) said Bowles was not qualified for the post.

The full committee voted 8-2 Oct. 1 to approve the nomination. Smith and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) were reported to have voted against it.

The Senate Republican Policy Committee agreed Oct. 3 to fight the nomination. Chairman Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said the group felt Bowles lacked experience and was "not a natural-born diplomat."

Opening floor debate on the nomination Oct. 9, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) urged speedy confirmation because of the "growing threat of communism in all Asia." Bowles' lack of experience, he said, "will undoubtedly be offset by his native ability, enthusiasm and personal qualities."

However, Taft, leading the opposition to Bowles, countered, "I can't think of any man less qualified than Chester Bowles" for the post. As a price control administrator during World War II, Bowles "antagonized" both Republicans and Democrats, Taft said.

The Senate confirmed Bowles on a party-line roll-call vote of 43-33.

Only one Democrat--Pat McCarran (Nev.) -- joined the 32 Republicans opposing Bowles. Five GOP Senators stood with the 38 Democrats favoring the nomination.

Clark Nomination

The President Oct. 20 nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark to be ambassador to the Vatican. The nomination was not acted on before Congress adjourned for the year later the same day. Nor did Congress act on the Presidential request to pass a special bill to permit Clark to keep his Army status while on the diplomatic assignment.

Mr. Truman said Oct. 23 that Clark would not be given a recess appointment. Clark would have had to resign from the Army in order to accept an interim job. The nomination thus will be left pending until the 2nd session of the 82nd Congress opens in January, unless it is withdrawn.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) said he would oppose the nomination as Clark "showed himself unfit" for high office during his command of United States troops in Italy during World War II.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), committee member, said he was "happy" over the nomination as it would help the free world combat communism. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), also on the committee, said he had a "high opinion of Clark."

The President defended the nomination at an Oct. 25 press conference. He said an envoy to the Vatican could serve the cause of world peace. He said the question of separation of church and state did not enter into the nomination.

Scores of Protestant church groups protested the nomination. The General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. asked Mr. Truman to withdraw the nomination, calling it "an alarming threat to basic American principles."

The nomination, unless withdrawn, shaped up as one of the sharpest controversies of the 1952 session.

LaFollette, Richardson

The Senate did not take action on the nominations of two chairmen of the Subversive Activities Control Board. They were Seth Richardson, its first chairman, and Charles M. LaFollette, his successor.

The appointments were made Feb. 12. Richardson resigned as of June 30 for reasons of ill health. He had said previously, when the Senate delayed confirmation, that he did not want to become the center of a "knock down and drag out" Senate fight.

LaFollette served until the adjournment of Congress. The Judiciary Committee had taken no formal action on his nomination, although a two-man subcommittee had talked with LaFollette and other Board members informally.

The other three Board members were approved by the Committee July 30 without a hearing and were confirmed by the Senate Aug. 9. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Committee member, said Oct. 22 that LaFollette was overlooked because of "incompatibility" with other Board members. LaFollette said he wouldn't ask for a recess appointment.

Frieda Hennock

The Senate did not confirm the nomination of Miss Frieda Hennock, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, to be a federal judge for the Southern District of New York.

Miss Hennock was nominated June 11. The Senate Judiciary Committee held closed hearings Sept. 27, Oct. 13 and 15. The nomination was opposed by the American Bar Association and the New York State, County and City Bar Associations.

The nomination was supported by the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the New York City Planning Commission, and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

The Committee took no action before the adjournment of Congress. The President said he would not withdraw the nomination, but he did not give her a recess appointment. She continued in her FCC post.

Youngdahl Judgeship

Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl, three times elected governor of Minnesota and considered to be the best Republican vote-getter in the Gopher State, stirred up a political controversy by accepting nomination to be judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Youngdahl's nomination and acceptance came as a complete surprise to the Minnesota Republican organization, but Minnesota's Democratic Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said he had talked the appointment over with the President.

Despite criticism from GOP State Committee officials, Youngdahl accepted the nomination because he did not want to be "pressed to run for a fourth term" and wanted to return to his "first love", the bench.

Youngdahl appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 21 in closed session. The Committee approved Youngdahl Aug. 27 and the Senate confirmed the nomination Aug. 28 on voice vote.

Waring for TVA

The nomination of Frank A. Waring, former Chairman of the Philippine War Damage Commission, to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority was withdrawn.

The nomination was made Aug. 22. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) objected and said he would fight confirmation. The nomination was withdrawn Oct. 1. The President said the State Department had "urgently requested" Waring's services as economic affairs counselor at the U.S. Embassy at Tokyo.

RFC Directors

The President nominated five persons Feb. 12 to be members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Senate took no action on the nominations.

On April 13, the President's RFC reorganization plan received final Congressional approval. Under that plan, the Board of Directors was abolished in favor of a single administrator. W. Stuart Symington was nominated to that post April 23, was approved by the Banking Committee April 26 and by the Senate on voice vote April 30.

Telford Taylor

The nomination of Telford Taylor, former Army officer and chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, to be Small Defense Plants Administrator was confirmed Oct. 15 on a roll-call vote, 41-20. (For voting, see page 532.)

In Senate debate, Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) said Taylor had had no business experience. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the President "has done the best he can" in picking Taylor.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

All new commissions and permanent promotions in the Armed Forces must be approved by the Senate. The President sent 23,437 such nominations to the Senate in 1951. None was rejected; none was withdrawn.

But 16 of them were not confirmed. They were promotions for 16 high-ranking generals who were caught in a wave of military thrift in the Armed Services Committee. Committee members declared there were too many high-ranking officers in the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps and clamped a lid on further promotions.

A Committee spokesman said it was nothing personal against the 16 generals and intimated that confirmation would come in 1952. In the meantime, most of the generals already had temporary appointments to the higher ranks.

OTHER NOMINATIONS

Following is a list of major nominations confirmed by the Senate without controversy. Nominations which were not confirmed, or on which there was more than the usual routine action, are not listed here. (See pages 686-690.)

Executive Departments

COMMERCE

Delos Wilson Rentzel, Texas, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Confirmed April 17.

Charles Horne, Virginia, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. Confirmed April 17.

DEFENSE

Robert A. Lovett, New York, Secretary of Defense. Confirmed Sept. 14.

William C. Foster, New York, Deputy Secretary of Defense. Confirmed Sept. 21.

Daniel K. Edwards, North Carolina, Assistant Secretary of Defense. Confirmed May 1.

Frank C. Nash, District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Mutual Defense Assistance. Confirmed Aug. 22.

General of the Army Omar Nelson Bradley, reappointment as Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Confirmed Aug. 10.

AIR FORCE

Roswell L. Gilpatric, New York, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed May 24. Under Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed Oct. 19.

NAVY

Dan A. Kimball, California, Secretary of the Navy. Confirmed July 27.

Francis P. Whitehair, Florida, Under Secretary of the Navy. Confirmed Aug. 6.

Herbert R. Askins, Arizona, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Confirmed Sept. 26.

INTERIOR

Richard D. Searles, Arizona, Under Secretary of Interior. Confirmed April 17.

Robert R. Rose, Jr., Wyoming, Assistant Secretary of Interior. Confirmed June 26.

JUSTICE

A. Devitt Vanech, Connecticut, Deputy Attorney General. Confirmed Sept. 25.

William Amory Underhill, Florida, Assistant Attorney General. Confirmed Oct. 9.

Joseph Charles Duggan, Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General. Confirmed Oct. 20.

Argyle R. Mackey, Virginia, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Confirmed April 18.

STATE

Thomas D. Cabot, Massachusetts, Director of International Security Affairs. Confirmed Feb. 1.

Charles E. Bohlen, Massachusetts, Counselor. Confirmed March 12.

TREASURY

John B. Dunlap, Texas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Confirmed July 18.

Justin F. Winkle, New York, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Confirmed Sept. 7.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

William H. Harrison, New York, Defense Production Administrator. Confirmed Jan. 23.

Manly Fleischmann, New York, Defense Production Administrator. Confirmed July 18.

Jess Larson, Oklahoma, Defense Procurement Administrator. Confirmed Sept. 12.

Eric A. Johnston, Washington, Economic Stabilization Administrator. Confirmed Jan. 23.

Millard F. Caldwell, Jr., Florida, Federal Civil Defense Administrator. Confirmed Jan. 16.

James J. Wadsworth, New York, Deputy Federal Civil Defense Administrator. Confirmed March 27.

W. Averell Harriman, New York, Director for Mutual Security. Confirmed Oct. 19.

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Massachusetts, Deputy Director for Mutual Security. Confirmed Oct. 19.

Commissions, Boards, Corporations

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Henry DeWolf Smyth, New Jersey, reappointment for term expiring June 30, 1961. Confirmed May 31.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Donald W. Nyrop, Nebraska, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1953. Confirmed April 17.

Joseph P. Adams, Washington, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1956. Confirmed Feb. 5.

Chan Gurney, South Dakota, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1952. Confirmed March 9.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Robert Ramspeck, Georgia. Confirmed March 7.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Gus F. Geissler, North Dakota, member of Board of Directors. Confirmed Sept. 13.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Wayne Coy, Indiana, for term expiring July 1, 1958. Confirmed June 14.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Maple T. Harl, Colorado
Henry Earl Cook, Ohio
Both were reappointed to the Board of Directors for terms expiring Sept. 6, 1957, and were confirmed Oct. 15.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Claude L. Draper, Wyoming, reappointment, for term ending June 22, 1956. Confirmed June 21.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

William McChesney Martin, Jr., New York, member of Board of Governors for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1956. Confirmed March 21.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

William K. Divers, Ohio, reappointment for term ending June 30, 1955. Confirmed June 29.

Kenneth G. Heisler, Washington, for remainder of term ending June 30, 1953.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

John L. Rogers, Tennessee, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1957. Confirmed April 12.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

James Joseph Reynolds, Jr., New Jersey, reappointment for term ending Aug. 27, 1956. Confirmed June 29.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

George W. Merck, New Jersey, member of Board for remainder of term expiring May 10, 1954, and

Earl P. Stevenson, Massachusetts, member of Board for remainder of term expiring May 10, 1956. Both confirmed Sept. 24.

Alan T. Waterman, Connecticut, Director of the Foundation for a term of 6 years. Confirmed March 21.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

The following members were confirmed June 29:

William L. Clayton, Texas, for term of 2 years.
Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts, for term of 2 years.
James W. Wadsworth, New York, for term of 3 years.
Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN, for term of 4 years.
Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, USA, for term of 5 years

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

W. Stuart Symington, Missouri, Administrator. Confirmed April 30.

Peter I. Bukowski, Illinois, Deputy Administrator. Confirmed June 11.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

The following members were confirmed Oct. 1:

Lawrence E. Hartwig, Michigan
John Hubbard Joss, Indiana
John Theodore Koehler, Maryland
Frank L. Roberts, Michigan

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Walter G. Whitman, Massachusetts, Chairman of the Board. Confirmed July 27.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Harry A. McDonald, Michigan, reappointment for term ending June 5, 1956. Confirmed April 12.

Robert I. Millonzi, New York, for remainder of term ending June 5, 1952. Confirmed June 13.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The following members were confirmed Aug. 9 (see story, p. 690, for members not confirmed):

Peter Campbell Brown, New York, for term of 2 years.
David J. Coddaire, Massachusetts, for term of 1 year.
Kathryn McHale, Indiana, for term of 1 year.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Oscar B. Ryder, Virginia, reappointment for term ending June 16, 1957. Confirmed May 14.

United Nations, Related Organizations

U.S. representatives to the sixth session of the UN General Assembly, confirmed Oct. 19 (see story, p. 688):

Warren Austin, Vermont
Michael J. Mansfield, Montana
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, New York
John M. Vorys, Ohio
(Alternates: Benjamin V. Cohen, New York; John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky; Ernest A. Gross, New York; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, New York; and Channing H. Tobias, New York, were confirmed the same day.)

U.S. representatives to the sixth General Conference of UNESCO, confirmed June 18:

Mrs. Helen C. Russell, California
Howland H. Sargent, Rhode Island
Elvin C. Stakman, Minnesota
George D. Stoddard, Illinois
George F. Zook, Virginia

U.S. representatives on special commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council, confirmed Feb. 1:

George B. Baker, Massachusetts (term of 3 years)
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, New York (term of 3 years)
Leroy D. Stinebower, Michigan (term of 3 years)

LOBBY ROUNDUP

Lobby Spending

Lobby Registrations

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY LOBBY REGISTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Almost every piece of legislation Congress considered, and some Congress hadn't time to consider, attracted its lobbyists, seeking to make their influence felt. Lobby groups in 1951 were seeking many of the same things they sought in previous years, but tailored their long-standing legislative programs to the national emergency.

The major concerns of the groups included taxation, appropriations and controls. The organizations made their influence felt in various ways and in some cases, bills or amendments under debate were drafted originally by private groups or individuals.

From the individuals' standpoint, lobbying paid off. While many registered lobbyists received no pay for their efforts, others made more than $50,000 a year. However, accurate comparisons were difficult to make because some registrants did not report just how much they were paid for lobbying.

At the close of 1951, a total of about 2,500 registrations of individuals, law or public relations firms, or organizations, had been filed with the House and Senate. That total included all filings under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act -- Title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act -- which went into effect in August, 1946.

The law requires registration before an individual starts to lobby for pay. It does not require re-registration each year. Some agents registered more than once, some registered for more than one client at a time; and some clients had more than one registered representative. Some registrants withdrew, either with or without so reporting.

EX-CONGRESSMEN REGISTER

Among prominent individuals registering under the lobby law in 1951 were ex-Congressmen, who enjoy the privilege of the floor in the chambers where they formerly served.

The law firm of former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), Senate majority leader in 1949 and 1950, registered as working in behalf of five organizations, each of which was to pay a fee of $5,000 a year.

The law firm represented the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company in its efforts to have all life insurance firms taxed on their actual individual earnings instead of earnings arrived at by use of industry averages for reserve requirements, and to have life insurance stock companies taxed on net earnings whether from investment or insurance premiums, instead of only from investments. Using figures submitted by Acacia, this could have meant additional hundreds of millions of dollars collected by the U.S. Treasury in taxes from 1940 to 1949.

Lucas' firm also registered for an organization interested in the relaxation of credit controls on consumer sales of radio and TV, and for three other sets of clients interested in credit controls, taxes or both.

Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.), co-sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Act while he was chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee of the 80th Congress, registered as working for the Western Medical Corporation in opposition to drug sales legislation. He registered Sept. 28 and was to receive a fee of $5,000; legislative interest was to last through December, 1951.

Ex-Sen. Sheridan Downey (D Calif.), who fought the Administration on "tidelands" oil until his retirement in 1950, registered for the same fight on behalf of the Long Beach, Calif., Board of Harbor Commissioners. He was to be paid $3,000 a month, and expected to devote half of that to salaries and office expenses.

Former Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.) (1935-49) registered on behalf of the Philippine-American Committee at an annual salary of $25,000, plus expenses. Bell also was one of a group of lawyers registered on a contingency-fee basis to recover funds involved in a steamship transaction with the U.S. government. The lawyers were to get up to 40 per cent of recoveries after expenses on a claim estimated at $4.5 million.

Bell also registered for the National Institute of Oilseed Products on a $6,000-a-month short-time basis. This employment concerned amendments to the coconut-oil tax aspects of the customs simplification bill.

Former Senate Majority Whip Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) (1945-1951) registered on behalf of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, Inc., a group opposed to consumer credit control Regulation W. Myers' fee was $3,750 a year.

Ex-Rep. George E. MacKinnon (R Minn.) (1947-1949) reported that he was to receive personal travel expenses while representing the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, which was opposed to elimination of the federal income tax exemption given mutual savings banks.

Ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.) (1947-1949) signed two registrations of his law firm, working for amendments to the Internal Revenue Code on estate and gift tax laws to permit certain benefits to go also to estates of incompetents. Reeves reported that $3,500 of one of the retainers for this work and $5,000 of another might be allocable to legislative interests.

Reeves had registered between May, 1949, and the end of 1951 on behalf of ship lines, freight forwarders, a grain exchange, a mail-order house and an electric firm, as well as for estates.

Among senior partners of his law firm were Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General from 1933 until 1939, and Max O'Rell Truitt, son-in-law of Vice President Alben Barkley. Truitt is a former U.S. Maritime Commissioner.

FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Former government officials also were among registrants. The law firm of former Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan and former Navy Under Secretary W. John Kenney registered as representatives of a group

of finance companies interested in a taxing practice under which a corporation could split into several corporations, gaining greater exemption credits. The firm did not oppose closing the loophole for those corporations which split for tax-avoidance purposes, they said, but did not want this to affect firms which were split for other reasons.

Robert N. Denham, former National Labor Relations Board General Counsel, registered under the lobbying act as representing the Continental Baking Company, with plants located in cities all over the U.S.

Denham indicated he would be interested in legislation on labor relations.

The law firm of Ganson Purcell, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1942 until 1946, represented a Philadelphia lumber firm which had taken a stand on tax problems in 1950. The firm did business in the Philippine Republic and supported an Administration proposal to give the same tax privilege to firms doing foreign business through foreign branches as to firms with foreign subsidiaries, postponing tax on corporation income earned abroad until it was brought back to the U.S.

Following is a roundup of the registrations CQ obtained between Dec. 31, 1950, and Dec. 31, 1951, from the House Clerk and the Senate Secretary.

These totaled 345 and were made by 268 clients or their agents. They are listed below, by categories, under the name of the organization or client represented. The name of the firm or individual who filed the registration is given (with the name of the signer indicated when the filing was by an organization.)

For registrations of previous years, see CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, pp. 759-774, Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 425-439; Vol. V, 1949, pp. 842-865; and Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 771-799.

BUSINESS

General

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S.A., Washington --

George C. Smith, Jr., secretary, Committee on Government Expenditures, C. of C. -- $10,000 yearly salary for all services, of which the portion reportable as payment for trying to influence legislation was not determinable. Received expenses for transportation, phone, etc. Filed March 7.

Did not concede lobbying law required his filing.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ASSN. OF NEW YORK, INC., N.Y.C. --

Frank S. Ketcham, lawyer, Washington -- Compensation and expenses undetermined. Opposed tax bill Section 123 (see A.S. Beck item, p. 702). Filed June 7.

INTERSTATE MFRS. ASSN., Winona, Minn. --

J. M. George, lawyer, Winona -- The Winona law firm of George, Brehmer and McMahon registered Jan. 25, 1949 as working for IMA, and Oct. 5, 1951 filed notice ending the registration. George registered Oct. 18 as working for IMA at a $500 monthly compensation. Expenses, if any, will include travel, hotels and meals. Legislative activities were to be only a minor part of services, he said.

NATL. SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN., INC., Evanston, Ill.

K. Blyth Emmons, director, Washington office, Washington -- $675 monthly salary; "general expense". Legislative interest is of indefinite duration and concerns all legislation pertaining to small business, directly or indirectly. Filed Aug. 30.

SMALL MANUFACTURERS' EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, (whose name was later changed to American Assn. of Independent Industries), Washington --

One registration was filed in the organization's original name. It was signed by Edward Hart. Two other registrations were filed, in their own names, by:

Edward Hart, national director, and

Wendell Berge, national chairman -- Compensation not fixed. Filed April 20.

YOUNG AMERICAN BUSINESS CONFERENCE, Dallas--

Eldean-Cain Organization, Inc., public relations counsel, Dallas. The registration was signed Aug. 15 by Paul Cain -- He did not answer the form's questions on compensation and expenses. One phase of the Eldean-Cain firm's operations for YABC was to involve tax problems peculiar to young growth companies, including legislative proposals affecting such firms.

Building Products, Real Estate

E. AND I. REALTY CORP., Indianapolis --

Walter E. Barton, lawyer, Washington -- Representing three corporations all owned by the same individual, Robert R. George (see Plumbers Supply items, below). $1,500 to $2,500 compensation, depending on time required (not at a daily, monthly or yearly rate); expenses "nominal", possibly $25 for long-distance phone, mimeographing, etc. Sought tax law change to permit a corporation which acquired only part of assets of a sole proprietorship to use the earnings base of the proprietorship in figuring excess-profits tax liability. Filed July 3.

INSULAR LUMBER CO., Philadelphia (lumbering and milling in the Philippine Islands) --

Ganson Purcell, attorney, Washington partner of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Busby & Palmer, N.Y.C. -- Compensation not fixed; expenses for stenography, communications, taxis, etc. Filed Feb. 8.

LEVITT & SONS, INC., Manhasset, Long Island, N.Y. ("home builders, real estate managers, mass-producers of houses") --

Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., public relations and publicity firm, N.Y.C. and Washington (Registration was signed by Ralph W. Myers, account executive, and submitted by William Wight, Washington vice president) -- $36,000 per year for all services, plus actual expenses for salaries, travel, etc. Filed March 19.

MARQUETTE CEMENT MFG. COMPANY, Chicago --

William Ingles, Washington (labor relations counsel and legislative representative)-- Compensation "not definitely fixed". No expenses, except travel expenses authorized as necessary. Filed April 4.

NATL. ASSN. OF BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS, Chicago --

One registration was filed in the organization's own name. Another registration was filed by:

Robert B. Beach, executive vice-president (Beach signed both reports)--Beach did not answer questions on his compensation and expenses. Filed June 2.

NATL. ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS, Washington --

Lawrence J. Casey, Jr., public relations;

Leonard J. Calhoun, of the law firm of Harter and Calhoun, Washington; and,

John C. Williamson, of the law firm of White, Sorrell and Williamson, Washington -- Casey's salary, $4,250 yearly. He filed Oct. 29. Calhoun, who filed July 16, was to be paid a "reasonable sum to be agreed upon on completion of services"; he testified for NAREB on taxes.

Williamson filed Oct. 12 as working for the Realtors' Washington Committee of NAREB. His compensation: $300 monthly as counsel to RWC; $300 monthly as special consultant on military and defense housing. As RWC counsel, "duties are of a technical nature. Only a portion of time will be devoted to activities falling within the scope of the federal lobbying law..."

NATL. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN., INC., Washington --

Registered in the group's own name (signed by George B. Roscoe, representative) -- Does not believe activities fall within lobbying law, but if they do, they form a very small part of the work. Filed Jan. 8.

NATL. RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSN. --

John H. Else, counsel, Washington -- $916 monthly. Filed Feb. 9.

NORTHEASTERN ROOFING, SIDING AND INSULATING CONTRACTORS ASSN., INC., N.Y.C. --

C. N. Nichols, managing director -- Compensation not stated. Legislative interests concerned materials, price and credit controls; he said the small amount of legislative activity would continue indefinitely. Filed July 5.

PABCO PRODUCTS, INC., San Francisco (manufacturers of linoleum, roofing, paints, and other building materials) --

Randolph Paul; and

Louis Eisenstein, both of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison, Washington -- Compensation not determined; nominal out-of-pocket expenses. To support broadened coverage by excess-profits tax relief provisions. Both filed Sept. 19.

PLUMBERS SUPPLY CORP., Evansville, Ind. --

Walter E. Barton, Washington -- See E. and I. Realty Corp. item, above.

PLUMBERS SUPPLY CORP., Indianapolis --

Walter E. Barton, Washington -- See E. and I. Realty Corp. item, above.

THE TENANT-OWNED APARTMENT ASSN., INC., N.Y.C. --

One registration was filed in TOAA's own name; it was signed June 11 by Gustave Ross, president. Another registration was filed by:

Frank S. Ketcham, lawyer, Washington -- Ketcham's compensation, and his and TOAA's anticipated expenses were undetermined. Wanted same capital-gains tax treatment for sales of apartments as for sales of private residences. Ketcham filed June 7.

TRAILERCOACH DEALERS NATL. ASSN., Chicago --

John C. Williamson, of the law firm of White, Sorrell and Williamson, Washington -- Received a $500 retainer fee; subsequent monthly billing based on time devoted. Legislative interest to last while defense housing legislation was under consideration. Sought "more active role" for client industry in housing defense workers and service personnel, extension of FHA-like insurance system to include trailercoaches and rental projects of such mobile housing. Also against including trailercoaches under automotive excise taxes. Filed Feb. 19.

TRAILER COACH MFRS. ASSN., Chicago --

One registration was filed in TCMA's own name; it was signed Feb. 23, as was another registration by:

Edward L. Wilson, managing director, Chicago. Other registrations were filed by:

Lucas and Thomas, law firm, of which the partners are ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Charles A. Thomas, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., and Washington (Lucas signed the registration March 22); and, by:

Selvage and Lee, public relations firm, N.Y.C. and Washington (signed May 22 by Samuel B. Bledsoe).

Wilson did not answer salary and expense items on the form. The Lucas firm's employment and legislative interest, probably to continue through the 82nd Congress, was to be compensated at $5,000 yearly, with $500 maximum expected expenses. Selvage and Lee to receive $5,000 yearly and nominal expenses, such as those for communications and mimeographing.

TCMA, working legislatively with the trailer-coach dealers (above), sought recognition that its members' product is really mobile housing.

WIXON AND CROWE, INC., Redding, Calif. (general contractors) --

Registration was filed in the firm's own name; it was signed July 21 by J. G. Fitzgerald, secretary-treasurer; another registration was filed by:

Cyrus B. King, lawyer, San Francisco -- King's compensation, $20-an-hour, up to $100 a day, for time actually spent. His estimated Washington trip expenses, $600; legislative interest to last about three months. He worked for a tax bill provision for excess-profits tax relief in cases involving acquisition of control by one corporation over another firm, where earnings-base credits of both units could not be consolidated. He filed July 16.

Financial

ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington --

Lucas and Thomas, law firm, Washington. The registration was signed by ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), senior partner -- $1,250 a quarter compensation ($1,250 was received by the law firm for the first quarter of 1951); anticipated expenses would not exceed $300. Filed May 2.

The Lucas firm consisted of Lucas and Charles A. Thomas. Donald H. Sanborn, Kenneth H. Lemmer, Allen T. Lucas and Jack Arnold Welfeld were associates in the firm.

ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO., Chicago --

Herbert F. Walton, vice president and comptroller, Park Ridge, Ill.; and,

Henry S. Moser, general attorney, and member of the law firm of Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautman, Levinson and Morse, Chicago -- Neither stated his salary or expense rate. They both filed July 16.

AMERICAN FINANCE CONFERENCE, Chicago (automobile-purchase finance firms) --

The Philip Lesly Co., public relations counsel, Chicago; registration was signed June 28 by Philip Lesly, senior partner; and,

Lucas and Thomas, law firm, Chicago and Springfield, Ill., and Washington; registration signed March 22 by ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), partner -- Lesly firm on $750 monthly fee with retainer expected to last to June 30 with possible extension if Defense Production Act extension was not settled by then. June expenses to have been about $600. Expenses: mimeographing, printing, travel, phone, telegraph mailings and messenger service.

The Lucas firm was on $5,000 yearly compensation; $500 expenses anticipated. AFC opposed Regulation W. (Lucas firm members, see Acacia item, above.)

AMERICAN MUTUAL ALLIANCE, Chicago --

John J. Wicker, Jr., of Wicker, Baker & Shuford, Richmond, Va. -- Filed Feb. 2.

"AN INFORMAL GROUP OF FINANCE COMPANIES now being formed." Charles T. McDermott, Worcester, Mass., acting chairman --

Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, a law firm of which John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, John E. Shea, and W. John Kenney are partners, Washington (Bernard signed the report June 4) -- The firm received a $15,000 retainer during the second quarter of 1951 but did not answer questions on rate of compensation. (Bernard told CQ total compensation is undetermined.) Maximum expenses of $50 to cover telegrams, long distance phone and taxis were anticipated. Legislative interest opposed permitting only one surtax exemption and one minimum excess-profits tax credit to a group of affiliated corporations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE, Washington --

C. Clinton James, legal counsel and chairman of the legislative committee, Washington -- $1,200 yearly part-time counsel retainer from D.C. League; $125 each quarter from the U.S. Savings and Loan League for keeping in his office the U.S. League's files, court opinions and bureau rulings prior to 1946. Filed May 2 and July 9.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, Minneapolis --

Ex-Rep. George E. MacKinnon (R Minn.), lawyer, Minneapolis -- To receive personal travel expenses. To support continued exemption from the federal corporation tax of mutual savings banks which do not have capital stock represented by shares. Filed May 2.

LIFE INSURANCE ASSN. OF AMERICA, N.Y.C. --

Ralph J. McNair, administrative assistant, Washington -- $10,000 annual salary, but only part of his time on federal lobbying activities; expenses to be confined to travel, meals, lodging and miscellaneous out-of-pocket costs. Filed June 11.

THE NATL. ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, N.Y.C. --

Carlyle M. Dunaway, counsel -- $8,000 yearly compensation; "no large expenses anticipated". Filed Aug. 14.

NATL. ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, N.Y.C.--

Joel Barlow and

John T. Sapienza, of law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington; and

J. Milton Cooper, lawyer, Washington -- All three will report compensation when received -- the Covington lawyers said it would be based mainly on time spent, while Cooper said it would be "reasonable". They filed Jan. 10.

NATL. FOUNDATION FOR CONSUMER CREDIT, N.Y.C. --

Eugene Kelly, public relations, Washington; and,

Ex-Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), of the law firm of O'Brien and Myers, Philadelphia and Washington -- Kelly, whose compensation was undetermined, filed May 28. Myers, who filed May 1, was to receive $3,750 yearly and expenses; he did not believe his activities required his registration. NFCC opposed the consumer credit control.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Milwaukee, and its agents --

Williams, Myers and Quiggle, law firm, Washington (signed by Paul F. Myers, partner) -- $150 per day and no expense money. Employment duration about 10 months. About legislation to secure same tax treatment for life insurance agents' pension plans as were accorded employee pension plans. Filed March 14.

The law firm members: Paul Forrest Myers, James Craig Peacock, Martin William Meyer, John E. Skilling, and Robert Holt Myers. John Holt Myers, associate.

Food and Agricultural Products

AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE, INC., Charlotte --

One registration was filed in ACMI's own name; it was signed Oct. 10 by F.S. Love, secretary-treasurer. Another registration was filed Oct. 19 by

Robert C. Jackson, executive vice president, Washington -- Love said anticipated expenses will be determined by future legislative proposals and could not be determined. ACMI did not believe itself required to report under the lobbying law but did so in view of the Justice Department's interpretation of the law's requirements, he said. Jackson, who also did not believe himself required to file, did not answer salary questions and said expenses were indeterminate at filing time. Interested in tariffs, taxes, controls.

AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE, Chicago --

Homer R. Davidson -- Estimated that about $2,000 of his salary during the second quarter is for legislative activities. His "actual expenses when away from Chicago may vary from $500 to $1,000 and will cover travel, lodging, telephone, telegraph, and entertainment (if any)". Filed May 17.

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO., N.Y.C. --

One registration was filed in the firm's own name; it was signed June 21 by Oscar A. Saar, president. Another registration was filed by

Arnold, Fortas and Porter, law firm, Washington; it was signed by Thurman W. Arnold June 20 -- The Arnold firm listed "no special compensation; services rendered pursuant to general retainer" terms of which were not stated in the registration. No expenses

anticipated by the law firm other than telephone and telegram.

The law firm: Arnold, Abe Fortas and Paul A. Porter, members; Walton Hale Hamilton, Milton V. Freeman, Norman Diamond, William L. McGovern, Reed Miller, G. Duane Vieth, and Harry M. Plotkin, associates.

AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSN., N.Y.C. --
Paul W. Schoen, Washington representative, Washington -- $10,000 annual salary for general work for firm. He filed Sept. 24.

ASSOCIATED RETAIL CONFECTIONERS OF THE U.S., Chicago --
The registration was filed in the organization's own name. It was signed by W. D. Blatner, secretary-- The maximum anticipated expenditure will be $100. Interested in excise taxes on candy. Legislative interest to last about 60 days (registration was filed April 27).

BASIC VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, INC., Vacaville, Calif. --
Pope, Ballard and Loos, law firm, Washington; registration was signed July 10 by John Breckinridge, partner -- Registered as working for four vegetable processing firms (see below). Compensation rate not stated, but said received $500 in second quarter for services and spent $33.40. For protective provisions added to trade agreements law.

The law firm members: Karl D. Loos, Frederick R. Gibbs, Preston B. Kavanagh, Preston C. King, Jr., and Alexander M. Heron. Associates: John Breckinridge, John Francis Donelan, and Dickson R. Loos.

MR. O. K. BLAKE, Washington --
Registered in his own name Jan. 29; said there was no employer but that he was stockholder in Florida Fibres, which is interested in kenaf and ramie -- No compensation "immediately anticipated"; travel expenses probably would not exceed $200. Worked for passage of $500,000 research and $35 million-maximum outstanding-loan program for those fibre crops.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE --
Carl E. Bostrom, president of the Chicago Board. Salary not reported. Filed May 24.

CIGAR MFRS. ASSN. OF TAMPA, Tampa, Fla. --
Ray C. Brown, of the law firm of Brown, Brown, and Corcoran, Tampa -- Compensation paid for time actually spent; paid on (an unstated) per diem basis. Expenses paid for travel and communications. Legislative interest to last during "present 82nd session of Congress". Opposed increase in excise tax on cigars. Filed March 12.

CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY, N.Y.C. --
Robert N. Denham, lawyer, Washington -- Compensation at the rate of $10,000 a year. Employed on a year-to-year basis. The only anticipated expenses are those for miscellaneous incidental travel, phone and occasional entertainment costs. Legislative interests to last through 1951: labor regulation and the Taft-Hartley Act. Filed April 27.

CULTIVATED MUSHROOM INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, Kennett Square, Pa. --
Pope, Ballard and Loos, law firm, Washington; registration was signed July 10 by John Breckinridge, partner -- Registered as working for two mushroom producers associations (see below). Compensation rate not stated, but no compensation was received first half of 1951; $2.06 spent. Supported HR 1612, trade agreements law extension bill.

EASTERN MEAT PACKERS ASSN., N.Y.C. and Washington --
One registration was filed in EMPA's own name; it was signed by C. B. Heinemann. Another registration was filed in his own name by
C(harles) B. Heinemann, secretary, Washington-- Heinemann's compensation for reportable activities is a percentage of his $3,500 annual fee, he said; EMPA's legislative expenses will be a now-unknown part of its total expenses. Expenses will include taxi and phone costs. Legislative interests will concern anything affecting the meat-packing industry, especially controls measures. Filed Dec. 5.

GENTRY, INC., Los Angeles --
Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Basic Vegetable Products item, above.

IMPERIAL SUGAR CO., Sugar Land, Tex. (refiners) --
One registration was made in the firm's own name and in that of the parent firm, Sugarland Industries, Sugar Land, Tex.; it was signed Aug. 14, by I. H. Kempner, Jr., president. Another registration was filed July 2 by:
Walter F. Woodul, of the law firm of Woodul, Arterbury, Folk and Wren, Houston -- Woodul's $5,000 yearly fee is paid, two-thirds by Imperial and one-third by the parent firm. They backed the sugar-law extension bill.

MILLERS' NATL. FEDN., Chicago (wheat flour millers) --
William A. Brewer, lawyer, Washington -- $8,500 yearly salary; expenses less than $100 yearly, for taxis, phone, postage, etc. Employed for a variety of services having no relation to lobbying, but from time to time he will represent MNF in legislative matters. Filed Aug. 24.

MUSHROOM GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSN., Kennett Square, Pa. --
Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Cultivated Mushroom Institute item, above.

NATL. COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, Memphis --
J. Banks Young, office of the executive vice president, Washington -- No compensation, as such, received for legislative duties. Paid for all duties, of which legislative ones are incidental, he said. Believed self not required to report. Filed Feb. 5.

NATL. INDEPENDENT MEAT PACKERS' ASSN., Washington --
One registration was filed in NIMPA's own name; it was signed by C. B. Heinemann. Another registration was filed in his own name by:
C. B. Heinemann, president -- Heinemann's compensation for reportable activities is a percentage of his $10,000 salary, he said; NIMPA's legislative expenses will be a now-unknown part of its total expenses. Legislative interests will concern anything affecting the meat-packing industry, especially controls measures. Filed Dec. 5.

NATL. INSTITUTE OF OILSEED PRODUCTS, San Francisco --

Ex-Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.), Kansas City, Mo.-- $6,000 a month during the next three months if work on this matter continues that long (his registration was signed Aug. 10). He anticipated no expenses except his normal living costs for which he expected to pay. Worked for amendment of Section 23 of HR 1535, the Customs Simplification Act of 1951.

NATL. SHRIMP CANNERS AND PACKERS ASSN., New Orleans --

Harris J. Booras, Galveston -- Represented two shrimp organizations (see below). $750 monthly fee plus about $700 monthly expenses. Backed bills which would place 35 per cent duty on shrimp imports. Filed July 13.

NEW YORK COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, N.Y.C.--

Selvage and Lee, public relations firm, Washington. The registration was signed July 27 by James P. Selvage, partner -- Questions on the form on compensation and expenses were not answered. The Exchange opposed S 340, which would put coffee under the Commodity Exchange Act, and S 341, which would put coffee, sugar, and other foreign-grown commodities under that Act and permit federal control of margins, size of commodity futures sales, etc.

PUCCINELLI PACKING CO., Turlock, Calif. --

Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Basic Vegetable Products item, above.

J. R. SIMPLOT DEHYDRATING CO., Caldwell, Idaho --

Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Basic Vegetable Products item, above.

SUGARLAND INDUSTRIES, Sugar Land, Tex. --

See Imperial Sugar Co. item, above.

TEXAS SHRIMP ASSN., Port Lavaca, Tex. --

Harris J. Booras, Galveston -- See National Shrimp Canners item, above.

UNITED FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ASSN., Washington --

Registration was filed July 6 in the organization's own name; it was signed by C. W. Kitchen, executive vice president -- Kitchen said legislative work is incidental to predominantly service functions and that legislative expenses probably would be less than one per cent of the approximately $120,000 yearly budget.

U.S. CANE SUGAR REFINERS ASSN., Washington and N.Y.C. --

Ex-Rep. Hugh Peterson (D Ga.), assistant to the general counsel, Washington -- Compensation: $2,000 for the first quarter of 1952. He doubted that his activities would require his filing, but did so to avoid question. Filed Dec. 7.

WILBUR-ELLIS CO., INC., San Francisco --

Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., lawyer, Washington -- $15,000 yearly beginning Nov. 5, 1951, for all services including legislative ones; reimbursed for incidental expenses like phone tolls, taxis, travel. Services to client consist of general legal representation in Washington, including that before executive departments and agencies and advice on any proposed legislation directly affecting client's business or products handled by client firm. Firm imports and exports fish and other food products. Filed Dec. 10.

For unspecified amendments to HR 5693, which would impose a temporary three-cent-a-pound duty on imports of fresh and rozen tuna fish.

Oil, Gas and Mining

ALLOYS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Pittsburgh (in business of licensing of steel alloy patents) --

H. Maurice Fridlund, N.Y.C., and

Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington, both members of the law firm of Kirlin, Campbell and Keating -- Compensation undetermined. They backed a bill to permit extension of life of a patent beyond the normal period for which it was granted, for a period of time commensurate with the period during World War II during which the owners of that patent could not benefit from it because of inability to get priorities or allocations of needed materials. Fridlund filed May 2; Kline, May 4.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, Washington --

William I. Powell, lawyer -- $333.33 monthly. Filed Jan. 2.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY, Butte, Mont. (mining, smelting, refining and marketing of copper and other non-ferrous metals) --

Roy H. Glover, Western general counsel, Butte -- $3,333.33 monthly salary for legal services. As an incidental part of his services, he supported a bill to remove copper import taxes. No extra compensation for legislative activities. Did not think expenditures, including entertainment, phone and taxi costs, incurred in connection with legislative activities, would exceed $500 monthly. Filed April 3.

BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO., Bridgeport, Conn. --

Pierson and Ball law firm, Washington; the registration was signed Oct. 10 by F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., partner -- Unstated legislative compensation and expenses were to be "included in general retainer for legal services." The registration was "filed for informational purposes since only legal services to be rendered." Backed the tax revision bill, HR 4473, with a request that the excess-profits tax relief provisions be broadened to permit the inclusion of Bridgeport Brass Co.

Law firm members: W. Theodore Pierson, Frederic J. Ball, Harrison T. Slaughter, Thomas N. Dowd, Vernon C. Kohlhaas, Ralph L. Walker, Hedrick, and Lowell J. Bradford. Firm associates: Robert E. Hodson, Robert Yorty, Allen Russell, and William Wetmore.

COLORADO MINING ASSOCIATION, Denver --

Robert S. Palmer, lawyer -- A reregistration. He will receive his expenses while he is temporarily in Washington. Legislative interests were expected to last about three months, and pertain to the mining industry of Colorado and other states. Filed May 7.

COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSN., N.Y.C. --

Maurice E. Peloubet, partner, Pogson, Peloubet & Co., certified public accountants, N.Y.C. -- In registration filed Feb. 5, Peloubet said that work was performed incidentally to the audit and tax services rendered by his firm to the employer and that (an unstated) reasonable fee for all services is based on a

time basis. He said that if any work was covered by the lobbying law, such work ended with the passage of P.L. 919, 81st Congress.

He added that he does not believe that his work fell within the scope of the lobbying law. The employment "did not contemplate any communications with or representations to any Member of the Senate or House of Representatives." He "was present, as one of the group, at two short conferences" with Congressmen, he said, "but took no part in any other activities covered by the Lobbying Act".

GAS APPLIANCE MFRS. ASSN., INC., N.Y.C. --
H. Leigh Whitelaw, managing director -- Compensation to be determined, based on time. Only travel and hotel expenses. Filed Aug. 27.

GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO., Philadelphia --
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, law firm, Washington; the registration was signed by Max O'Rell Truitt, partner. Another registration was filed by:

John E. Hartshorn, of the Cummings law firm -- Representing four refractory firms (see below). Compensation not determined; no expenses anticipated. They supported percentage-depletion tax allowances for minerals the four firms use. Both filed Sept. 24.

The Cummings firm members: Homer S. Cummings, Truitt, J. Edward Burroughs, Jr., John W. Cross, William D. Donnelly, and ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.). The firm's associates: Richard A. Fitzgerald, Cary M. Euwer, George C. Pendleton, Robert B. House, Jr., Hartshorn, Eldon H. Crowell, and Alfred E. Notarianni.

A. P. GREEN FIREBRICK CO., Mexico, Mo. --
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, Washington, and:

John E. Hartshorn, of the Cummings firm -- See General Refractories item, above.

HARRISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES CO., Pittsburgh --
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, Washington, and

John E. Hartshorn, of the Cummings firm -- See General Refractories item, above.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP., N.Y.C. (mining, smelting, refining and selling various minerals and metals, principally copper) --
John G. Laylin, member, and

Wilbur R. Lester, associate, of law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington -- Laylin and Lester, in separate registrations, said "registrant" receives $25,000 yearly retainer for all legal services, subject to upward adjustment depending on time spent. Legislative work is incidental to and a minor part of general legal services. Transportation and phone expenses reimbursed. (The law firm's name was not listed in the registration. Lester told CQ the $25,000 retainer is to the law firm.) Filed Feb. 9.

CHARLES KLINT, Fresno, Calif., and approximately 50 others, acting as "a joint venture, organized in June, 1950, for the purpose of obtaining relief for applicants for federal leases on submerged lands and for those persons whose activities led the federal government to assert title to the submerged lands"--

One registration was filed in the group's own name; it was signed July 18 by Klint as manager; and

Hudson, Creyke and Lipscomb law firm, Washington, filed another registration as working for the Klint group; this was signed July 23 by Minor Hudson, partner -- The Hudson law firm was to receive $600 monthly for an indefinite period (legislative interest to last until a law is passed). Expenses undetermined, but the lawyers will be reimbursed for travel, long-distance phone calls and minor out-of-pocket expenses.

The members of the Hudson law firm were Minor Hudson, Geoffrey Creyke, Jr., Andrew A. Lipscomb, and Robert M. Gray.

The members of the group, all with California addresses, are:

Alhambra: Dr. George Starr White.
Dos Palos: Jacob G. Gloeckler.
Escalon: Stanley M. Love.
Fresno: Ex-Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart (R Calif.); Charles Klint; Mrs. Naomi R. Klint; Reginald Newberry.
Los Angeles: A. Clarence Routhe; Fred E. Steele; Earl N. Wilson and Mrs. Jean R. Wilson.
Modesto: B. or Ethel Bearrup or George W. Berry; John or Jean Cavener; Guy or Goldie Comstock; Floyd and Stella Ruth Ebbers; Charles F. Farrand; Angie Flynn; Paul or Shirley Garrison; Lloyd Goodin.

Also, S. and Vera Hassli; Frank Martino; Joe, Nicholas, Peter and Sam Martino; Maud A. Neece; Beatrice, Carmela, and Vito Pantaleo; Harold Post; Albert Selby; Ralph or Ruth Smith; Dwight Thielton; and Anna Lou Winegard.

Oakdale: S. Miramonte; W. G. Sipes; and Elizabeth S. Stouter.
Oxnard: Mrs. Charlotte H. Dunn.
Pasadena: William E. Smith.
Sacramento: Dr. George Hemminger.
San Francisco: Florence Radin.
Stockton: K. L. or Robin Torrey.

NATIONAL COAL ASSN., Washington --
J. Milton Cooper, lawyer, Washington; and
Jerry N. Griffin, of the law firm of Griffin and Pickens, Washington -- Reregistration April 10 by Cooper, who did not state compensation. Griffin receives $4,800 a year. Filed April 9.

NATL. COUNCIL OF COAL LESSORS, INC., Washington --
J. Milton Cooper, lawyer, Washington; and,
Lovell H. Parker, tax consultant, Washington -- Cooper did not state compensation; filed April 10. Parker called self self-employed but retained at $500 monthly fee for general services only part of which, if any, may be legislative; filed Feb. 21.

NORTH AMERICAN REFRACTORIES, Cleveland --
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, Washington, and
John E. Hartshorn, of the Cummings firm -- See General Refractories item, above.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, Chicago --
John A. Kratz, attorney, Washington -- Annual retainer of $7,500 for various duties. No expenses would be incurred. Legislative services rendered would be only incidental to his general employment and not additionally paid for. For bill to give rights of eminent domain to utilities to acquire land or interest in land for storage of gas. Filed April 30.

WEST END CHEMICAL CO., Oakland, Calif. (mines soda ash and borax) --

Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla.), lawyer, Washington -- Flat fee of $10,000 for completion of work; expenses will be only for incidental travel, phone and telegraph. Legislative interest duration is indefinite and concerns percentage depletion in the tax law. Filed July 10.

WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSN., Los Angeles --

Frank W. Rogers, Washington representative, Washington -- $12,000 yearly salary; and undetermined amount for office expense, phone, taxi, travel, etc. Legislation affecting the petroleum industry in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Nevada. He filed Aug. 3.

Power and Communications

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL, INC., N.Y.C. --

Robert W. Frase, economic consultant and Washington representative, Washington; and,

Theodore Waller, assistant to the chairman, N.Y.C. -- Frase receives $11,000 yearly; Waller receives $12,500 yearly. Both reimbursed for expenses. Both employed for two years.

Their legislative work for the Council was to be incidental to regular work, would probably not take 5 per cent of their time, and would not be additionally paid for. Legislative work for the Council: all matters affecting book publishers, except for postal rates (see Natl. Postal Committee for Books, below). Filed Feb. 20.

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN., Washington --

Alex Radin, general manager and editor -- $8,000 yearly salary; expenses, mostly for duplicating statements and for phone and telegraph costs, will average about $50 to $75 each quarter. Legislative interests incidental to main functions as manager of a management service organization. He filed July 9.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, N.Y.C. --

The organization filed a registration in its own name. This registration was signed Jan. 16 by William R. Pelkus, co-chairman. Another registration was filed by:

Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney, Washington -- Saltzstein, who filed Jan. 18, was to receive legal fee at rate of $8,500, including other than postal legislation matters; his interest to last during legislative year of 1951. Both he and the Committee were interested in postal rate legislation.

MOTION PICTURE ASSN. OF AMERICA, Washington --

Cecil B. Dickson, assistant to the president -- Dickson did not answer the questions on the registration form on salary and expenses. His legislative duty, which was part of his entire function, was to watch antitrust and other legislation. He does not interview Congressmen, he said. Filed May 1.

NATL. ASSN. OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES, Washington --

F. Miles Radigan, secretary to the president, and office manager -- $6,000 yearly salary. No anticipated expenses. He questioned whether and to what extent the lobbying law applied to him. Filed April 24.

NATL. ASSN. OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS, Washington --

Thad H. Brown, Jr., attorney;

Harold E. Fellows, president; and,

Vincent T. Wasilewski, attorney in general counsel's office -- Brown, who filed May 22, was retained as of April 1, 1951, for one year at $12,000 salary; serving as counsel to NARTB's Television Board of Directors. None of Brown's compensation or expenses were specifically for legislative work, he said; such work is incidental.

Fellows filed July 3; received $35,000 yearly for all services, and expected total expenses not to exceed $25 monthly, mostly for taxis, lunches and incidentals.

Wasilewski filed June 26; reported $6,000 yearly salary, and expenses, normally not to exceed $25 monthly, for taxis and incidentals. All registrants doubted that lobbying law applied to them or to NARTB.

NATL. POSTAL COMMITTEE FOR BOOKS, N.Y.C. --

Robert W. Frase, economic consultant, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., and,

Theodore Waller, assistant to the chairman, ABPC -- Both said legislative interests of NPCB concerned "discriminatory postal rates", less than 10% of their time was to be spent in legislative work for NPCB, and there was to be no compensation for this work other than their ABPC salaries. NPCB was to reimburse ABPC for their work on basis of time spent and expenses incurred. (See American Book Publishers Council item, above). Filed Feb. 20.

PROTESTANT CHURCH-OWNED PUBLISHERS ASSN., Philadelphia --

Gordon A. Grant, executive secretary -- No separate expense budget authorized, since legislative work is only "a part of the executive secretary's over-all responsibility." He did not answer the salary question on the registration form. Filed Sept. 5.

RADAR-RADIO INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO, INC., Chicago (representing radio and television manufacturers in the Chicago area) --

Lucas and Thomas law firm, Washington, in which the partners are ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Charles A. Thomas. The registration was signed by Lucas -- $1,250 a quarter compensation; anticipated expenses, not over $300. Employment probably will last through the 82nd Congress. The lawyers were "interested in advising and counseling with the corporation concerning credit control legislation as well as tax legislation affecting the industry," Lucas said. Filed July 10.

"RADIO BROADCAST STATIONS" who are "regular retainer clients" --

Andrew G. Haley of the law firm of Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson, Washington -- Did not state compensation basis; is paid no special fee for testifying at Congressional hearings as this service is covered in the retainer. If and when he does testify, he then will name the clients who have authorized the appearance. He spent about $20 on office supplies, etc., and issued about 500 copies of an informational statement on the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement, a proposed treaty which he supported. Filed March 16.

RADIO-TELEVISION MFRS. ASSN., Washington --

Glen McDaniel, president -- $3,333.33 monthly compensation for all services, until April 1, 1952;

expenses, "small". Said activities on legislation are incidental and that he believed the lobbying law does not apply to him or to RTMA. Filed June 26.

RAYTHEON MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass. (electronics manufacturer) --
David Flower, Jr., attorney, and,
Paul F. Hannah, general counsel -- Both said they are regular salaried employees with no specific pay for this function (neither stated his salary). To have Washington expenses paid. Legislative interest to last six months, concerned excise-tax exemption for sale of navigation receivers to the U.S. government for its exclusive use and for parts if they are to be used in manufacture or production of navigation receivers which are to be sold to the U.S. for its exclusive use. Flower filed Feb. 27; Hannah, Feb. 26.

Retail and Service Groups

AMERICAN HOTEL ASSN., N.Y.C. --
Edward A. McCabe, lawyer, Washington; and,
Charles R. Richey, lawyer, Washington -- McCabe's salary, $9,000 yearly; filed Feb. 16. Richey's salary, $7,200 yearly; filed Jan. 17.

AMERICAN RETAIL FEDN., Washington --
Paul M. Hawkins, attorney -- $1,125 monthly. Will spend most of his time with legal matters. Filed Jan. 19 and April 23.

APARTMENT, HOTEL AND MOTEL ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles --
One registration was filed in the organization's own name; it was signed May 22 by Austin Clapp. Another registration was filed in his own name by:
Austin Clapp, lawyer -- Anticipated cost to AHMAC for travel, printing, information-gathering, office expenses and personal services would total $5,000 and run to $250 daily. Clapp filed May 22; said legislative interest would continue to June 30. Opposed rent control.

A.S. BECK SHOE CO., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, law firm, Washington -- Representing 14 chain store organizations (see below). No regular compensation rate established; payment to be made at end of services. Out-of-pocket expenses covered. The chains opposed tax bill section limiting all corporations controlled by the same interest to one $25,000 surtax exemption and one excess-profits tax minimum credit (Section 123 of HR 4473).
Firm members acting for client: J. P. Wenchel, Leonard E. Ackerman, Robert A. Shulman, and T. Paul Freeland. Ackerman signed the registration Sept. 11. Other firm members: Joseph D. Nunan, Ferdinand Tannenbaum.

DEE-JAY STORES, N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

DIANA STORES CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A.S. Beck item, above.

THE FELSWAY SHOE CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

FRANKLIN STORES CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

W. T. GRANT CO., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co. (formerly Bell, Jones and Taylor), N.Y.C., a public relations partnership consisting of Luther Bell and Ora Autumn Taylor -- Employed by 6 store firms (see below). $12,500 yearly compensation, plus actual out-of-pocket expenses. Expenses to consist of travel, phone and telegraph, taxi, stenographic costs, and salaries of research assistants. Bell, Taylor firm was employed to study distribution and pricing of goods and price control effects, not solely nor specifically to influence legislation; did not believe self required to file. Filed April 26.

H. L. GREEN AND CO., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co., N.Y.C. -- See W. T. Grant item, above.

HOWARD CLOTHES, INC., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

KITTY KELLY SHOE CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A.S. Beck item, above.

S. H. KRESS AND CO., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co., N.Y.C. -- See W. T. Grant item, above.

LANE BRYANT, INC., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

LERNER STORES CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

MANUEL STORES CORP., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

McCRORY STORES CORP., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co., N.Y.C. -- See W. T. Grant item, above.

McLELLAN STORES CO., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co., N.Y.C. -- See W. T. Grant item, above.

MILES SHOE CO., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS, N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

J. J. NEWBERRY CO., N.Y.C. --
Bell, Taylor and Co., N.Y.C. -- See W. T. Grant item, above.

SELIGMAN AND LUTZ, N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

UNITED MERCHANTS AND MFRS., INC., N.Y.C. --
Wenchel, Tannenbaum and Nunan, Washington -- See A. S. Beck item, above.

WOMEN'S APPAREL CHAIN ASSN., N.Y.C. --
J. Stanley Halperin of Halperin and Mule law firm, N.Y.C. -- $5,000 compensation for personal services; also expenses such as phone and travel between New York City and Washington. Opposed Section 123, tax bill. (See A.S. Beck item, above). Filed Sept. 5.

Transportation

GENERAL

THE BUDD CO., Philadelphia (manufacturers of auto body parts and of stainless steel and railway cars) --
The firm filed a registration in its own name. It was signed Sept. 21 by Paul Zens, vice present and treasurer. Registrations were also filed by:
Richard S. Doyle, of Blair, Korner, Doyle and Appel, law firm, Washington; and,
H. Cecil Kilpatrick, of Kilpatrick, Ballard and Beasley law firm, Washington -- Doyle and Kilpatrick said fees, to cover legislative as well as non-legislative services, had not been determined; expenses for telephone and travel would be nominal. Budd favored broadening a 1951 tax bill provision applicable to television companies to apply to other businesses: Eliminate from base period earnings the abnormal losses in branch businesses. The two lawyers filed Sept. 17.

MINNEAPOLIS TRAFFIC ASSN., Minneapolis (serves the rail, truck, air and barge traffic interests of its members) --
Ernest L. Peterson -- $11,000 yearly salary; travel expenses estimated at $450 quarterly. Interested in all legislation affecting transportation; specifically in bills to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and broaden ICC authority over car rental or daily charges in order to alleviate freight car shortages. Filed April 6.

AIR

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC. --
Avery McBee, public relations counsel, Washington; employed by Hill & Knowlton, Inc., a firm which is public relations counsel to AIA. (McBee told CQ he is in a double role, as the Hill & Knowlton man assigned to AIA is also given title of public relations director within AIA.) -- $13,000 yearly salary; less than $100 per quarter for expenses. Filed Feb. 21.

AIR TRANSPORT ASSN. OF AMERICA, Washington (trade association for the scheduled airlines) --
Stuart Guy Tipton, general counsel -- $26,000 yearly salary; expenses for travel. The portion of this allocable to legislative work probably will not exceed $25 a quarter. Did not believe himself required to register under the lobbying law, but did so under protest. Filed March 30.

GREAT LAKES AIRLINES, INC. --
John H. Blewett, Jr., representative, Washington, and,
Blewett and Associates, public relations, Los Angeles -- Represented two non-scheduled airlines (Great Lakes and U.S. Aircoach) but also filed June 1 for a third (North American Air Lines). Told CQ the registration as working for North American was an error. Did not answer compensation question on June 19 registration for Great Lakes and U.S. Aircoach firms, but the June 1 filing, while incorrectly naming the client, listed $500 monthly compensation and expenses. Interest was to continue during non-scheduled airline hearings and possible legislative action.

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP., Burbank, Calif. --
Vernon A. Johnson, Washington -- Reregistration, showing salary change to $14,040 yearly, from the $12,000 figure of his March 1950 registration. On time-spent basis, only small part of salary is attributable to lobbying, he said. Filed Nov. 13.

NORTH AMERICAN AIR LINES --
Blewett and Associates, Los Angeles (registration was signed by John H. Blewett, Jr.) -- See Great Lakes Airlines item, above.

U.S. AIRCOACH --
John H. Blewett, Jr., Washington, and,
Blewett and Associates, Los Angeles -- See Great Lakes Airlines item, above.

HIGHWAY

CONTRACT CARRIER CONFERENCE, Washington --
Edward K. Wheeler, law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler, Washington -- Law firm was to receive $5,000 retainer fee plus $1,000 monthly for 10 months (the period of employment), plus expenses for phone, taxis, etc. Filed Feb. 7.
Firm was to act as legislative counsel for client on any proposed legislation arising out of the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under S Res 50, 81st Congress, or amending the Motor Carriers Act. The Wheeler and Wheeler firm is headed by ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.).

FORD MOTOR CO., Dearborn, Mich. --
Gerald J. Lynch, director, Ford's Washington office for defense mobilization, Washington -- $1,666.66 salary monthly plus possible supplemental compensation, plus travel expenses. Because the possible supplemental pay would be figured according to the general bonus plan, it was not determinable. He believed that salary plus bonus would not exceed $3,000 monthly, and that expenses would not exceed $500 monthly. Filed June 6.
He believed his duties did not fall within the scope of the lobbying law; if some of them will be such as to fall under that law he could not estimate how much time and allocable salary would relate to lobbying.

NATL. HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE, INC., Washington --
Dawes E. Brisbine, research counsel -- Has unreported annual salary, no part of which is for presenting NHUC views or those of NHUC members to Congress. Believed lobbying law does not cover self, other staffers, or NHUC. Filed March 22.
Member groups represented on NHUC board of governors (not all affiliates were on board);
American Automobile Assn.
American Bakers Assn.
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages
American Farm Bureau Fedn.
American Natl. Cattlemen's Assn.

American Petroleum Institute
American Retail Fedn.
American Trucking Assns., Inc.
Automobile Mfrs. Assn.
Ford Motor Co.
Intl. Assn. of Ice Cream Mfrs.
Milk Industry Foundation
Natl. Assn. of Motor Bus Operators
Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn.
Natl. Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc.
Natl. Grange
Natl. League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors
Natl. Rural Letter Carriers Assn.
Natl. Sand and Gravel Assn.
Rubber Mfrs. Assn.
Truck-Trailer Mfrs. Assn.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, INC., Washington --

One registration was filed in the committee's own name. It was signed by Arthur D. Condon. Other registrations were filed by:

Arthur D. Condon, general counsel, and,

Alfons Landa, director -- Condon said on the organizational registration that compensation and expenditures were not yet determined. Neither he nor Landa answered salary and expense questions on their registrations. They filed June 5.

RAIL

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS, Washington --

J. Carter Fort, general counsel and vice president in charge of law department -- Filed reregistration to show salary increase of $5,000 yearly, effective March 16, 1951; now receives $55,000 a year, for all services, of which (he said in his original 1946 statement) only a relatively small part is applicable to legislative duties. Filed May 4.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY. CO., Chicago --

Robert M. Clark, general attorney and representative of the ATSF president, Washington; and,

J. P. Reinhold, assistant to the president in charge of public relations, Chicago -- Clark, Reinhold's successor as representative, had $1,425 monthly salary, and actual, nominal expenses as legislative interests comprise small part of his duties. Reinhold, reregistering temporarily, had $1,833.33 monthly salary. He opposed St. Lawrence seaway project and geographical-representation-for-ICC-appointment bills. Clark filed March 6; Reinhold, June 12.

FLORIDA RAILROAD ASSN., Tallahassee --

Registration was filed in the organization's own name. It was signed by James Messer, Jr., counsel and executive secretary -- Messer said he did not believe FRA is required to register because legislative work before Congress is intermittent, infrequent, and a very minor part of the Association's work. The only expenses for federal legislative work were to be for his travel and communications, which were not to exceed $300 yearly. Filed Feb. 16.

The FRA members: Atlantic Coast R.R. Co., Wilmington, N.C.; Seaboard Air Line R.R. Co., Norfolk; Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co., Louisville; Southern Ry. System, Washington; and Florida East Coast Ry. Co., Jacksonville.

NEVADA RAILROAD ASSN., Reno --

Oliver A. Thomas, secretary-manager -- $2,700 annually, plus actual expenses incurred. Specific measures of interest were the 1951 Revenue Act, and the railroad retirement bills. Filed Sept. 17.

NRA members: Union Pacific RR Co., Western Pacific RR Co., and Southern Pacific Co.

WATER

ATLANTIC PORT CONTRACTORS, INC., Philadelphia (ship repair, maintenance and new construction) --

F. Darius Benham, Inc., public relations firm, N.Y.C. The registration was signed Aug. 30 by F. Darius Benham, president -- He did not answer registration form questions on compensation and expenses.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT MARITIME COMMITTEE, Washington --

One registration was filed in the organization's own name. It was signed by Frank Pellegrini; two others were filed by:

Frank Pellegrini and,

Hoyt S. Haddock, co-directors -- The two men receive compensation of which $250 monthly, for each, represents a legislative allocation. The Committee's estimated quarterly expenditure for legislative activity: Salaries, $1,500; office overhead, $650; and travel, food, etc., $600. Filed April 10.

The Committee was composed of all the CIO maritime unions and an organization of pilots on the one hand, and a number of shipping firms on the other; mainly concerned with research in the operations cost of domestic and foreign shipping. Limited to ship operation and does not include shipbuilding or longshore industries. Pellegrini was co-director more or less representing the management half of the Committee; Haddock, the labor co-director.

NATL. FEDN. OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, INC., Washington --

Alexander Purdon, secretary-treasurer; and,

H. Maurice Fridlund, special counsel to NFAS, and member of the law firm of Kirlin, Campbell and Keating, N.Y.C. -- Purdon, who filed April 10, said the percentage of his (unstated) salary which was allocable to legislative work had not been determined. Fridlund, who filed May 9, reported an undetermined fee and expenses and that legislative interests would last through the 82nd Congress.

Fridlund was working for bills to reduce the excess-profits tax payable by subsidized ship operators under certain conditions. The bills would permit the firms to add, either to past earnings base or to invested capital base when computing tax liability, the deposits from operating and sales earnings that they have had to make in a special, supervised fund.

THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE U.S., N.Y.C. --

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., executive vice president -- No allocation from (unreported) salary; legislative work incidental. Filed Jan. 2.

Miscellaneous Companies

AMANA REFRIGERATION, INC., Amana, Iowa --

Alfons Beaumont Landa and,

Arthur D. Condon, both of the law firm of Davies, Richberg, Tydings, Beebe and Landa, Washington --

Reregistration April 3 by both men for this client. Compensation will be "reasonable value of legal services to be rendered". In both these registrations and the previous ones last year, the legislative interest listed was excise taxes on home freezers.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES, Chicago --
William Ingles, labor relations counsel, Washington -- Undetermined annual-basis compensation. No expenses except for travel. Filed Nov. 6.

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del. --
Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, law firm, Washington; registration was signed July 16 by Oscar S. Cox, partner -- The law firm receives compensation for professional legal services billed monthly on an (unstated) hourly time-charge basis.

The law firm doubted that either the letter or spirit of the lobbying law brings the firm within its scope.

The law firm: Cox, Malcolm S. Langford, Ezekiel G. Stoddard, Lloyd N. Cutler and Charles C. Glover III. Associates: Louis F. Oberdorfer, Marshall Hornblower, Philip B. Brown, Herbert L. Packer, and Leavenworth Sperry, Jr.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC., N.Y.C. --
Leonard J. Calhoun, together with his law firm of Harter and Calhoun, Washington -- "Reasonable compensation" to be determined when services are completed. Filed Sept. 14. Represented two cosmetics firms (see below.)

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., Grosse Pointe, Mich. --
Leonard J. Calhoun, together with his law firm of Harter and Calhoun, Washington -- See Avon Products item, above.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO., Brantford, Ontario, Canada (twine and rope manufacturer) --
Donald D. Hogate, public relations counsel, Washington -- $1,000 monthly compensation; incidental expenses probably not to exceed $50 monthly. Backed bills to provide for free importation into the U.S. of baler twine, eliminating the 15% duty. Filed Jan. 13.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Chicago --
Lucas and Thomas, law firm of which the partners are ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Charles A. Thomas, Washington, Chicago, and Springfield, Ill. The registration was filed March 22 by Lucas -- Represented three bowling industry clients (see below in Miscellaneous Trade group category). $5,000 yearly compensation from the three clients; $500 maximum expected expenses. Employed for about one year; legislative interest was probably to continue through the 82nd Congress and centered on the tax bill.

CARLISLE TIRE RUBBER DIVISION of the Carlisle Corp. of Carlisle, Pa. --
Narvin B. Weaver, attorney, Washington -- Represented three named and "several other" unnamed small rubber companies (see below.) Compensation not determined but was to be based on time spent. Filed March 13 and amended statement March 16; said would be working on rubber allocations problem for about "30 more days". Clerical, travel, phone, and such expenses were to approximate $250. Did not believe self required to file.

CHASE BAG COMPANY, N.Y.C. --
Philip Bardes, partner in accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros., & Montgomery, N.Y.C. -- Said that work was performed incidentally to audit and tax services rendered by his firm to Chase Bag; an unstated reasonable fee for all services was based on a time basis. "If any work was of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act it terminated with the passage of Public Law 919, 81st Congress" which amended tax law on inventory liquidation. P.L. 919 passed the House Dec. 15, 1950, and the Senate in amended form Dec. 21. The House agreed Jan. 1, 1951, and it became law Jan. 11, 1951. Filed Feb. 5.

DURKEE-ATWOOD of Minneapolis (rubber) --
Narvin B. Weaver, Washington -- See Carlisle Tire item, above.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Boston --
George E. Flather, Jr., lawyer, Washington -- Made no statement on compensation on his registration. Filed May 29.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron --
William Ingles, Washington (labor rleations counsel and legislative representative) -- Compensation "not definitely fixed". No expenses, except travel expenses to be authorized as necessary. Filed April 4.

HENRY J. KAISER CO., Oakland, Calif. --
Emil Hurja, economic consultant, Washington -- Expenses: $1,667 monthly for telephone, telegraph, etc. Term of employment, six months. Said he would report on matters of interest to Kaiser enterprises. Had no interest in specific bills; said "it is not contemplated" that his "service will be of such nature as to be subject to the (lobby) act." Filed May 21.

LINDSAY LIGHT AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, West Chicago, Ill. (chemical manufacturer) --
James S. Murray, assistant to the president -- Not paid extra for this legislative duty. He did not disclose the amount of salary. Anticipated expenses: $300. For amendment of aid-to-India legislation to require "a quid pro quo from India in the form of strategic and critical materials needed by U.S.A." Duration of legislative interest to be about one month, he thought. Filed April 26.

LOWELL LIQUIDATION CORP., Lowell, Mass. (in liquidation; formerly a textile mfr.) --
William A. Sutherland, of law firm of Sutherland, Tuttle and Brennan, Washington -- Received a cash fee in unstated amount and further compensation subject to discussion when matter ended. Seeking to eliminate tax effect of a 5-4 1943 Supreme Court decision, by either court or Congressional action. Had done "substantial amount of work" in Supreme Court on the matter. Backed bill to amend Section 113 (b) (1) (B) of tax law on excessive depreciation claims. Filed March 1.

LUZIERS, INC., Kansas City, Mo. (house-to-house cosmetics sales) --
William A. Collet, of Gage, Hillix, Moore and Park law firm, Kansas City, Mo. -- Registration listed Gage law firm as employer and did not name clients as such, but referred to his testimony which had been mimeographed by Luziers and by International Baby

Chick Association. $325 compensation; $20 miscellaneous expenses. Two days at hearings to testify against bill to decrease maximum parcel post package sizes and weights, where he spoke for Luziers and American Poultry and Hatchery Federation, Inc. Filed Sept. 18.

McCREARY TIRE AND RUBBER CO. of Indiana, Pa. -- Narvin B. Weaver, Washington -- See Carlisle Tire item, above.

CHARLES NIEDNER'S SONS CO., Malden, Mass. (unlined linen firehose manufacturers) -- Gibbs L. Baker, lawyer, Washington -- Compensation for "professional services" undetermined. Out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed. Favored the Capehart amendment to the 1951 Defense Production Act and opposed Sen. Maybank's two bills amending the ceiling price and import control regulations. Filed Sept. 25.

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP., Toledo -- One registration was filed in the firm's own name; it was signed June 20 by H. R. Winkle, vice president. Another registration was filed by: William A. Patty, of the law firm of Shearman and Sterling and Wright, N.Y.C. -- Winkle reported $1,000 travel expenses, $750 printing, and $10,000 legal fees. Patty reported a $5,000 legal fee; filed July 26. Sought more excess-profits tax relief provisions for growth corporations.

THE PARKER PEN CO., Janesville, Wis. -- Pope, Ballard and Loos, law firm, Washington; registration was signed April 4 by Karl D. Loos, partner -- Represented two fountain pen firms and that industry's trade association (see below). Did not state basis of compensation. Opposed those customs-revision bill provisions which allegedly would liberalize anti-dumping laws and countervailing duties, and shifting of ad valorem import duty to foreign value basis from American selling-price basis. Backed protective provisions of trade agreements extension bill. Opposed excise tax increases. (Firm members, see Basic Vegetable item, under Food and Agricultural Products, above.)

W. A. SHEAFFER PEN CO., Fort Madison, Iowa -- Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Parker Pen item, above.

C. H. STUART & CO., INC., Newark, New York -- Leonard J. Calhoun, of the law firm of Harter and Calhoun, Washington -- "Reasonable fee to be mutually agreed upon at cancellation of services." Client interested in preventing imposition of 20 per cent excise tax on silver-plated flatware. Duration of legislative interest indefinite, but probably until passage of the tax bill. Filed March 29.

THE WAYNE PUMP CO., Fort Wayne -- One registration was filed in the firm's own name; it was signed by H. H. Eich, treasurer. Another registration was filed by: Ex-Rep. Edward H. Kruse, Jr. (D Ind.), Fort Wayne -- Kruse listed his compensation at $2,000 estimated for the period covered (legislative interest to last about three months) and a preliminary estimate of expenses was $500. Eich said compensation would be $2,000; travel expenses, $1,000. Legislative interest: taxes of firms with foreign subsidiaries. Kruse filed June 26; the firm, June 25.

WESTERN MEDICAL CORP., Chicago -- Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.), Washington -- $5,000 fee; expenses approximately $350. Legislative interest, to last through December, 1951: opposition to HR 3298 and S 1186, the Durham-Humphrey drug sales bills. Filed Sept. 28.

Miscellaneous Trade Groups

AMERICAN DRUG MFRS. ASSN., Washington -- Karl Bambach, assistant executive vice president, and, Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel, Kalamazoo, Mich. -- Bambach's "rough estimate" of compensation for legislative activity placed it at less than $75 a month, with expenses estimated at $100 a month. Harrop's compensation and expenses are both around $500 a year. Both filed July 27.

AMERICAN HOME LAUNDRY MFRS. ASSN., Chicago -- George P. Lamb, and his law firm, Kittelle and Lamb, Washington -- Reasonable compensation to be determined at end of tax hearings. Phone, telegraph, travel and such expenses reimbursed. Opposed imposition of excise taxes on home washing machines, driers and ironers. Filed March 8.

AMERICAN PLANT FOOD COUNCIL, INC., Washington (fertilizer trade association) -- Paul T. Truitt, president and treasurer (as of March 1, 1951) -- (Unstated) monthly salary received for all services, including legislative ones. No specific salary for legislative work. Filed March 26.

AMERICAN PYROTECHNICS ASSN., Baltimore (association of fireworks' manufacturers and distributors) -- The registration was filed in APA's own name; it was signed Sept. 11 by Robert V. Moon, secretary. Another registration was filed by: John S. Murphy of Boyce, Warren, Murphy and McDowell law firm, Sioux Falls, S.D. -- Murphy received $5,000 retainer fee, plus per diem, plus $2,500 for expenses. He filed Aug. 29.

ASSOCIATED THIRD CLASS MAIL USERS, INC., Washington -- Harry J. Maginnis -- $10,000 yearly. Filed Feb. 6.

BEAUTY AND BARBER SUPPLY INSTITUTE, INC., N.Y.C. (trade association of wholesale distributors) -- Charles N. Ford, lawyer, Washington -- Compensation: "Promise of minimum of $5,000 if (20 per cent cosmetics) tax is repealed and certificate of purchase for resale is either eliminated or a single certificate of exemption substituted by Bureau of Internal Revenue." Filed Aug. 24.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, N.Y.C. (manufacturers) -- Lucas and Thomas, Washington -- See Brunswick-Balke-Collender item above, under Miscellaneous Companies.

BOWLING PROPRIETORS ASSN. OF AMERICA, Detroit -- Lucas and Thomas, Washington -- See Brunswick-Balke-Collender item, above, under Miscellaneous Companies.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION ON FAIR TRADE, Chicago --

Baldwin and Mermey, public relations counsel, N.Y.C.; registration was signed July 18 by Maurice Mermey -- Reregistration; questions on compensation and expense rates were not answered. Previous registration, made in Mermey's name in November, 1949, stated $2,000-a-month compensation, and expenses. The current filing said legislative interest was to last for one year and concerns fair trade laws.

COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN CONTRACTORS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN WORK, N.Y.C. --

Ellsworth C. Alvord of the law firm of Alvord and Alvord, Washington -- Reregistration; Alvord originally filed as working for this client May 5, 1950. Compensation was to be determined at end of services; expenses were for phone and telegraph, travel, etc.

These firms successfully sought a change in the income tax law so that an American citizen who works abroad for at least 17 out of 18 consecutive months will not have to pay federal income taxes on his pay for such work. With the enactment of this provision in the 1951 tax bill, Alvord's legislative interest ceased, as far as this registration is concerned.

THE CORDAGE INSTITUTE, N.Y.C. --

Leonard J. Calhoun, of Harter and Calhoun law firm, Washington -- "Reasonable fee to be mutually determined at conclusion of services." Opposed HR 1005, which permitted duty-free import of baler twine for one year. Filed July 23.

CORDAGE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, N.Y.C. --

Registration was filed in the Committee's own name and signed Aug. 3 by DeWitt C. Schieck, secretary -- He said the "Committee is an unincorporated association and does not expect to have any employees as such other than its members," -- Schieck, John C. Sauer, and Earl E. Bockstedt. It opposed suspension of the baler twine tariff. Estimated approximate expense for informational communications to the industry, for travel and for living expenses: $2,000.

COUNCIL FOR CLARIFICATION OF PRICING PRACTICES, Chicago --

Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, law firm, Chicago, and,

William Simon, a partner in the law firm -- $1,500 monthly compensation; travel and long-distance phone expenses paid. Filed March 12.

The members of the law firm: James B. Wescott, James Horner Winston, Edward Richard Adams, Robert T. Sherman, Frederic O. Mason, Herbert C. De Young, Sidney S. Gorham, Jr., and Robert Willett Wales. Also, Joseph C. Lamy, Willett N. Gorham, Charles F. White, Albert S. Barney, William Simon, James A.C. Kelly, Robert E. English, and Edward J. Fleming. Associates: John M. Niehaus and Robert D. Morgan.

FOUNTAIN PEN AND MECHANICAL PENCIL MFRS. ASSN., N.Y.C. --

Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington -- See Parker Pen item, under Miscellaneous Companies, above.

MAIL ORDER ASSN. OF AMERICA, Washington --

The organization filed in its own name. The registration was signed by Warren A. Clohisy. Another registration was filed by:

Warren A. Clohisy, secretary -- Clohisy reported no compensation "at this time". Both filed Sept. 27.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS' ASSN., INC., Washington --

One registration was filed in MCA's own name; it was signed Dec. 11 by M. F. Crass, Jr., secretary. The same day another registration in his own name was signed by:

M(aurice) F. Crass, Jr., secretary -- Crass' annual salary of $15,000 is for all duties; an estimated less than five per cent of his time is spent on legislative interests, principally the reporting on status of bills of interest to the membership, he said. His expenses consist largely of travel, per diem, etc. Reportable allocations from his salary and expenses are variable and indeterminate. MCA anticipated expenses are also indeterminate; probably will consist of part of public relations fees, travel, per diem, meals, etc.

Bills to regulate use of chemicals in foods were main interest at time of filing, but MCA is generally interested in any legislation affecting the chemical industry. Principal legislative efforts are to keep members informed of pending bills and to arrange occasional appearances by MCA spokesmen before Congressional committees.

MCA doubted that such activities, a minor part of its staff's duties, would require that registration be made under the lobbying law, but said it filed partly to show good faith and partly because it had recently started a "public relations and educational program designed to promote chemicals in general and also to overcome certain misconceptions by the public as to the record of the chemical industry in connection with current discussion of 'Chemicals in Foods'."

Crass told CQ that MCA backs customs simplification bill (HR 5505) as it was passed by the House, supported the protective devices written into the 1951 trade agreements extension bill; opposed revision of the Capehart amendment to the controls bill.

MCA opposed HR 3257 on chemicals in food.

NATL. ASSN. OF FAN MFRS., INC., Detroit --

Mr. L. O. Monroe, secretary, Detroit; and,

James A. Tawney, lawyer, Washington -- Neither stated his rate of compensation and anticipated expenses. Monroe reported hs received $3,000 salary through the third quarter this year and spent $346.47 for reimbursed travel, food, lodging, and entertainment expenses. Tawney's report said he received no compensation and spent $8.39 during the 9-month period, and his legislative interest (on fan taxes) was to last "probably through October 20, 1951". Tawney filed Oct. 10; Monroe, Oct. 15.

NATL. BALLROOM OPERATORS ASSN., Des Moines --

Jack A. Osherman, member of law firm of Gallagher, Osherman, Connor and Butler (formerly McMahon, Dean and Gallagher), Washington -- $25,000 for legal services, payable to the law firm, "$5,000 of which has already been paid as a retainer and $20,000 will be payable for a successful termination of the matter." Urged exclusion of "bona fide" ballrooms from the cabaret tax. Reregistration. Filed March 22.

VACUUM CLEANER MFRS. ASSN., Cleveland --

Thomas F. Kelly, representative -- $100 per day compensation; nominal expenses to cover travel, meals and lodging. Legislative interest to last until Revenue Act of 1951 passed. Filed March 12.

CITIZENS GROUPS

Civic, Civil Rights, General

D. H. BRACKETT, Atlanta --

Brackett filed in his own name, is self-employed in this work, without compensation -- He seeks passage of enabling laws to require responsibility of policemen and other petty arresting officers by being bonded or prohibited from being armed with lethal weapons. Filed Oct. 15.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR SUBSIDY SEPARATION --

Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., Washington -- No pay for this work; expenses may be defrayed. Expenses to consist of cost of "News Letter", telegrams, postage and incidental costs of disseminating information on limited scale. Supported air-mail subsidy separation bill HR 508. Filed Oct. 10.

Said he has no employer in the sense of the registration form, but that certain groups, like Massachusetts Fedn. of Taxpayers Assns., Boston, and Transport Workers Union (CIO), Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y., had indicated they may help cover informational expenses. He paid his own expenses; his lawyer doubted he was required to file.

The CCSS membership, listed in testimony by Marvin June 28:

Norman McDonald, executive director, Taxpayers Fedn., Boston;

James M. Landis, N.Y.C., former chairman, CAB and SEC;

William C. Doherty, president, Natl. Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL), Washington;

Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, ex-president, Natl. Aeronautics Assn., Boston;

Joseph J. Grefig, Flight Safety Organization, AFL and CIO, Brooklyn;

John F. Budd, publisher, Air Transportation, N.Y.C.;

Robert E. Kline, Jr., lawyer, Washington;

Hartman Barber, legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL), Washington;

James F. Horst, director, Air Transport Division, Transport Workers Union (CIO), Jackson Heights, N.Y.;

Hugh States, CIO, Redwood City, Calif.;

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary, CIO Maritime Committee, Washington;

Louis C. Pakiser, Jr., executive director, AVC, Washington;

John Gunther, legislative representative, ADA, Washington;

Michael Straight, chairman, AVC, Washington;

Harold Russell, national commander, and Charles Slayman, legislative director, AMVETS, Washington;

David L. Behncke, ex-president, Air Line Pilots Assn. Intl. (AFL), Chicago, and Larry Cates, ALPA, Washington; and,

George Nelson, Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL), Washington.

MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, Keshena, Wis. --

Gordon Dickie,
James G. Frechette,
Joseph R. Gauthier, and
Joe Keshena, official tribal delegates -- No statements were made about compensation. They filed April 19.

NATL. ECONOMIC COUNCIL, INC., N.Y.C. --

Mrs. Enid H. Griswold, director -- She did not answer questions on compensation and expenses. Filed Feb. 21.

UTE INDIAN TRIBE, Fort Duchesne, Utah --

One registration was filed in the tribe's own name; it was signed by Reginald O. Curry, tribal chairman. Another registration was filed by:

John S. Boyden, of the Washington law firm of Wilkinson, Boyden and Cragun. Boyden's other address: Salt Lake City -- Boyden employed as general counsel; not to receive additional compensation for legislative work. Did not state general retainer. Expenses: $350 for transportation and subsistence. Legislative interest to last about two months; supported companion bills, S 1357 and HR 3795, on Ute funds. They filed July 20.

Welfare, Religious

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE, Washington --

Miss Ann Barley -- $75 salary, weekly. Filed Jan. 26.

ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, Washington --

Elsa K. Lowry, Washington -- "Unpaid lobbyist" for AAEC; said she had no employer in this connection. Work to be done without compensation or chargeable expenses. Duration of legislative interest, 1951-1952; objective, federal legislation for research, aid and rehabilitation, all for mentally retarded children. Supported S 1463 for educational aid for physically-handicapped children. Filed May 22.

CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT MOVEMENT, Topeka --

Rev. D. Howard Elliott, Beaver Falls, Pa. -- Represented two church organizations (see below). No compensation; $125 living expenses. CAM works for Constitutional amendment to explicitly recognize Jesus Christ's authority and law without abridging religious freedom and free speech. Filed Jan. 17.

COOPERATIVE HEALTH FEDN. OF AMERICA, Chicago --

The registration was filed in CHFA's own name. It was signed Dec. 5 by ex-Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), executive secretary -- Legislative expenses of about $250 per quarter, or $1,000 yearly, represent about 10 per cent of the total income of CHFA and are to be spent for portions of regular staff salaries, phone and telegraph, and general office costs.

CHFA supports development of public health services, legislation to help medical education (including federal aid to medical schools) and voluntary group action in solving medical economics problems (including by federal loan).

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATL. LEGISLATION, Washington --

Robert Fangmeier, Washington;
J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena; and,
George A. Walton, Washington -- All three were to be employed for about 6 months. Fangmeier's salary rate, $4,000 yearly; Innerst's salary, $1,600 yearly (for two-fifths of his time; based on $4,000 rate); Walton's salary, $1,000 yearly, part-time. Fangmeier's monthly expenses, $20-$25; for papers, taxis, phone and meals; Innerst's, about $50 for travel and meetings; Walton's, between $100 and $150, for travel to Washington, living costs, phone and taxis.

To work for support of UN and international armament reductions, and against UMTS. Innerst's work was to be among California, Arizona, and New Mexico Friends. Fangmeier filed Jan. 9; Innerst, Feb. 16; Walton, Feb. 27.

THE INTL. COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, (a Natl. Education Assn. department), Washington --

Harley Z. Wooden, executive secretary -- $150 yearly is amount allocable to lobbying from total salary. Lobbying to constitute less than two per cent of total job. Filed Aug. 22.

NATL. CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, INC., Chicago --

Mrs. Virginia Gray, member, Washington Committee on Legislation, Washington -- In registering, she did not fill out questions on the form on salary and expenses; told CQ that work is voluntary and unpaid; long-distance phone calls to the national legislative chairman, reimbursed. Filed July 24.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pittsburgh --

Rev. D. Howard Elliott, Beaver Falls, Pa. -- See Christian Amendment item, above.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN, INC., Cleveland --

Dr. H. T. Gordon, Washington -- $70 weekly salary and $30 weekly living expenses while in Washington. Registration as of April 10; filed April 16. Reregistration.

EMPLOYEE GROUPS

AFL

CANAL ZONE CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND METAL TRADES COUNCIL (AFL), Balboa, C.Z. --

William M. Price, legislative representative, Washington -- He did not answer questions on the form on compensation and expenses. Filed Aug. 13.

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS AND HELPERS (AFL), formerly Intl. Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kan. (registrations were filed by Boilermakers before merger with Blacksmiths) --

One registration was filed in the Boilermakers union's own name and signed May 25 by Charles G. MacGowan, president. Others were filed by:

Maywood Boggs, Washington; and,

Harold J. Buoy, Decatur, Ill. -- MacGowan said legislative expenses for salaries, office rent, equipment and communications would be about $8,000 yearly, based on past experience. Boggs reregistered May 23; paid $900 monthly for all duties and allowed up to $20 daily for all expenses except travel, office and communication. He handled most Boilermaker business with Washington agencies; "minor portion" of his time went to legislative work. Buoy, a special representative who filed May 14, did not report salary.

Two main measures mentioned by registrants: economic controls bill extension and railroad pension law changes.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS & PROPRIETORS' INTL. UNION OF AMERICA (AFL), Indianapolis --

Victor Hood, organizer -- $15 salary and $10 expenses daily. Interest through 1951 Session; hired for a year. Filed Jan. 23.

NATL. ASSN. OF LETTER CARRIERS (AFL), Washington --

William C. Doherty, president, and associate editor, "The Postal Record"; and,

Jerome J. Keating, secretary, and editor, "The Postal Record" -- Both paid unreported yearly salaries. A minor part of their time spent in legislative work; major duties are organizational, publishing, representation before government agencies, and operation of a hospitalization program. In addition, Doherty is an AFL vice president. They filed Feb. 27.

NATL. FARM LABOR UNION (AFL), Washington --

A. Richard Gonzales, national representative -- $300 monthly salary and maximum of $300 monthly expenses. Filed June 18.

CIO

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), N.Y.C. --

Elizabeth Christman, legislative representative, Washington -- $85 weekly salary; occasional transportation fares paid for. Filed Feb. 26.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), Washington --

Thomas P. Healy, legislative representative -- $6,000 yearly salary rate; and expenses. Filed March 7.

GOVERNMENT & CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (CIO), Washington --

Richard E. Shoemaker, legislative representative -- $3,888 yearly salary; $4 a day expenses. Filed Jan. 25.

INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), Camden, N.J. --

Andrew A. Pettis, Washington -- $7,500 yearly salary, and $6,000 yearly for office and personal expenses. Filed May 31.

Railway Labor

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN (Independent), Cleveland --

Clarence L. Caldwell,
John J. Driver,
Winfield C. Gray,
Brook Jones,
John J. Margeson,
James L. Wiggins, and
Robert B. Wilkins, Washington -- Each reported $15 a day salary and $15 per diem when "actually engaged" in legislative activity. Scheduled to last "only a few weeks." Legislative interests: "urging passage of railroad retirement amendments."Backed HR 3669 as amended by House Commerce Committee. Each filed Sept. 12.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES (AFL), Detroit --

Ernest Jones, Washington, and Denison, Tex.;
H. B. Judd, Washington, and Daisy, Tenn.;
E. J. O'Brien, Washington, and Philadelphia;
H. L. Padgett, Washington, and Savannah;
E. J. Shackelford, Washington and Enid, Okla.;
E. E. Webster, Washington, and Winchester, Ky.; and,
M. O. Wilhite, Washington and Birmigham -- Jones' salary, "around $14,000 annually"; O'Brien's, $600

monthly. The others did not state salary. All but Jones listed $20 per diem for expenses. They backed HR 3669 in original form. Mr. Jones, general chairman of BMWE's Southwestern Federation, filed Sept. 19. Padgett, general chairman of the Southeastern Fedn., filed Oct. 3. The other five were state legislative representatives for Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Alabama, respectively. O'Brien and Webster filed Sept. 26; the other three, Sept. 27. O'Brien's was a reregistration.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN (Independent), Washington --
John R. McIsaac,
G. W. Nelson,
S.A. Para,
Harry See, and,
William E. Skinner -- Nelson and See reregistered July 27, showing salary increases compared to previous filings. Nelson's salary, $11,374; See's, $18,541.20. The other three filed Sept. 12; each reported $23 daily salary and $11.80 per diem; their legislative interest, to last "for a few weeks", was to back HR 3669 as amended. McIsaac is BRT state legislative representative from Boston; Para, from Nashville; and Skinner, from Pueblo.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA (AFL), Kansas City, Mo. --
Irvin Barney, Jr., assistant legislative representative,
Wade R. Hawes,
R. Richard Hooker,
Howard D. Reinert, Sr., and,
R. G. Smith, Washington -- Barney did not state salary and expenses on the form; his office told CQ he receives $600 monthly salary and $15 daily expenses. Hawes and Hooker, $20-a-day, each; Reinert, $19.73 daily salary and $15 expenses; Smith, about $22 salary, daily. They backed HR 3669 in original form; opposed H Res 426. Barney filed May 8; Reinert, Oct. 4; the others, Sept. 28.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS (AFL), Cincinnatti --
Charles B. Bailey, Toledo;
Glenn A. Brennan, Hammond, Ind.;
Francis P. Cleere, Los Angeles; and,
J. Daun Knisely, Delmar, N.Y. -- None reported compensation or expenses. Backed the original railroad retirement bill (HR 3669) and HR 3465 and S 1334, parcel post legislation. Brennan and Knisely filed Sept. 24; Bailey, Sept. 25, and Cleere, Sept. 26.

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL), Washington --
Roy Westgard, international represenative, Washington, and Carmel, N.Y. -- Salary not reported. Worked for HR 3669, Railroad Retirement Act amendment. Filed May 15.

THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS (AFL), St. Louis --
Calvin M. Fitzhugh, Texarkana, Tex.;
O.C. Jones, North, S.C.;
John J. Marr, Darien, Conn.; and,
R. M. Olson, Chicago -- They did not report salaries or expenses on the registration form. ORT supported HR 3669 in original form. They are general chairmen of ORT divisions: Fitzhugh, of Div. 27; Jones, Div. 28; Marr, Div. 29; and Olson, Div. 23. ORT backed HR 3669 in original form. Jones filed Sept. 24; Fitzhugh, Oct. 10; the others, Sept. 26.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS (Independent), Cedar Rapids, Iowa --
J. F. Casey, senior vice president, Washington;
J. V. Tillman, Jackson, Tenn.;
J. R. Kelly, Bryn Athun, Pa.; and,
C. C. Ellis, Muskogee, Okla. -- No compensation information was given. ORC backed HR 3669, as amended. Tillman is ORC general chairman for Gulf, Mobile and Ohio RR.; Kelly, for Reading RR Co.; and Ellis, for Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway. All filed Oct. 3.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' DEPARTMENT, AFL, Chicago --
John Kolanda, national legislative representative, Washington -- Compensation and expenses not stated on registration. Worked on rail pension bill and all bills of interest to labor. Filed May 15.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTL. ASSN. (AFL), Washington --
Jerauld T. S. Oberholtzer, Hyattsville, Md., legislative representative on assignment to Ry. Labor Executives' Assn., Washington -- $600 salary monthly; no expenses. Backed HR 3669 in original form. He is Washington Terminal sheet metal local general chairman. Filed June 14.

Other Employees

NATL. RURAL LETTER CARRIERS' ASSN. (Independent), Washington --
The registration was filed in the organization's own name, and also in the name of the following:
Charles L. Ashcraft, president;
Kenneth Taylor, secretary;
Bun Raley, vice president;
Burdette W. Playfoot, treasurer; and the following executive committee members:
H. L. Van Voorhis, chairman;
Paul Benson, secretary; and,
Warren Bledsoe, member -- Said "no additional compensation or salary is paid to any officer". Filed March 12.

ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington --
Dr. Frederick V. Rand, part time service as executive officer -- $100 monthly. Became executive officer Oct. 1, 1950, but did not register until Jan. 8 because there was no lobbying in the fourth quarter.

PACIFIC LOCK EMPLOYEES ASSN., John E. Schmidt, secretary, Cocoli, Canal Zone --
Charles F. Wahl, Washington, employee of the Panama Canal, and legislative representative beginning Nov. 13, 1950 -- $476 per month ($5,720 per year), $15 per day subsistence; indefinitely employed, probably to 4 months, worked on HR 9891, HR 9912, and S 4193, deferring income tax for the Canal Zone. Filed Dec. 28, 1950.

PANAMA CANAL LOCK EMPLOYEES' ASSN., Cocoli, Canal Zone --
Filed in the group's own name (signed by John E. Schmidt, secretary); also registered:

Charles F. Wahl, legislative representative -- Wahl expected to remain in Washington through Feb. 1951, possibly longer. For purpose of securing benefits to Panama Canal employees re income taxes. $22 per day (employment for about 3 months) is Wahl's pay; expenses (including subsistence, taxis, cables, and phone, stenographic service and entertainment) was to be about $2,327.58. Filed Dec. 27, 1950.

FARM GROUPS

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDN., Chicago --
Gwynn Garnett, director of international relations, Washington, and,
Matt Triggs, assistant director, Washington office, Washington -- $8,500 yearly, each. Filed Jan. 10.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., Denver --
Loren C. Bamert, president, Ione, Calif. -- No compensation; receives actual expenses. Worked against price controls. Filed April 26.

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF U.S.A., New Orleans (Louisiana sugar cane growers) --
Josiah Ferris, public relations counsel, Washington -- $500 monthly salary, for complete representation in Washington with various government agencies; less than one-quarter is payment for legislative work. Expenses, probably not exceeding $150 quarterly, for taxis, occasional lunches and dinners. Supported S 1694, to extend the Sugar Act of 1948. Filed June 25.

FOREST FARMERS ASSN. COOPERATIVE, Valdosta, Ga. --
J. Walter Myers, Jr., executive secretary -- $600 monthly salary plus about $2,000 yearly travel expenses. Filed Oct. 9.

INTL. BABY CHICK ASSN., Kansas City, Mo. --
William A. Collet, Kansas City, Mo. -- See Luziers item, above, under Miscellaneous Companies.

NATL. FARMERS UNION, Denver (home office) and Washington, D.C. (legislative office) --
John A. Baker, legislative secretary -- Salary not reported on registration form. He said 80 per cent of his time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to NFU. Filed May 11.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, Washington --
Herschel D. Newsom, national master and editor-in-chief of the "National Grange Monthly";
Delos L. James, director, Agriculture-Industry Relations -- Newsom, who filed Jan. 16, received $7,500 yearly. James' salary, $3,000 yearly; he filed Aug. 24, said legislative interests would take most of his time while serving in place of Dr. J. T. Sanders, legislative representative, during Sanders' three-month leave of absence.

NATL. MILK PRODUCERS FEDN., Washington --
Marion R. Garstang, counsel;
Margaret K. Taylor, educational director;
Otie M. Reed, economist; and,
H. Willis Tobler, legislative rperesentative -- Reregistrations to show yearly salary increases to $9,000 each, effective Dec. 1, 1950, except for Tobler, whose salary went up to $8,300, effective July 1, 1951. Garstang and Reed filed Jan. 10; Mrs. Taylor, Jan.5; and Tobler, Oct. 9.

RUST PREVENTION ASSN. (also known as the Conference for the Prevention of Grain Rust), Minneapolis --
Donald G. Fletcher, executive secretary -- Total monthly salary, $525, of which only a portion could ever be considered attributable to lobbying, he said. Workd for a $60,000 federal appropriation for work with the states in controlling stem rust through barberry eradication and research, instead of the $28,000 asked by the Budget Bureau. Anticipated that in 1951 less than $1,500 would be spent for trips to Washington and letters. Such legislative efforts involve only a small part of total expenditures, he said, adding that this report was not an admission that his association is a lobbying organization. Filed April 10.

TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS' ASSN., Fort Worth --
Joe G. Montague, lawyer, Fort Worth -- $16,000 annual retainer; estimated expense second quarter, $5,000. Legislative work is "merely an incident" in employment as primary work is general legal activity. Reregistration, filed June 23.

FOREIGN POLICY

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL, N.Y.C. --
Isaiah Leo Kenen, public relations counsel -- $1,050 per month; employed for six months. Will have travel expenses paid. For economic aid to Israel. Filed Feb. 21.
AZC says it represents all American Zionists and includes Hadassah (the women's groups), Labor Zionist Organization of America-Pole Zion (the labor group), Zionist Organization of America (general group), Mizrachi Organization of America (religious group), Hashomer Hatzair (youth group), and, Zionists-Revisionists of America.

ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, Washington --
Ex-Rep. Richard F. Harless (D Ariz.), agent -- He did not say anything about compensation or expenses on his registration; quarterly report said he received $2,100. Worked for passage of the Atlantic Union resolutions, S Con Res 4 and H Con Res 26. Filed March 10.

CHARLES G. JONES, Lakeland, Fla. --
J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Lakeland -- Represented Jones and George Louizos in backing private immigration bill (HR 4012) to grant Louizos permanent residence status in the U.S.A. $250 retainer fee was received; additional fee, dependent on time taken and not expected to exceed $250, anticipated. Estimated communications expenses, $50. The former Congressman's son filed May 7.

GEORGE LOUIZOS, Lakeland, Fla. --
J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Lakeland -- See Charles G. Jones item, above.

PAULA NEUMANN MAHLER --
Robert Moers, attorney, N.Y.C. -- About $250 traveling and incidental expenses. Working for S 2044, a private alien relief bill for Mrs. Mahler. Filed Sept. 22.

NICHOLAS B. PERRY, Washington --

Ex-Rep. Aaron L. Ford (D Miss.), of Spearman and Robertson, law firm, Washington; and,

Wilkinson, Boyden and Cragun law firm, Washington; this registration was signed by Glen A. Wilkinson-- Both to receive contingency fees in amounts not specified; nominal expenses covered. Worked for private relief bill on claim arising out of seizures by foreign governments of Perry's properties abroad. They filed Oct. 4.

HEDWIG LYDIA RIEDNER --

Robert A. Saltzstein, lawyer, Washington, employed by Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney for Miss Riedner, Milwaukee -- Reregistration; legal fees to be determined. Employed for year 1951, on amendments to Trading With the Enemy Act. Filed Jan. 31.

MRS. ELIZABETH VON ELVERFELDT, N.Y.C. --

Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist and Walker, law firm, N.Y.C.; the registration was signed by Thomas B. Gilchrist -- Compensation was to be fixed by agreement; anticipated expenses, such as travel and hotel costs in Washington, were estimated at less than $200. Legislative interests to continue until passage of bills to amend the Trading With the Enemy law.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS and its members, N.Y.C. --

Fontaine C. Bradley,

Newell W. Ellison, and

Howard C. Westwood, all of whom are of the law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington -- Fee to be computed on time-spent basis on reasonable terms agreed to. No expenses except normal incidental ones expected. Received and spent nothing Jan. 1 to date of filing, July 2. Opposed bills to take from individual federal agencies the qualifying of those practicing before them, or to limit such practice to lawyers.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSN., Chicago --

Alice Dunlap, Washington office director, and

Julia D. Bennett, assistant director, both Washington -- Miss Dunlap's annual salary (one-third time), $2,196; Miss Bennett's (one-half time), $2,454. The annual salary of the secretary is $3,270, Miss Dunlap reported. Both registrants estimated expenses for postage, travel, etc., at $150 a quarter. They filed Sept. 4.

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSN., N.Y.C. --

The registration was filed in ANA's own name; it was signed Feb. 2 by Miss Julia C. Thompson, assistant executive secretary -- ANA backed bills for federal aid to nursing education and for armed forces commissions for male nurses.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, N.Y.C. --

Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, law firm, Washington. The registration was signed April 20 by Oscar Cox, partner -- Compensation for any legislative services which may be rendered not yet determined. Expenses would be for taxis, long-distance phone calls, stenography, mimeographing, etc. ASCAP supported the bill to amend the copyright law by granting to the authors of literary works, such as novels, short stories and poems, the same performing and recording rights now enjoyed by authors of dramatic works, lectures and music.

Law firm members: Cox, Malcolm S. Langford, Ezekiel G. Stoddard, Lloyd N. Cutler, Charles C. Glover III, and Philip B. Brown.

MEDICAL ASSN. OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Montgomery --

The registration was filed in the association's own name. It was signed July 24 by T. Branson Hubbard, M.D., president; another registration was filed by:

W. A. Dozier, Jr., public relations director -- Salary $550 monthly; he was unable to assign the part of it going for legislative activity. Expenses: estimated $75-monthly cost of "P R Notes" which carries legislative and organization news. Filed May 11.

NATL. ASSN. AND COUNCIL OF BUSINESS SCHOOLS, Washington --

One registration was filed in NACB's own name; it was signed Oct. 11 by Bruce F. Gates, treasurer. Another registration was made by:

Bernard H. Ehrlich, of Posner, Fox, Berge and Arent law firm, Washington -- Ehrlich received $300 a month for services as legal counsel to association; expenses probably not more than $250. Legislative interest, to continue until "at least Aug. 31, 1952", includes education measures of all types and in particular S 1940 which would provide educational and training benefits to Korean veterans. Filed Oct. 1.

The association is a merger of the former National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools and the National Council of Business Schools.

NATL. EDUCATION ASSN. OF THE U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations, Washington--

Dr. James L. McCaskill, director -- Reregistration. $8,500 yearly salary, of which he said only half should be reported as he shall devote not more than 50 per cent of his time to lobbying. Actual expenses will be for lodging, food and transportation. Filed July 17.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, N.Y.C. --

Hamel, Park and Saunders, law firm, Washington. The registration was signed by F. Weaver Myers, partner -- Reasonable compensation to be determined at the end of services. Expenses will consist only of telephone, telegraph and travel, with an anticipated maximum cost of $50. Reregistration May 4.

The law firm: Charles Denis Hamel, Lee I. Park, Benjamin H. Saunders, John Enrietto, C. F. Rothenburg, Howard W. Friedrichs, F. Weaver Myers, Howard T. Mather, K. Martin Worthy, Frank C. Niswander, Fuller Holloway and Gerald D. Morgan. James Pinney Jones is an associate and James M. Williamson is counsel to the firm.

RECLAMATION, RIVERS AND HARBORS

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, Oakland, Calif. (a public agency of the State of California, owning and operating water and sewage utilities) --

Law offices of Northcutt Ely, Washington; registration was signed June 2 by Ely -- Receives $700 monthly gross fees for services of the law offices of four attorneys and staff on both non-legislative and legislative matters; out-of-pocket expenses, like phone, telegraph and travel. Legislative interests were to continue to February, 1952.

The four lawyers are Ely and Timothy V. A. Dillon, Theodore F. Stevens and C. Emerson Duncan II.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE ASSN., Washington (for the seaway) --

F. Hugh Burns, Arlington, Va. -- His office told CQ Burns' annual salary is $6,000 (salary and expense questions on the form had not been filled out.) Filed Feb. 15.

NATL. ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT CONFERENCE, Washington (against the seaway) --

Earl C. Bassett, Washington;

James T. Begg, Cleveland -- Bassett reported $150 weekly salary, to continue for the duration of 82nd Congress or until St. Lawrence project bill is disposed of; Begg, $1,000 monthly for six months. Bassett's expenses for taxis, meals, phone and stenographic hire not to exceed $60 weekly; Begg to receive personal living expenses and travel costs while away from home. Bassett filed Feb. 19; Begg, Feb. 27.

SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT, INC., Boise --

E. W. Rising, representative, Washington -- Approximate rate of compensation, $35 a day. Expenses: lodging, meals, transportation, office expenses, and miscellaneous. Filed Feb. 9.

TAXES

ESTATE OF MARGERY DURANT GREEN, Stamford, Conn. --

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, law firm, Washington; the registration was signed Nov. 30 by ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.), law firm partner -- $3,500 of current retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; proper allocation of part of retainer to be paid in 1952 could not be determined at time of filing but is to be reported later. Retainer covers both legislative and non-legislative interests, with additional compensation depending on nature and results of services. Nominal expenses may not exceed $100. This estate-tax problem affects the tax liability status of retained life estates in certain trusts.

ESTATE OF W. D. JOHNSON, DECEASED, Kansas City, Mo. --

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, law firm, Washington; registration was signed Nov. 30 by ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.), law firm partner -- $5,000 of retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; nominal expenses which may not exceed $100. Compensation by retainer covering both legislative and non-legislative interests, with additional compensation depending on nature and result of services to be performed. Legislative interest involved gift tax law. The legal issue may be resolved by administrative decision, making legislative work unnecessary.

NATL. COMMITTEE FOR FAIR EMERGENCY EXCISE TAXATION, N.Y.C. (formerly the Natl. Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes) --

One amended registration was filed in the group's own name. (It was signed by H. Leigh Whitelaw, secretary.) Two others were filed by:

H. Leigh Whitelaw, N.Y.C.; and,

Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton law firm, Louisville, Ky. (signed by Wilson W. Wyatt, partner in the law firm)-- Whitelaw said his compensation was at an indefinite rate. Wyatt said his firm will be paid in accordance with the nature and extent of services rendered. The Wyatt firm filed Jan. 25; the others, Jan. 29.

Wyatt law firm: Wyatt, Arthur W. Grafton, Cornelius W. Grafton, Macauley L. Smith, Robert L. Sloss, Louis Lusky, L. M. Fleischer, and Ed P. Jackson, Jr.

NATL. TAX EQUALITY ASSN., Chicago --

Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington counsel, member of the law firm of Harter and Calhoun, Washington;

Paul L. Courtney, Chicago;

Edward S. Hartman, Delavan, Wis.; and,

Paul Martin, publicity director, Chicago -- Calhoun filed April 9, had a $500-a-month retainer. Courtney filed April 12 and Martin April 10; they were to be paid "at the rate of $2,500 paid bi-monthly over the three-month period" for which it was expected the legislative interest would last. Hartman filed April 13, reporting a $100-a-week salary for the same three-month period. The Chicago and Wisconsin men were to receive food, lodging, phone and taxi expenses. Calhoun's and Courtney's were reregistrations. NTEA backed bills to subject all cooperatives and other mutual-type enterprises and organizations to federal income taxes.

NATL. TOBACCO TAX RESEARCH COUNCIL, Richmond, Va. --

One registration was filed in NTTRC's own name; it was signed by F. M. Parkinson. Another was filed in his own name by:

F. M. Parkinson, executive director -- Expenditures "of this nature in the immediate future" were not anticipated by Parkinson; salary was not listed. Legislative interests confined to tobacco excise taxes. Filed Dec. 3.

NORMAN WARREN RAIES, Alexandria, Va., and Los Angeles --

Raies registered May 15 in his own name and said he had no employer at that time; he was engaged in public relations and legislative activity. He said he previously had acted on behalf of the Purchasing Corporation of America and had then been paid $8,000 yearly for two years. His current interest was in seeking repeal of the Jenkins Act, which requires companies in interstate sale of cigarettes to furnish sales lists to state tax collection officials.

THE RETAIL SHOE COMMITTEE FOR EQUITABLE TAXATION, N.Y.C. --

One registration was filed in the Committee's own name; it was signed Oct. 1, by David W. Herrmann, Committee chairman and Miles Shoes, Inc., vice president. Another registration was filed by:

Rufus G. Poole, lawyer, Washington -- Poole's compensation was to be "fair and reasonable...with a retainer of $7,500 and the total amount...to be finally determined at the conclusion of the service," and out-of-pocket expenses. Legislative interests to continue until disposition of Section 123 of the 1951 tax bill, which the Committee opposed (see A.S. Beck item, p. 702). Poole filed Aug. 9.

JOHN L. STEINBUGLER (retired), Brooklyn--

Knox, Matthews and Lishman law firm, Washington. The registration was signed Oct. 1 by William H. Matthews, Jr., partner -- Reasonable fee to be determined at conclusion of services; expenses not anticipated to exceed $50. Worked on a proposed provision in the

1951 tax bill that a lump sum payment turned over to an employee in place of stock when his employment by a firm is ended would be considered as capital gains rather than income received. Other firm members: Robert W. Knox and Robert W. Lishman.

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS' TAX COMMITTEE, Washington --

One registration was filed in the Committee's own name; it was signed June 22 by George B. Storer, chairman. Another registration was filed by:

Lovell H. Parker, tax consultant, Washington -- Storer said expenditures would probably be about $5,000 for technical and legal advice and expenses. Parker had a $3,000 retainer plus $500 monthly for general services, only part of which, if any, may be for legislative services, he said; no expenses anticipated. He filed June 15. TBTC worked for changes in the excess-profits law.

VETERANS, MILITARY AFFAIRS

AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), Washington --

Charles H. Slayman, Jr., national legislative director; and,

Rufus H. Wilson, assistant service director -- Slayman's yearly salary, $5,000; Wilson's, $4,000. Slayman's anticipated expenses were indeterminable; Wilson's, about $300 yearly. Wilson filed March 7; Slayman, May 8.

CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS OF THE U.S.A., Inc. --

Francis C. Restivo, attorney and national legislative officer, Washington -- $100 weekly salary; $40 weekly expenses for travel, lodging, meals, etc. Filed Feb. 15.

JEREMIAH J. DRISCOLL, N.Y.C. --

Driscoll registered June 6 in his own name; said he was self-employed, interested in all veterans legislation.

OFFICERS WHO LOST PAY UNDER 1933 ECONOMY ACT --

William H. Webb, lawyer, Washington -- Webb said he had no employer in connection with this registration, but expected to be retained by officers "discriminated against under interpretation by Comptroller General" upon enactment of legislation for payment of back pay. He said he expected to be paid the "usual office, travel, and personal expenses of an attorney, probably $150 a month." Reregistration; see item "Certain Officers", p. 862, CQ Almanac, 1949, Vol. V. Filed May 18.

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN. OF THE U.S., Washington --

Charles M. Boyer, assistant director, Army affairs -- $625 monthly, mainly for non-legislative duties. Filed Feb. 9.

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSN., INC., Washington --

Registration was filed July 9 in the organization's own name; signed by Lt. (jg.) Donald D. Davis (USNR, ret.) secretary-treasurer -- Davis said members' annual dues are $4, none of which is specifically for legislative purposes.

The president, Vice Adm. Harry G. Hamlet (USCG, ret.), received a $3,000 yearly salary; the executive vice president, Capt. Franz Otto Willenbucher (USN,ret.) $7,200; and assistant legal counsel, Comdr. Harold B. Corwin (USN, ret.), $4,320. These three individuals (all of whom have registered) represent the association in legislative matters but have other duties also, and no part of their salaries is specifically for legislative work, Davis said.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S., Washington --

Adin M. Downer, assistant legislative representative -- Did not list salary basis but said he had received $1,625 for the quarter (told CQ it is $6,500 yearly.) Filed Jan. 11.

INDIVIDUALS, MISCELLANEOUS

LEROY BISHOP, Washington --

Carl L. Shipley, attorney, Washington -- Fee to be determined. Duration of interest: 82nd Congress. On private claim bill. Filed Jan. 11.

BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, Calif. --

Ex-Sen. Sheridan Downey (D Calif.), Washington -- $3,000 a month compensation, out of which was to come about $1,500 a month expenses for office, rent, staff, etc. Employed for two years. Represents Board "in tidelands oil controversy with the federal government." Filed Jan. 24.

JOHN J. BRAUND, Washington --

William P. MacCracken, Jr., lawyer, Washington-- Worked for HR 4507, a private relief bill directing the payment of $100,000 to Braund for use by the federal government of a relief duplication process and machine he had invented. MacCracken did not answer compensation and expense questions on the registration form, but told CQ that the bill limits his fee to a maximum of ten per cent of the amount paid Braund and that no fee arrangements had been set. Filed Aug. 10.

MRS. ROSARIO CUSIMANO, Springfield, Ohio --

Carl Layton Shipley, attorney, Washington -- Fee to be determined upon completion. Duration of interest: 82nd Congress. Worked for private claims bill for loss of property valued at $10,000. Filed Jan. 16.

JOSEPH MOLNAR, Washington --

He filed in his own name; there is no employer -- Reregistration. Filed Feb. 9.

NO EMPLOYER NAMED --

Margaret B. Howell, legislative consultant, Washington -- About $500 expenses a quarter. Legislative interest is "to continue so long as there is need for such information. To analyze and interpret bills and to contact Members of Congress with regard to amendments and possible action -- all in the public interest," according to her statement. She filed June 26.

Mrs. Howell told CQ that she writes articles for sale and that United Engineering, Inc., of Indianapolis, was one firm which buys her service.

SELMA EXPLOSION CLAIMANTS --

Richard K. Lyon of the law firm of Lyon and Lyon, Washington -- "Compensation contingent," legislative interest to be indefinite in duration. Worked for bill to authorize specified payments out of the Treasury to claimants for loss of life, injury, or property damages resulting from an explosion of a munitions truck between Smithfield and Selma, N.C., March 7, 1942. Filed July 25.

LOBBY WITHDRAWALS

There is no machinery explicitly provided in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the withdrawal by a lobbyist or organization from the registration lists, nor is there any official file of such withdrawals. Consequently, many of those who registered at one time may have dropped out of activity without notice. Also, those who gave notice of withdrawal did so in various ways, and their terminations were filed in various places.

Due to this and indefinite wording regarding termination of activity in many reports, the following list does not include all withdrawals.

Congressional Quarterly gathered the withdrawals from various files. Mainly the list is based on statements filed before the House Clerk's cutoff date for inclusion in the Nov. 14 "Congressional Record." Quarterly reports, which may have carried some withdrawal notices, filed after that date generally were not available in time for Almanac publication.

Among withdrawals not included in this list are those of registrants who said their interests would last for a stated length of time, but gave no further explanation. CQ would not count them as withdrawals until additional, final reports would be filed.

LAW REQUESTS NOTICES

While there is no formal machinery for withdrawal provided for in the law, the form does ask those filing it to "please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports" if legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter.

It was not always clear, however, that an individual meant to withdraw when he indicated that the specific bill or bills in which he was interested had ceased to be legislative issues. In some cases, such persons may have wished to stay registered because they foresaw the possibility of new, legislative interests. An answer which merely listed a past date of termination of interest, and which was listed by CQ as a withdrawal, may not, therefore, be one. Other persons filing what may actually have been their last reports did not so indicate and were not listed here.

Dates given below are for the effective termination of lobbying activity in most cases, and for the report of termination, in some cases. Report of termination, usually, is within three months of termination, but in some cases it is considerably later.

Withdrawal and termination dates given are in 1951, unless otherwise stated.

Dates of original registration, based mainly on the Justice Department-compiled indexes published by the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, likewise are for 1951 unless stated. In some cases, withdrawals were made by persons or groups who did not register but did file financial reports previous to or simultaneous with the termination-of-interest notice.

(See also, 1948 Almanac, pp. 437-9; 1949 Almanac, pp. 864-5; 1950 Almanac, pp. 791-9 for previous roundups.)

Withdrawals

AIR TRANSPORT ASSN. OF AMERICA, Washington --
Robert Ramspeck -- First-quarter 1951 report said he had been granted a leave of absence from ATAA effective March 15 (to head the Civil Service Commission) and was no longer active in legislative work. He registered Jan. 2, 1947.

ALLOYS DEVELOPMENT CO., Pittsburgh --
H. Maurice Fridlund, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report in 1951 signified end of registration, which had been made May 2, 1951.

AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RY. AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL), Detroit --
A. L. Spradling, president -- First-quarter 1951 report was final one; had been interested in Social Security bill of 1950. The registration, which had mentioned Spradling, was in the union's own name; it was filed in June, 1950;
O. David Zimring, Washington and Chicago -- First-quarter report was the final one. He had registered June 12, 1950.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, (CIO), N.Y.C. --
Helen Blanchard, Washington -- February 1951 ended registration. She registered April 26, 1949.

AMERICAN CABLE AND RADIO CORP. and subsidiaries, N.Y.C. --
James A. Kennedy, vice president and general counsel -- First-quarter 1951 report said interest in legislation was no longer active and legislative contacts were ended; there would be no further reports. This was because the President's Communications Policy Board recommended against international telegraph company merger, which was his legislative interest. He registered March 1, 1949.

AMERICAN DRUG MFRS. ASSN., Washington --
Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel, Kalamazoo -- Third-quarter 1951 report signified end of registration, which had been made July 27, 1951.

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE, Washington --
Kathleen Fahy -- July 31, 1951, ended registration, which had been filed March 1, 1948.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY. CO., Chicago --
James P. Reinhold -- Second-quarter 1951 report was final one; said was active only June 12 to June 22, 1951. He originally registered Jan. 6, 1947; reregistered June 12, 1951.

ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, N.Y.C. --
Robert J. Bishop -- First-quarter 1951 report said legislative interest ended with 81st Congress. He registered Jan. 12, 1950.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY CORPORATE TAXATION, N.Y.C. --
Wyatt, Grafton and Grafton, law firm, Louisville -- First-quarter 1951 report said legislative interest ended that quarter and that there would be no more reports. The firm registered for this tax group Nov. 9, 1950.

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE CO., N.Y.C. --
Edward K. Wheeler, of the law firm of Wheeler and Wheeler, Washington -- First-quarter 1951 report said no further activities were contemplated. He registered July 7, 1949.

COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN CONTRACTORS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN WORK, N.Y.C. --
Ellsworth C. Alvord, of Alvord and Alvord law firm, Washington -- Fourth-quarter 1951 report was final one. He registered May 5, 1950.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATL. LEGISLATION, Washington --
C. Lloyd Bailey -- Oct. 8, 1951, letter by E. Raymond Wilson, executive secretary, said Bailey ended his employment with FCNL effective Sept. 30, 1951, but would carry forward his organizational duties for FCNL on a voluntary basis until a successor was found. He would not continue his legislatiye services; this was Bailey's final report. He registered July 11, 1947.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS, Atlanta --
Norman D. Cann, lawyer, Washington and Atlanta -- Fourth-quarter 1950 report said legislative interest ended with that quarter; interest had been confined to HR 9794, which was passed by Congress Jan. 1, 1951. The bill amended tax law on involuntarily liquidated inventories. This report, filed March 7, 1951, was also the registration, though not so marked.

INTERSTATE MFRS. ASSN., Winona, Minn. --
In its own name; and,
George, Brehmer and McMahon, law firm -- The association's and the law firm's registrations, which had been filed Jan. 25, 1949, were ended Oct. 5, 1951. But J. M. George of the firm registered Oct. 18, 1951, as working for the association.

KING BROADCASTING CO., Seattle --
Andrew G. Haley, Washington, for three TV station operator clients (see below) -- Fourth-quarter 1950 report was final one; legislative interests ended (were on excess profits taxation). He registered Nov. 4, 1950.

MAY BROADCASTING CO., Shenandoah, Iowa --
Andrew G. Haley (see King Broadcasting Co. item, above).

MERCHANTS NATL. BANK OF BOSTON, executor (estate of Helen P. Dane), Boston --
Kenneth W. Bergen, lawyer, Boston -- Fourth-quarter 1951 report, filed Oct. 30, was marked "final"; matter had been settled by enactment of Section 609 of 1951 tax law. He registered Aug. 15, 1950.

MEREDITH-SYRACUSE TELEVISION CORP., Syracuse, N.Y. --
Andrew G. Haley (see King Broadcasting Co. item, above).

MURPHY CORP., El Dorado, Ark. --
H. Cecil Kilpatrick, lawyer, Washington -- First-quarter 1951 report said legislative interest had terminated. He registered Nov. 9, 1950.

NATL. ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, INC., Washington --
Leo Cullinane -- Letter dated Dec. 4, 1951 said he would end his association with NAB as of Dec. 31 and wished registration cancelled as of that date. He registered April 8, 1949.

NATL. ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, N.Y.C. --
James B. Hallett, general counsel -- First-quarter 1951 report was final one for him; his employment ended Dec. 31, 1950. He registered March 11, 1949.

NATL. ASSN. OF MARGARINE MFRS., Washington --
Paul T. Truitt -- First-quarter 1951 report said effective March 1 he would leave his position with NAMM to become president of another organization (American Plant Food Council, Inc., in which connection he registered March 26). He registered as NAMM representative Feb. 19, 1947.

NATL. ASSN. OF U.S. STOREKEEPER-GAUGERS --
Francis M. Sullivan, lawyer, Washington -- Third-quarter 1951 report said legislative interests were ended. He registered May 11, 1948.

NATL. COAL ASSN., Washington --
Cooper and Griffin, law firm, Washington -- First-quarter 1951 report was final one for this firm. The firm split, and its former members, J. Milton Cooper and Jerry N. Griffin individually both reregistered in April 1951 as working for this client. Cooper had registered in this connection Jan. 8, 1949.

NATL. FEDN. OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC., N.Y.C. --
Geneva F. McQuatters, Washington -- July 1951 ended registration, which had been filed Jan. 31, 1947.

NATL. TAX EQUALITY ASSN., Chicago --
Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting law firm of Morgan and Calhoun -- First-quarter report terminated the registration for the firm, which had split. Calhoun registered April 9 as working for NTEA. The original registration was made July 10, 1947.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO., Cleveland --
Dudley, Algire, Jones and Ostmann, law firm, Washington -- First-quarter 1951 report said there would be no more reports; services ended. The firm registered Oct. 10, 1950.

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP., Toledo --
The firm's own-name registration, which had been filed June 20, 1951, was signified as ended, according to its third-quarter report.

OZARK-MAHONING CO., Tulsa --
Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla.), lawyer, Washington -- According to first-quarter 1951 report, legislative interest was ended but fee was to continue through 1951. He registered for this firm and a number of others March 7, 1947.

PACIFIC LIGHTING CO. and subsidiaries, San Francisco, Calif. --
Miller and Chevalier, law firm, Washington -- Fourth-quarter 1950 report said legislative interest ended with passage of excess profits tax act of 1950. Had registered Oct. 31, 1950;
Morgan and Calhoun, law firm, Washington -- First-quarter 1951 report of this dissolved firm, which had also worked on the same bill, ended the registration.

POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL, N.Y.C. --
Dorothy Detzer -- Letter of May 22, 1951, signed by Norman Thomas, chairman, ended registration. She registered April 25 and May 9, 1950.

C. H. STUART & CO., INC., Newark, N.Y. --
Leonard J. Calhoun, together with the law firm of Morgan and Calhoun -- First-quarter 1951 report ended the registration (the law firm was dissolved). Calhoun registered again March 29 as working for this client; his former firm had registered in this connection June 14, 1949.

TV EXCESS PROFITS TAX COMMITTEE, N.Y.C. --
Morton P. Fisher, lawyer, Baltimore -- Legislative interest ended with the first quarter, 1951 (original compensation of $5,000 was cut to $3,500 by agreement, he said). He registered Nov. 10, 1950.

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, N.Y.C. --
Margaret Dudley, Washington -- Legislative interests ended, first quarter, 1951. She registered May 3, 1950.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S., Washington --
John C. Williamson, lawyer -- First-quarter 1951 report said legislative interests would continue indefinitely as vice chairman of the national legislative committee but this was to be his last report as future legislative activity would not be compensated. (He subsequently ceased to hold that title with VFW). He registered Aug. 28, 1946.

ROUNDUP OF 1950 LOBBY SPENDING

AMA, CCG, Townsend Plan Groups Reported Largest Outlays

Organizations attempting to influence national legislation spent a record $10,303,204 during 1950, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation of their reports made under the federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

This included reports filed by or for 340 associations, companies, labor unions, and other organizations. A number of them said they believed they were not covered by the lobby law, but made reports anyway.

Of the total, $8,374,143 was spent in connection with legislative interests, according to reports of 304 groups. Eight groups, reporting expenditures totaling $1,929,099, did not specify what portion of their spending was for lobbying and what portion was for other activities. Eight organizations filed reports without expenditures statements, and 20 groups reported, but said they spent nothing for lobbying.

Top spender reporting during 1950 was the American Medical Association, which paid out $1,326,078, according to its lobbying law statements.

However, the AMA's publicity arm -- the National Education Campaign -- said, in a separate report, it received $2.5 million from the AMA. Of this, NEC said, $880,915 "fairly" could be considered as spent for lobbying.

AMA also was top spender in 1949 when it reported expenditures totaling $1,522,683, half of which, AMA said, was for lobbying.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, which tangled with a House committee during a controversial lobby investigation in 1950, reported spending $921,549 "in connection with legislative interests." In 1949, CCG spent $620,632, according to its lobby law report. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 768.)

16 TOP SPENDERS

Some 16 groups reported spending more than $100,000. In some cases, instead of specifying what had been spent just for lobbying, the organization reported its total spending for all purposes, sometimes adding that it was not possible to allocate a specific sum for lobbying. The top spending groups and the amounts they reported in 1950 were:

American Medical Association (allocation for lobbying)	$1,326,078
Committee for Constitutional Government (total)	921,549
Townsend Plan, Inc., and Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (total through third quarter)	379,551
United World Federalists (total; UWF said less than 15 per cent went for legislation)	345,022
Association of American Railroads (3.95 per cent allocation of receipts)	269,825
National Small Business Men's Association (total)	221,107
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards (allocation)	133,650
The American Legion (allocation)	130,872
National Tax Equality Association (22.1 per cent allocation)	126,971
National Coal Association (allocation)	122,737
Atlantic Union Committee (total)	116,666
American Federation of Labor (allocation)	116,027
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (allocation)	115,092
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. (allocation)	109,926
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives (total)	105,051
Southern States Industrial Council (total)	104,387

REPORTS VARY

The figures included in the CQ tabulation were based chiefly on the reports by organizations, rather than individual lobbyists. In a few cases, however, CQ listed organizations which did not file reports in their own names; in these cases individuals representing the organizations filed reports which seemed to account for the organization's activity.

Agents were not required to, and in most cases, apparently did not, report all the lobby spendings of their organizations.

Organizations used various methods of accounting for their lobbying expenditures, and so the figures reported under the lobby act were comparable only to a limited extent.

Reasons for the variations were these: There was disagreement about the requirements of the Federal Reuglation of Lobbying Act, on what the official report form called for, and over the definition of lobbying; and there was a great variety in the makeup and financial practices of the organizations filing reports.

Most groups reported the part of their spending which they considered was directly connected with legislation. This figure either was specifically labeled as a legislative allocation or it appeared on the official report form under the heading "expenditures in connection with legislative interests."

Some groups reported all spending under that heading, although they spent money for other purposes. The amount of the other spending, not always was indicated on the reports, however.

On the other hand, other groups reporting their total expenditures as going for lobbying considered that they actually did spend it all "in connection with legislative interests". An example was the Townsend Plan organization, whose central objective was the enactment of legislation setting up its program.

2,000 LOBBYISTS

Various estimates have put the number of associations and other organizations doing some lobbying in the thousands.

From the time the lobby law went into effect Aug. 2, 1946, through the third quarter of 1950, reports were filed by or for an estimated 1,600 organizations. Only about 430 of these groups reported in their own names. The others came into the picture because their agents reported as individuals.

By the end of 1950, about 2,000 agents of these organizations had reported under the law requiring lobby registrations.

On the basis of reports filed, more than 900 agents were active during the first nine months of 1950. An agent often is a law or public relations firm or a group of individuals.

SPENDING INCREASED STEADILY

Through 1950, reported lobby spending increased each year from the time the lobbying act took effect. Lobby spending totals prior to 1950, according to Congressional Quarterly tabulations, were: $7,969,710 in 1949; $6,191,838 during 1948; and $5,058,357 in 1947. Each total includes spending of a number of groups which reported for only part of the year.

These figures, especially for the earlier years, do not reflect adjustments, mostly upward, for late-filed reports.

Business groups led all others in total spending reported, though the four biggest spending organizations -- AMA, CCG, Townsend Plan, and World Federalists -- were not business groups.

CQ's classification of an organization is based on what appears to be the basic nature of the group's membership -- determined largely by the organization name rather than by legislative interest.

Following is a comparison of spending by different interest groups in 1949 and 1950. The makeup of two categories is not the same for both those years. For its 1949 roundup, CQ counted National Associated Businessmen and its 10 reporting affiliates among business groups. The 1950 roundup puts NAB and its affiliates -- a score of them made reports in 1950 -- among tax groups.

	1950		1949	
Category	Spent	No. of Groups	Spent	No. of Groups
Business	$3,410,054	141	$3,280,278	140
Citizens	1,799,803	45	1,015,073	30
Employee	518,413	30	257,301	17
Farm	1,212,214	13	391,595	11
Foreign Policy	744,904	13	718,556	14
Professional	1,596,835	21	1,672,043	15
Reclamation	389,374	11	374,174	11
Tax	443,186	31	154,967	13
Veterans, Military	188,421	7	105,723	5
TOTAL	10,303,204	312	7,969,710	256

In the reports, groups gave their legislative interests, literature issued, income, and spending. Expenditures covered public relations and advertising, salaries, contributions, printing and distribution of literature, office overhead, telephone and telegraph, and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment.

Legislative interests ran the gamut of the measures before Congress during 1950.

Lobby Spending -- First Half, 1951

Financial reports filed in compliance with the federal lobbying law, covering activities during the first six months of 1951, disclosed a $4,578,014 spending total as reported by 240 groups. American Farm Bureau Federation led the pack as top spending reporter, but its $415,812 figure included all expenditures, not just those for legislative work.

(Only figures for the first half of 1951 can be given here. Amounts reported spent during the whole year will be available in the 1952 CQ Almanac.)

Two hundred and sixty-six organizations -- firms, labor unions and associations -- submitted reports on their attempts directly or indirectly to sway federal legislation. Twenty-six groups reported they spent nothing for legislative purposes or did not state their expenditures.

21 TOP SPENDERS

Business groups as a whole led all other categories in reported spending with a total of $1,538,226.91 by 101 groups.

There were 21 groups that reported spending more than $50,000 during the first six months of 1951. The declared expenditures of some groups represented total outlay. Others reported only a portion of their total expenditures--that amount allocated toward legislative activities, or that which they believed to be reportable under the lobbying law. The top spenders were:

American Farm Bureau Fedn. (all purposes)	$415,812.96
Committee for Constitutional Govt.	371,520.42
American Medical Assn.	288,234.66
Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies (all purposes)	221,470.46
Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (all purposes)	184,794.47
United World Federalists (all purposes)	170,191.89
Assn. of American Railroads	127,642.83
Trucking Industry Natl. Defense Committee (2nd quarter only)	115,448.92
Business Committee for Emergency Corporate Taxation	98,732.78
Natl. Milk Producers Fedn. (all purposes)	91,187.93
Atlantic Union Committee	90,973.13
Natl. Tax Equality Assn.	88,418.99
Committee on the Present Danger	81,322.16
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	68,146.31
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	64,450.17
Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives	64,309.51
Natl. Economic Council	63,857.78
Southern States Industrial Council	60,717.46
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	56,010.48
American Federation of Labor	53,286.29
American Legion	50,654.56

WHAT WENT BEFORE--
KEY VOTES 1945-1951

WHAT WENT BEFORE -- KEY VOTES 1945-1951

SUMMARY

Here is the voting background on which Congress etched its 1951 record. This picture of what went before is made up of 120 roll-call votes -- 10 apiece for the House and Senate for each year from 1945 through 1950.

Included here, for easier comparison, are the key votes for 1951. (These also appear, with detailed background and analysis, on pages 62-65 of this volume.)

Thus the key votes for seven years, 1945-51, are charted in the following 21 pages. From them the voting record of any Member of Congress on the important issues of that period can be checked more easily and quickly than by any other method.

CQ selected the key roll calls as the most significant of the hundreds taken each year. Not all of the votes CQ chose were the final ballots which assured passage or defeat of legislation. Many applied to crucial amendments or parliamentary moves to push or squelch legislative proposals.

The mid-battle ballot often was a better indication of a measure's true backing than the final vote, which sometimes was heavy with the "bandwagon" of opponents who saw that their earlier moves had failed.

Citations to fuller descriptions of the key votes in the years 1945-1950 appear in the vote captions. The page references are to CQ Almanac Vols. I-VI (1945-1950).

Some of the voting highlights follow.

1945

In its first key roll call of 1945, the Senate voted to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation's life and increase its lending power. In later roll calls, Senators decided to continue the trade agreements program, passed the Employment Act of 1946, and rejected an amendment making a corporation tax cut retroactive.

Among key 1945 House roll-call votes were ones extending the reciprocal trade program, passing the employment act, and approving an immediate corporation tax cut. On other ballots, the House made permanent the Un-American Activities Committee and agreed to ban the poll tax as a voting qualification.

1946

In the Senate, the House-passed poll tax bill failed to get action when a motion to close debate was rejected on a roll-call vote. Other Senate record votes in 1946 authorized the $3.75 billion loan to Britain and rejected a move to grant equal rights to women.

The House on roll call approved the British loan, agreed to the conference report on extending the draft, rejected a motion to kill the Atomic Energy Act, and sustained the President's veto of price control extension.

1947

With the interim foreign aid bill before it, Senators on a key ballot knocked down an amendment to cut aid from $597 million to $400 million. Other roll-call votes approved $400 million for aid to Greece and Turkey, passed the Taft-Hartley Act, and sustained the President's veto of income tax cuts.

The House approved Greek-Turkish and interim foreign aid, passed the Taft-Hartley Act over the President's veto and sustained the veto on income tax cuts.

1948

A reduction of income tax was again before the Congress in 1948, and again was vetoed. This time both chambers, on roll-call votes, overrode the President's objection.

In other record votes, the Senate and House approved a five-year extension of the draft, approved admission of 202,000 displaced persons, and authorized the "Marshall Plan."

1949

Early in the year, a Senate roll-call vote rebuffed Administration efforts to make it easier to limit debate. Other roll calls rejected an amendment to cut Marshall Plan aid, approved a low-cost housing program and federal aid to education, rejected an amendment to retain "peril points" in the reciprocal trade program, and approved the $1.3 billion foreign military aid program.

The House killed a veterans pension plan, approved low-rent public housing and existing non-flexible farm price supports, passed a 75-cent minimum hourly wage bill, and agreed to a cut in military aid abroad.

1950

Outstanding Senate votes were to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2 billion, cut 10 per cent from funds earmarked for non-defense spending, knock out provisions for co-op housing and to authorize a "Point Four" program.

Among key House votes were those to reject a $60 million Korean aid program, to defeat attempts to kill Point Four aid, and prevent a halt in debate on the taxation of excess profits.

1951

The Senate voted to advise the President to ask Congress before sending more soldiers to Europe, overrode the veto on increased pensions for some disabled veterans, rejected a move to strike out UMT provisions, and agreed to a ban on livestock slaughtering quotas.

House roll calls inserted a "peril point" provision in the reciprocal trade program, overrode the pension bill veto, rejected a motion to kill UMT, and agreed to ban slaughtering quotas and beef-price rollbacks.

Senate Key Votes -- 1945

1. Commodity Credit Corporation (S 298). Extend Commodity Credit Corporation operations for 2 years and increase lending authorizations to $4.75 billion. Conference report. Agreed to, 47-32, April 4, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 30, vote p. 10).
2. Mexican Water Treaty. Prescribe dams to be built by U.S. and Mexico on Colorado, Tiajuana and Rio Grande rivers and allocate respective shares in water collected by dams. Ratified 76-10, April 18, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 299, vote p. 304).
3. Trade Agreements Extension (HR 3240). Extend trade agreements program three years from June 12, 1945 and empower President to modify tariffs by as much as 50 per cent of 1945 rates. Passed 54-21, June 20, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 310, vote p. 305).
4. Bretton Woods Agreement (HR 3314). Approve U.S. participation in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. Passed 61-16, July 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 465, vote p. 469).
5. Unemployment Compensation (S 1274). Grant federal assistance to states for unemployment benefits. Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to restore Administration-sponsored provision allowing maximum benefits (federal plus state) of $25 for 26 weeks. Rejected 29-51, September 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 479, vote p. 484).
6. Full Employment (S 380). Establish federal responsibility in maintaining full employment; authorize creation of three-man Council of Economic Advisers; establish Joint Congressional Committee on Economic Report. Passed 71-10, September 28, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 486, vote p. 491).
7. War Manpower Control (HR 1752). Enforce restrictions of selective service registrants to essential jobs by same penalty as imposed for avoidance of induction by draftees. Conference report. Rejected 29-46, April 3, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 49, vote p. 61).
8. Executive Agencies Reorganization (HR 4192). Authorize President to reorganize agencies of the Executive Branch, with exception of seven agencies left exempt, and four agencies for which separate plans were required. Agreed to 49-23, December 13, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 699, vote p. 709).
9. Insurance Anti-Trust Exemption (S 340). Provide three-year moratorium on application of anti-trust laws to insurance companies, and affirm states' rights to regulate and tax the insurance business. Conference report. Agreed to 68-8, February 27, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 105, vote p. 104).
10. Tax Adjustment (HR 3633). Raise excess profits tax exemption and make corporation tax refunds immediately available. Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to make provisions retroactive to January 1, 1945. Rejected 30-31, July 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 529, vote p. 537).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	47	76	54	61	29	71	29	49	68	30
	NAYS	32	10	21	16	51	10	46	23	8	31
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	41	45	38	41	25	43	18	41	35	7
	NAYS	4	4	5	2	19	4	21	1	8	25
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	5	30	15	19	3	27	11	8	32	23
	NAYS	28	6	16	14	32	6	24	21	0	5

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Bankhead (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Hill (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
McFarland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
McClellan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
Johnson (R)	X	X	?	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Millikin (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
Hart (R)	?	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
McMahon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
DELAWARE										
Buck (R)	X	?	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Tunnell (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
Andrews (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
Pepper (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	?
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Russell (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IDAHO										
Taylor (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
Thomas (R)	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	?
ILLINOIS										
Brooks (R)	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Lucas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Willis (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Wilson (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	?
KANSAS										
Capper (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
Reed (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Chandler (D)	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Overton (D)	?	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	✓	X	?	X	?	✓	?	✓	?
White (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	X
MARYLAND										
Radcliffe (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Tydings (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Saltonstall (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X
Walsh (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Vandenberg (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
MINNESOTA										
Ball (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Shipstead (R)	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
MISSISSIPPI										
Bilbo (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	?
Eastland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?
MISSOURI										
Briggs (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
Donnell (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
MONTANA										
Murray (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Wheeler (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Wherry (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	✓	✓
NEVADA										
McCarran (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
Scrugham (D)	?	X	?	-	✓	✓	?	✓	?	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	?
Tobey (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
NEW JERSEY										
Hawkes (R)	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
Hatch (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW YORK										
Mead (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Wagner (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA										
Bailey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Hoey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Young (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
OHIO										
Burton (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Taft (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA										
Moore (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	?
Thomas (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Morse (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
PENNSYLVANIA										
Guffey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
Myers (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Gerry (D)	X	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	?
Green (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Maybank (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bushfield (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	X	?	✓	✓
Gurney (R)	X	✓	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓
TENNESSEE										
McKellar (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Stewart (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	✓	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
O'Daniel (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	?
UTAH										
Murdock (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Thomas (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Austin (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Glass (D)	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
WASHINGTON										
Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
Mitchell (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
Revercomb (R)	X	✓	X	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
WISCONSIN										
LaFollette (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
Wiley (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Robertson (R)	?	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓

*Vote cast by Knowland. *Vote cast by Gossett. *Vote cast by Huffman.
*Vote cast by Carville. *Vote cast by Stanfill.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Key Votes—1946

1. Interior Department Appropriation for fiscal 1947 (HR 6335). Committee amendment to strike $7.5 million from Southwestern Power Administration funds. Rejected, 30-36, June 20, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 224, vote, p. 247).
2. School Lunch Authorization (HR 3370). Taft (R Ohio) amendment to reduce authorization from $100 million to $57.5 million. Rejected, 21-50, Feb. 26, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 37, vote, p. 57).
3. British Loan (S J Res 138). Authorize $3.75 billion loan to Great Britain. Passed, 46-34, May 10, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 271, vote, p. 282).
4. Fair Labor Standards (Minimum Wage) (S 1349). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to provide that the cost of farm labor be included in calculating parity prices. Agreed to, 46-38, April 4, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 283, vote, p. 320).
5. Federal Mediation Act (HR 4908). Establish a Federal Mediation Board to assume strike-settlement functions of Labor Department; set 60-day strike injunction period; apply anti-trust laws to union activities; make unions suable for contract violations. Passed, 49-29, May 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 290, vote, p. 325).
6. Emergency Strike Settlement (HR 6578). Impose restrictions on strikes on essential industries seized by government. Passed, 61-20, May 31, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 298, vote, p. 327).
7. Equal Rights (S J Res 61). Proposal of amendment to Constitution, to grant equal rights to women. (Two-thirds majority required). Rejected, 38-35, July 31, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 540, vote, p. 568).
8. Anti-Poll Tax (HR 7). Ban poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections. Motion to close debate (two-thirds majority required). Rejected, 39-33, July 31, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 542, vote, p. 568).
9. Price Control Extension (H J Res 371). Passage of bill. Passed, 62-15, July 12, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 571, vote, p. 592).
10. Tidelands (H J Res 225). Renounce any claims of federal government upon lands lying beneath tidewaters. Passed, 44-34, July 22, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 579, vote, p. 593).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	30	21	46	46	49	61	38	39	62	44
	NAYS	36	50	34	38	29	20	35	33	15	34
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	8	4	29	22	17	33	15	23	41	19
	NAYS	33	38	15	25	24	13	24	26	4	25
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	22	17	17	24	32	28	23	15	20	25
	NAYS	2	11	18	12	4	6	10	7	11	8

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

✗ AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
Swift (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?*	X	X	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
McFarland (D)	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	?
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
McClellan (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Knowland (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Millikin (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
Hart (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
McMahon (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X
DELAWARE										
Buck (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓
Tunnell (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
Andrews (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Pepper (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Russell (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
IDAHO										
Gossett (D)	X	X	?	✓	?	?	?	X	✓	?
Taylor (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS										
Brooks (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓
Lucas (D)	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓
Willis (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
Wilson (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
KANSAS										
Capper (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reed (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Stanfill (R)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	?	?
Overton (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	-	X	X	✓	✓
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
White (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
MARYLAND										
Radcliffe (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Tydings (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Saltonstall (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
Walsh (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
MINNESOTA										
Ball (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Shipstead (R)	?	?	X	✓	X	X	X	?	?	✓
MISSISSIPPI										
Bilbo (D)	?	X	X	✓	?	?	X	X	?	✓
Eastland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Briggs (D)	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?
Donnell (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MONTANA										
Murray (D)	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Wheeler (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	?	?
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
Wherry (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
Carville (D)	✓	X	?	✓	?	?	X	X	✓	X
McCarran (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	?
Tobey (R)	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY										
Hawkes (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
Smith (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X
Hatch (D)	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK										
Mead (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Wagner (D)	X	?	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
Bailey (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	✓
Hoey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	?	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
Young (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓
OHIO										
Huffman (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Taft (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA										
Moore (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓
Thomas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morse (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
Guffey (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
Myers (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Gerry (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Green (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
Maybank (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bushfield (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?
Gurney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
TENNESSEE										
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Stewart (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓
O'Daniel (D)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
UTAH										
Murdock (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Thomas (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	✓	✓	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Austin (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VIRGINIA										
Burch (D)	?	?*	?*	?*	?*	✓	?	X	✓	✓
Byrd (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
WASHINGTON										
Magnuson (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X
Mitchell (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Revercomb (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
WISCONSIN										
LaFollette (P)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Wiley (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Robertson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓

*Vote cast by Bankhead. *Vote cast by Glass.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Key Votes—1947

1. Wool Price Support (S 814). Conference report. Agreed to, 43-38, June 19, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 175, vote p. 190).
2. Independent Offices Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3839). Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to increase Federal Trade Commission funds. Rejected, 35-47, July 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 405, vote, p. 428).
3. National Science Foundation (S 526). Morse (R Ore.) motion to postpone action on Science Foundation conference report until January 8, 1948. Rejected, 38-46, July 22, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 435, vote, p. 446).
4. Greek-Turkish Aid (S 938). Authorize $300 million in military and economic assistance to Greece and $100 million in military assistance to Turkey. Passed, 67-23, April 22, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 247, vote, p. 270).
5. Interim Foreign Aid (S 1774). Malone (R Nev.) amendment to reduce foreign aid from $597 million to $400 million. Rejected, 30-56, Nov. 26, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 607, vote, p. 645).
6. Portal-to-Portal Pay (HR 2157). Bar portal-to-portal pay suits based on Supreme Court decision upholding such suits, and set a statute of limitations on future suits for back wages. Passed, 64-24, March 21, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 43, vote p. 52).
7. Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) (HR 3020). Passage over veto. Passed, 68-25, June 23, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 279, vote, p. 308).
8. Income Tax Reduction (HR 3950). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained, 57-36, July 18, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 507, vote, p. 521).
9. Rent Control Extension (HR 3203). Hawkes (R N.J.) amendment to allow 15 per cent increase when landlord and tenant agree to a lease extending at least until December 31, 1948. Agreed to, 48-26, May 29, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 231, vote, p. 243).
10. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 167). Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to authorize President to issue regulations and orders subject to Congressional disapproval. Rejected, 35-48, Dec. 18, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 711, vote, p. 740).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	48	35	38	67	30	64	68	57	48	35
	NAYS	38	47	46	23	56	24	25	36	26	48
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	12	31	33	32	10	18	20	10	8	33
	NAYS	26	7	7	7	29	22	22	33	24	3
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	36	4	5	35	20	46	48	47	40	2
	NAYS	12	40	39	16	27	2	3	3	2	45

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Sparkman (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓
McFarland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
McClellan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓
Knowland (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?
Millikin (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
McMahon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
DELAWARE										
Buck (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Williams (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Pepper (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
Russell (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Taylor (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ILLINOIS										
Brooks (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Lucas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Jenner (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Wilson (R)	X	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
Capper (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Reed (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Cooper (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
Overton (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
White (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tydings (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Saltonstall (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MINNESOTA										
Ball (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Thye (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI										
Stennis (D)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	✓
Eastland (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Murray (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Wherry (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
McCarran (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	?	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Tobey (R)	X	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
NEW JERSEY										
Hawkes (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Smith (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Hatch (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Wagner (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Umstead (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Young (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Taft (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
OKLAHOMA										
Moore (R)	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Thomas (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Morse (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Myers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
McGrath (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Maybank (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bushfield (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Gurney (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
TENNESSEE										
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
Stewart (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
O'Daniel (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Watkins (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Flanders (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Robertson (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Revercomb (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Wiley (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Robertson (R)	✓	?	?	X	?	?	✓	✓	?	X

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Key Votes—1948

1. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 157). Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to grant President stand-by rationing and price-wage control authority. Rejected, 33-53, Aug. 7, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 329, vote, p. 386).
2. Public Housing (Taft-Ellender-Wagner) (S 866). Cain (R Wash.) amendment to strike out section providing for public housing units. Rejected, 35-49, April 21, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 137, vote, p. 164).
3. Selective Service (S 2655). Provide for peacetime military draft of men 19 through 25, for 21-month service period, effective for five years. Passed, 78-10, June 10, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 235, vote, p. 267).
4. Income Tax Reduction (HR 4790). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden, 77-10, April 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 344, vote, p. 388).
5. European Recovery Program (S 2022). Authorize aid to 16 western European nations, western Germany, Greece, Turkey, and China. Passed, 69-17, March 13, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 170, vote, p. 216).
6. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (S 110). Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend antitrust laws with respect to railroad rate-fixing agreements. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden, 63-25, June 16, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 335, vote, p. 388).
7. Government Corporations Appropriation (HR 6481). Committee amendments to add $4 million for beginning construction of TVA steamplant. Agreed to, 45-37, June 15, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 110, vote, p. 125).
8. Farm Price Support Extension (S 2318). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to substitute provisions of House bill (HR 6248, continuing wartime support levels) with added provisions extending authority for soil conservation payments for two years and extending CCC for two years. Rejected, 27-55, June 17, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 53, vote, p. 72).
9. Social Security (H J Res 296). Maintain status quo on social security coverage; cancel Treasury regulations, based on Supreme Court decisions, expanding benefits. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden, 65-12, June 14, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 143, vote, p. 165).
10. Displaced Persons (S 2242). Provide for admission of 202,000 displaced persons over a two-year period. Passed, 63-13, June 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 193, vote, p. 218).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	33	35	78	77	69	63	45	27	65	63
	NAYS	53	49	10	10	17	25	37	55	12	13
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	32	17	41	27	38	16	35	24	28	24
	NAYS	6	25	2	10	4	22	3	16	10	12
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	1	18	37	50	31	47	10	3	37	39
	NAYS	47	24	8	0	13	3	34	39	2	1

√ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
Sparkman (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
McFarland (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
McClellan (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
Knowland (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Millikin (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
McMahon (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
DELAWARE										
Buck (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
Williams (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Pepper (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√
GEORGIA										
George (D)	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
Russell (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Taylor (D)	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
ILLINOIS										
Brooks (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Lucas (D)	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	√
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Jenner (R)	X	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Wilson (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	√	√
KANSAS										
Capper (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	√
Reed (R)	X	?	√	√	√	√	?	X	?	√
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
Cooper (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
Feazel (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
White (R)	?	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	?
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tydings (D)	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Saltonstall (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MINNESOTA										
Ball (R)	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Thye (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
Stennis (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Kem (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
Murray (D)	√	X	√	?	√	X	√	√	?	√
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Wherry (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
McCarran (D)	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	?	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Tobey (R)	X	X	√	√	√	X	?	X	?	√
NEW JERSEY										
Hawkes (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	X
Smith (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	?	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
Hatch (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	√
Wagner (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	√
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Umstead (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√
Young (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
Taft (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
OKLAHOMA										
Moore (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	?
Thomas (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Morse (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Myers (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	X	√	√
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
McGrath (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X
Maybank (D)	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Bushfield (R)	?	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	?	X
Gurney (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
TENNESSEE										
McKellar (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X
Stewart (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	√	?	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
O'Daniel (D)	?	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√
Watkins (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
Flanders (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X
Robertson (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Magnuson (D)	√	X	?	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√
Revercomb (R)	X	?	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Wiley (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	√
Robertson (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?

*Vote cast by Overton.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Key Votes—1949

1. Resolution to amend Senate cloture rule (S Res 15). Ruling of the Chair that cloture could be applied to a motion to consider a resolution. Rejected, 41-46, March 11, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 583, vote, pp. 670-1).
2. European Recovery Program (S 1209). Taft (R Ohio), Russell (D Ga.) amendment to cut authorization of $5,580 million by 10 per cent. Rejected, 23-54, April 1, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 334, votes, p. 428-9).
3. National Housing Act of 1949 (S 1070), providing five-year program for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction. Passed, 57-13, April 21, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 273, vote, p. 326).
4. Educational Finance Act of 1949 (S 246), providing $300 million a year for grants to states on a sliding scale to equalize educational opportunities. Passage of bill. Passed, 58-15, May 5, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 266, vote, p. 327).
5. National Labor Relations Act of 1949 (S 249). Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to delete provisions for anti-strike injunctions from Taft (R Ohio) substitute for Title III. Rejected, 44-46, June 28, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 444, vote, p. 470).
6. Interior Department Appropriation for 1950 (HR 3838). Four committee amendments to reduce electric power funds for Southwestern Power Administration by $2,384,000 and contract authority by $2,742,000; set up continuing fund and provide for power transmission facilities for SPA. Rejected, 38-45, Aug. 23, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 209, vote, p. 263).
7. Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment (S 653) providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Ellender (D La.) amendment to establish minimum wage of 65 cents an hour through 1950, thereafter in accordance with the cost-of-living index. Rejected, 26-51, Aug. 31, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 434, vote, p. 471).
8. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1949 (HR 1211). Millikin (R Colo.) amendment to extend act two years from June 30, 1949 instead of three years from June 12, 1948; to retain "peril points" provision of 1948 act, and require President to deposit copies of agreements with House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Rejected, 38-43, Sept. 15, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 362, vote, pp. 430-1).
9. Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (HR 5895) providing arms aid for Atlantic Pact nations. Passage of bill. Passed, 55-24, Sept. 22, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 351, vote, p. 431).
10. Agricultural Commodity Price Stabilization (HR 5345). Young (R N.D.), Russell (D Ga.) amendment to require 90 per cent of parity supports for basic crops for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect. Rejected, 26-45, Oct. 7, 1949. (Vol. V, p. 131, vote, p. 177).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	41	23	57	58	44	38	26	38	55	26
	NAYS	46	54	13	15	46	45	51	43	24	45
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	25	9	33	36	38	10	16	8	36	18
	NAYS	23	35	2	3	14	36	26	43	10	23
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	16	14	24	22	6	28	10	35	19	8
	NAYS	23	19	11	12	32	9	25	0	14	22

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

✗ AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Sparkman (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
McFarland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
McClellan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Knowland (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
Millikin (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X
McMahon (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
Williams (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Pepper (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
Russell (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
IDAHO										
Miller (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X
Taylor (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ILLINOIS										
Douglas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Lucas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Jenner (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	?
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Hickenlooper (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Schoeppel (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Withers (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Long (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	?
Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
Saltonstall (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Thye (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Stennis (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	X	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Murray (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓
Wherry (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
McCarran (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	?	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Tobey (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Chavez (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Dulles (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
Graham (D)	-	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Hoey (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
Young (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	X
Taft (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Thomas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Morse (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Myers (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Leahy (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Maybank (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	X	✓	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mundt (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	X	X	?	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Johnson (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Watkins (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
Flanders (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Robertson (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Magnuson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Neely (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Wiley (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X

*Vote cast by Wagner. *Vote cast by McGrath.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

CORRECTION—Vol. VII, 1951: Page 727 (chart)
Caption No. 6, line 4 should read "delete SPA continuing fund" (instead of "set up"); strike out rest of sentence.

Senate Key Votes—1950

1. Commodity Credit Corp. Borrowing Authority (HR 6567). Increase borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion. Conference report. Agreed to, 35-35, June 26, 1950. (Tie broekn by "yea" vote of Vice President). (Vol. VI, p. 72, vote, p. 102).
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Byrd (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce by 10 per cent funds appropriated for the Executive Departments (defense items, ECA, and International Children's Emergency Fund were excepted from this cut). Agreed to, 55-31, Aug. 3, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 113, vote, p. 149).
3. Housing Act of 1950 (S 2246). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to delete Title III (providing for direct loans to cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation) and to provide for an Assistant Commissioner to give technical assistance and advice to cooperatives and nonprofit corporations. Agreed to, 43-38, March 15, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 158, vote, p. 200).
4. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Connally (D Tex.) amendment to add Title V, providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point IV Program (aid to underdeveloped countries). Agreed to, 37-36, May 5, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 204, vote, pp. 266-8).
5. Federal Fair Employment Practice Act (S 1728). Invoke cloture (limitation of debate) on motion to take up the bill (64 "yeas" required). Rejected, 52-32, May 19, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 375, vote, p. 542).
6. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to provide for detention, in periods of national emergency, of persons who may reasonably be suspected of engaging in espionage or sabotage (modified by Holland (D Fla.), to define emergency as actual invasion, declaration of war by Congress, or insurrection within the U.S.). Rejected, 35-37, Sept. 12, 1950. (This amendment was later agreed to by voice after modification by McCarran (D Nev.). (Vol. VI, p. 390, vote, p. 543).
7. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Exempt independent natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Passage of bill. Passed, 44-38, March 29, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 598, vote, p. 722).
8. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Extend federal rent control to Dec. 31, 1950, thereafter on local option only, to June 30, 1951. Conference report. Agreed to, 40-24, June 21, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 622, vote, p. 726).
9. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate selective controls and provide that if and when price controls are put into effect, wage controls will also be applied. Agreed to, 50-36, Aug. 21, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 624, votes, pp. 726-7).
10. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) motion to reconsider action by which Senate disagreed to House amendment directing proper committees to report an excess-profits tax amendment during the 81st Congress. Rejected, 34-36, Sept. 14, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 573, vote, p. 728).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	35	55	43	37	52	35	44	40	50	34
	NAYS	35	31	38	36	32	37	38	24	36	36
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	35	19	13	29	19	32	28	30	12	23
	NAYS	3	29	32	11	26	10	16	6	34	15
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	0	36	30	8	33	3	16	10	38	11
	NAYS	32	2	6	25	6	27	22	18	2	21

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Sparkman (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	?
McFarland (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
McClellan (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	X	?
Knowland (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
Millikin (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
McMahon (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Williams (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Pepper (D)	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	?	?	X	?
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Russell (D)	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓
Taylor (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
ILLINOIS										
Douglas (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Lucas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X
Jenner (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
Hickenlooper (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
KANSAS										
Darby (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Schoeppel (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Withers (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	?
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Long (D)	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	X
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	?
Smith (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	X	?
Tydings (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	✓	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Saltonstall (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	?	?
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Thye (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?
Stennis (D)	✓	X	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Murray (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
Wherry (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
McCarran (D)	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	X
Tobey (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	?
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Chavez (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Lehman (D-Lib.)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA										
Graham (D)	?	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	✓
Hoey (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	?	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓
Young (R)	X	X	?	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
Taft (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Thomas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Morse (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
Myers (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Leahy (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓	?	X	?
Maybank (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	?
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Mundt (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
McKellar (D)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	X
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
Watkins (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓
Flanders (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	?	✓	?
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Robertson (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
Magnuson (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Neely (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	?
Wiley (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	X
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

Senate Key Votes—1951

1. Troops to Europe (S Res 99). McClellan (D Ark.) amendment stating it was the sense of the Senate that no ground troops beyond the four divisions planned should be sent to Europe without Congressional approval. On reconsideration, agreed to, 49-43, April 2.
2. Far Eastern Policy Hearings. Wherry (R Neb.) motion that the Senate adjourn until 5 p.m. May 2. (This was a parliamentary move designed to permit speedy consideration of S Res 137 calling for hearings on the MacArthur controversy which would be open to all Senators). Agreed to, 43-41, May 2.
3. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to cut European economic aid from $1,130,500,000 recommended by committee, to $880,500,000. Agreed to, 36-34, Aug. 31.
4. Independent Offices Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3880). Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to authorize construction of 5,000 dwelling units instead of 50,000 and appropriate $5 million for such construction rather than $11.4 million. Rejected, 25-47, June 20.
5. Army Civil Functions Appropriations for 1952 (HR 4386). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to cut $21,393,262 (ten per cent) from the amount recommended by the committee for rivers and harbors. Rejected, 38-38, Aug. 15.
6. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required), 69-9, Sept. 18.
7. Universal Military Training and Service Act (S 1). Johnson (D Colo.) and Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate provisions for universal military training and service. Rejected, 20-68, March 9.
8. Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 1717). Butler (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting OPS from placing any restrictions, quotas, or other limitation on livestock slaughtering. Agreed to, 47-33, June 27.
9. Revision of Defense Production Act of 1951 (S 2170). Passage of bill. Agreed to, 49-21, Oct. 4.
10. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Committee amendment to delete provision applying excess-profits tax to all earnings in excess of 75 per cent of income during the base period, and restore existing provision applying excess-profits tax to earnings in excess of 85 per cent of income during base period. Agreed to, 62-20, Sept. 25.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	49	43	36	25	38	69	20	47	49	62
	NAYS	43	41	34	47	38	9	68	33	21	20
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	11	1	10	7	11	37	2	10	35	25
	NAYS	35	41	29	32	32	7	44	30	0	18
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	38	42	26	18	27	32	18	37	14	37
	NAYS	8	0	5	15	6	2	24	3	21	2

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	X	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	N	N	X	?	N	N	N	N	✓	N
McClellan (D)	Y	N	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	✓	Y
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	?	N	?	N	?	?	Y
GEORGIA										
George (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?	N
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	✓	?	N	Y	?	Y
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY										
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	-	N	?	Y
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y
MARYLAND										
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	✓	?	Y
O'Conor (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	X	✓	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Moody (D)	-	N	N	N	?	Y	-	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	✓	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	X	✓	Y	N	?	?	N
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	N	✓	X	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	✓	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	N	?
Tobey (R)	N	Y	X	X	?	?	N	X	?	?
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	N	N	?	N	?	?	N	N	?	?
Chavez (D)	Y	N	X	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	✓
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib.)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Smith (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	N	X	?	Y	N	N	✓	N
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	N	✓	N	N	?	N	N	Y	?	✓
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	N	?	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
McKellar (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N	Y	?	Y
Flanders (R)	N	Y	X	X	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	N	✓	N	Y	X	Y
Magnuson (D)	X	?	N	N	N	✓	N	N	?	N
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	X	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	N

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Key Votes—1945

1. Trade Agreements Extension (HR 3240). Extend trade agrements program 3 years from June 12, 1945, and empower President to modify tariffs by as much as 50 per cent of 1945 rates. Passed, 239-153, May 26, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 310, vote, p. 308).
2. Bretton Woods Agreement (HR 3314). Approve U.S. participation in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. Passed, 345-18, June 7, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 318, vote, p. 324).
3. Full Employment (S 380). Establish federal responsibility in maintaining full employment; authorize creation of three-man Council of Economic Advisers; establish Joint Congressional Committee on Economic Report. Passed, 255-126, Dec. 14, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 668, vote, p. 670).
4. Labor Racketeering Restrictions (HR 32). Amend Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 and end exemption of labor unions from prosecution for extortion and robbery under act. H Res 406, providing for consideration. Adopted, 259-108, Dec. 11, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 663, vote, p. 666).
5. War Manpower Control (HR 1752). Enforce restriction of selective service registrants to essential jobs by same penalty as imposed for avoidance of induction by draftees. Passed, 246-167, Feb. 1, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 49, votes, p. 56-7).
6. Un-American Activities Committee. Rankin (D Miss.) amendment to House rules to establish a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities. Agreed to, 208-186, Jan. 3, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 79, vote, p. 80).
7. Anti-Poll Tax (HR 7). Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as qualification for voting in federal elections. Passed, 251-105, June 12, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 351, vote, p. 356).
8. Insurance Anti-Trust Exemption (S 340). Provide three-year moratorium on application of anti-trust laws to insurance companies, and affirm states' right to regulate and tax the insurance business. Passed, 315-58, Feb. 14, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 105, vote, p. 108).
9. Tax Adjustment (HR 3633). Raise excess profits tax exemption and make corporation tax refunds immediately available. Passed, 246-91, July 6, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 529, vote, p. 534).
10. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (HR 2536). Exempt railroad rate-fixing agreements from anti-trust laws. Passed, 277-45, Dec. 10, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 747, vote, p. 748).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	239	345	255	259	246	208	251	315	246	277
	NAYS	153	18	126	108	167	186	105	58	91	45
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	205	205	195	113	180	70	118	150	108	131
	NAYS	12	0	21	93	50	150	86	56	85	42
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	33	138	58	146	65	138	131	165	138	146
	NAYS	140	18	105	13	116	34	19	0	4	1

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Boykin (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓
2 Grant (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Hobbs (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
6 Jarman (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓
7 Manasco (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Patrick (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Rains (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
8 Sparkman (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
ARIZONA										
AL Harless (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?	X	✓
AL Murdock (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	✓	X	✓
ARKANSAS										
4 Cravens (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓
1 Gathings (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
7 Harris (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Hays (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	?
3 Trimble (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
8 Anderson (R)	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
14 Douglas (D)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	?
18 Doyle (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
10 Elliott (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
2 Engle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Gearhart (R)	X	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
4 Havenner (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
13 Healy (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
19 Holifield (D)	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
23 Izac (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	?
3 Johnson (R)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?
17 King (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
1 Lea (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓
15 McDonough (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Miller (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
11 Outland (D)	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
16 Patterson (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
22 Phillips (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 Sheppard (D)	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	?	✓
7 Tolan (D)	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
12 Voorhis (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	?
5 Welch (R)	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
COLORADO										
3 Chenoweth (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Gillespie (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Hill (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
4 Rockwell (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
3 Geelan (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Kopplemann (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?
4 Luce (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
AL Ryter (D)	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Talbot (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
2 Woodhouse (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
DELAWARE										
AL Traynor (D)	?	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?
FLORIDA										
4 Cannon (D)	X	?	✓	?	✓	✓	X	?	?	?
5 Hendricks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Peterson (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
6 Rogers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	?	✓
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2 Cox (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
8 Gibson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Peterson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
5 Ramspeck (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
7 Tarver (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
6 Vinson (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?
9 Wood (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
IDAHO										
2 Dworshak (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
1 White (D)	✓	?	X	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?
ILLINOIS										
13 Allen (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Arends (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Bishop (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 Chiperfield (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
10 Church (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Dawson (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	?	?
16 Dirksen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
AL Douglas (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?
8 Gordon (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
4 Gorski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓
21 Howell (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Johnson (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Kelly (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
7 Link (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
19 McMillen (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Mason (R)	X	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
6 O'Brien (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
22 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
11 Reed (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
9 Resa (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Rowan (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
5 Sabath (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
20 Simpson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
18 Sumner (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓
23 Yursell (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 Clippinger (R)	-	-	X	?	-	-	-	-	-	?
INDIANA										
3 Grant (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
4 Gillie (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Halleck (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
5 Harness (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
6 Johnson (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
8 LaFollette (R)	✓	?	X	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓
7 Landis (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓
11 Ludlow (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Madden (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	✓
10 Springer (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Wilson (R)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Dolliver (R)	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Gwynne (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓
8 Hoeven (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
7 Jensen (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 LeCompte (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Martin (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
2 Talle (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KANSAS										
6 Carlson (R)	X	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
1 Cole (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Rees (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
2 Scrivner (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Winter (R)	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	?
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
6 Chapman (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Clements (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Gregory (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
7 May (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
3 O'Neal (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Robsion (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
5 Spence (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Brooks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
3 Domengeaux (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	X
5 McKenzie (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
2 Maloney (D)	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?
6 Morrison (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Hale (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
2 Smith (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
MARYLAND										
2 Baldwin (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓
6 Beall (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 D'Alesandro (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Fallon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Roe (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Sasscer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
2 Clason (R)	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
11 Curley (D)	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	?	✓	X	?
9 Gifford (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
8 Goodwin (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Herter (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓
1 Heselton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Holmes (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Lane (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
12 McCormack (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Martin (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Philbin (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
5 Rogers (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
MICHIGAN										
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Bradley (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 Dingell (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
17 Dondero (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Engel (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Hoffman (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
12 Hook (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
5 Jonkman (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Lesinski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 O'Brien (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
14 Rabaut (D)	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Sadowski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
3 Shafer (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Wolcott (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
1 Andresen (R)	X	?	?	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
3 Gallagher (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
9 Hagen (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	?	√	√	√
5 Judd (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6 Knutson (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
2 O'Hara (R)	X	X	?	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
8 Pittenger (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
4 Starkey (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
6 Colmer (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?	√	?
7 McGehee (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
1 Rankin (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
2 Whitten (D)	√	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	X
3 Whittington (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	√
5 Winstead (D)	√	√	X	?	√	√	X	√	X	?
MISSOURI										
1 Arnold (R)	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√
4 Bell (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
6 Bennett (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
9 Cannon (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
8 Carnahan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
13 Cochran (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
3 Cole (R)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
12 Ploeser (R)	X	?	X	?	X	√	√	√	?	√
2 Schwabe (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
7 Short (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
5 Slaughter (D)	√	?	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	√
11 Sullivan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
10 Zimmerman (D)	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	-	-	√	√	-	X*	-	-	√	√
1 Mansfield (D)	√	?	√	X	?	X	√	√	X	√
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
1 Curtis (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
4 Miller (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
3 Stefan (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
NEVADA										
AL Bunker (D)	?	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Adams (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1 Merrow (R)	√	?	?	?	√	X	?	√	√	?
NEW JERSEY										
3 Auchincloss (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8 Canfield (R)	X	?	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
6 Case (R)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	X	?	?	√	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	X	?	√	?	√	X	√	√	√	?
14 Hart (D)	√	?	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	?
10 Hartley (R)	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√
12 Kean (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
13 Norton (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	√	X	X	?
4 Powers (R)	X	√	√*	√*	?	√	√	?	?	√*
11 Sundstrom (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7 Thomas (R)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	?	√
9 Towe (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
1 Wolverton (R)	√	√	√	?	√	X	√	√	√	√
NEW MEXICO										
AL Anderson (D)	√	?	-	-	√	X	?	√	-	-
AL Fernandez (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	?
NEW YORK										
42 Andrews (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
17 Baldwin (R)	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	?	?
4 Barry (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	√	√	?	?
29 Bennet (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
20 Bloom (D)	√	?	√	X	√	X	?	X	√	?
16 Buck (R)	X	?	√	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
25 Buckley (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
44 Butler (R)	X	√	√	X	X	?	√	√	?	√
32 Byrne (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
15 Celler (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
39 Cole (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	?	√	?	√
6 Delaney, Jas. (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	?
7 Delaney, Jno. (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
19 Dickstein (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	√	X	X	?
43 Elsaesser (R)	X	√	√	?	X	√	√	√	?	?
35 Fuller (R)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√
28 Gamble (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
27 Gwinn (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
36 Hancock (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
11 Heffernan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
31 Kearney (R)	X	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	?	?
9 Keogh (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	?
34 Kilburn (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
3 Latham (R)	√	√	√	√	-	?	√	√	√	?
30 LeFevre (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
23 Lynch (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
13 O'Toole (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
8 Pfeifer (D)	√	√	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	?
22 Powell (D)	?	√	?	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
26 Quinn (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	?
24 Rabin (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
14 Rayfiel (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
5 Roe (D)	√	?	?	?	√	X	?	√	√	?
40 Rogers (D)	√	√	√	X	?	X	√	√	X	√
12 Rooney (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
1 Sharp (R)	?	?	X	√	√	?	?	√	?	√
10 Somers (D)	√	√	√	?	√	?	√	X	X	?
38 Taber (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
33 Taylor (R)	X	√	?	?	√	X	√	√	?	√
21 Torrens (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	X
1 Bonner (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
8 Burgin (D)	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	√	√	√
7 Clark (D)	√	√	?	√	√	?	X	√	√	√
4 Cooley (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
9 Doughton (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	√
6 Durham (D)	√	?	√	?	√	X	X	√	√	√
10 Ervin (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
5 Folger (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X
2 Kerr (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	?	√	√
12 Weaver (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Lemke (R)	X	X	√	?	X	X	√	√	√	√
AL Robertson (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	√
11 Brehm (R)	X	√	?	?	X	?	√	√	√	?
7 Brown (R)	X	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
5 Clevenger (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
21 Crosser (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
1 Elston (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√
20 Feighan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
3 Gardner (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	?	?	√
15 Griffiths (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
2 Hess (R)	X	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
14 Huber (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
10 Jenkins (R)	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√
4 Jones (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	?
19 Kirwan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
18 Lewis (R)	X	√	?	?	X	X	√	√	√	?
6 McCowen (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
17 McGregor (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	?
9 Ramey (R)	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	?	√	√
8 Smith (R)	X	X	X	√	X	?	?	√	?	√
16 Thom (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	X	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
13 Weichel (R)	X	?	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
AL Bender (R)	?	√	X	?	X	X	√	√	?	?
OKLAHOMA										
4 Boren (D)	?	?	?	√	√	X	?	√	√	?
6 Johnson (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
5 Monroney (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
8 Rizley (R)	X	X	X	√	√	?	X	√	√	?
1 Schwabe (R)	X	X	X	?	X	√	X	√	√	?
3 Stewart (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√
2 Stigler (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7 Wickersham (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4 Ellsworth (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
1 Mott (R)	X	√	-	-	√	√	√	?	√	-
2 Stockman (R)	X	?	X	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
1 Barrett (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
3 Bradley (D)	?	?	√	X	√	X	?	X	X	√
22 Brumbaugh (R)	X	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
29 Campbell (R)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
30 Corbett (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
32 Eberharter (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	?
12 Fenton (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
11 Flood (D)	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
31 Fulton (R)	√	√	√	X	?	?	√	√	√	?
19 Gavin (R)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
8 Gerlach (R)	X	√	?	√	X	X	√	√	?	?
14 Gillette (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
25 Graham (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
2 Granahan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	?	?
5 Green (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
21 Gross (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	?
13 Hoch (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
27 Kelley (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
9 Kinzer (R)	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
18 Kunkel (R)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
16 McConnell (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
6 McGlinchey (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	?
24 Morgan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
10 Murphy (D)	√	√	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
15 Rich (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
28 Rodgers (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	?	√
4 Sheridan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	?
17 Simpson (R)	X	?	X	√	X	?	?	√	?	√
23 Snyder (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	?
26 Tibbott (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
20 Walter (D)	√	?	?	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
33 Weiss (D)	√	√	√	?	X	X	√	X	X	?
7 Wolfenden (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	?
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	√	√	X	?	?	√	√	√	√
1 Forand (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
3 Hare (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	X
6 McMillan (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	√
5 Richards (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
2 Riley (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
1 Rivers (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
1 Mundt (R)	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	?
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
7 Courtney (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	?	√
10 Davis (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
5 Earthman (D)	?	?	√	√	√	?	?	√	√	√
4 Gore (D)	√	√	√	√	?	-	√	-	?	√
2 Jennings (R)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
3 Kefauver (D)	√	√	√	?	?	X	√	√	?	?
8 Murray (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
6 Priest (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
1 Reece (R)	X	?	X	?	X	√	?	?	√	?
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
2 Combs (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	X	√	√	X
21 Fisher (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
13 Gossett (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
6 Johnson, L.A. (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
10 Johnson, L.B. (D)	?	?	√	√	√	?	X	?	√	X
20 Kilday (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
12 Lanham (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
14 Lyle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
19 Mahon (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
9 Mansfield (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	?
1 Patman (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	?
7 Pickett (D)	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
11 Poage (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Russell (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	X
5 Sumners (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	√
8 Thomas (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
16 Thomason (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
15 West (D)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
18 Worley (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	?
UTAH										
1 Granger (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
2 Robinson (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	X	?	X	√	√	X	?	√	?	√
VIRGINIA										
1 Bland (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	?
5 Burch (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	?
2 Daughton (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
4 Drewry (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
9 Flannagan (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
3 Gary (D)	√	√	√	√	?*	X*	X	√*	√	√
7 Robertson (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
8 Smith (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
6 Woodrum (D)	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	√	√	?
WASHINGTON										
6 Coffee (D)	√	√	√	?	X	?	√	X	X	√
1 DeLacy (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
4 Holmes (R)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
5 Horan (R)	X	√	?	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
2 Jackson (D)	√	√	?	X	√	?	√	X	X	?
3 Savage (D)	?	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	√	?	?	X	X	X	?	X	?	√
4 Ellis (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
6 Hedrick (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
5 Kee (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	?	?
1 Neely (D)	√	√	√	X	X	?	√	X	√	X
2 Randolph (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	?	X	√
8 Byrnes (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
2 Henry (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	√
9 Hull (Prog.)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	√	?	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
7 Murray (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
10 O'Konski (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
1 Smith (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
3 Stevenson (R)	√	√	?	?	X	X	√	√	√	?
4 Wasielewski (D)	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	√
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√

*Vote cast by O'Connor (D Mont.) *Vote cast by Mathews (R N.J.)

*Vote cast by Satterfield (D Va.)

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Key Votes—1946

1. Labor, Federal Security Appropriation for fiscal 1947 (HR 6739). Elliott (D Calif.) amendment to exclude agricultural processing workers from NLRB jurisdiction. Agreed to, 202-134, June 11, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 234, vote, p. 248).
2. School Lunch Authorization (HR 3370). Give permanent statutory basis to federal aid for school lunch programs, and authorize $50 million appropriation for fiscal 1947. Passed, 276-101, Feb. 21, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 37, vote, p. 58).
3. Cancer Research Authorization (HR 4502). Authorize appropriation of $100 million to be made available to President for promotion of cancer research. Bloom (D N.Y.) motion to suspend rules and pass bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected, 126-139, July 27, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 464, vote, p. 468).
4. British Loan (S J Res 138). Authorize $3.75 billion loan to Great Britain. Passed, 219-155, July 13, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 473, vote, p. 484).
5. Federal Mediation Act (HR 4908). Establish a Federal Mediation Board to assume strike-settlement functions of Labor Department; set 60-day strike injunction period; apply antitrust laws to union activities; make unions suable for contract violations. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained, 255-135, June 11, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 290, vote, p. 314).
6. Emergency Strike Settlement (HR 6578). Prohibit strikes in essential industries seized by government, and draft workers to return to work. Passed, 306-13, May 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 298, vote, p. 314).
7. Selective Service Extension (HR 6084). Extend drafting of men between 19 and 45, with exception of fathers with dependent children, until March 31, 1947. Conference report. Agreed to, 259-110, June 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 330, vote, p. 352).
8. Atomic Energy Act (S 1717). Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 146-195, July 20, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 505, vote, p. 526).
9. Price Control Extension (HR 6042). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained, 173-142, June 29, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 393, vote, p. 416).
10. Tidelands (H J Res 225). Renounce any claims of federal government upon lands lying beneath tidewaters. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained, 139-95, August 2, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 579, vote, p. 596).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	202	276	126	219	255	306	259	146	173	139
	NAYS	134	101	139	155	135	13	110	195	142	95
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	85	164	97	157	96	157	151	18	68	36
	NAYS	98	45	35	32	118	8	39	150	90	86
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	117	110	28	61	159	148	108	128	105	103
	NAYS	34	56	104	122	15	4	69	43	50	7

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
1 Boykin (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
2 Grant (D)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X	?	X
4 Hobbs (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X
6 Jarman (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	X
7 Manasco (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
9 Patrick (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
5 Rains (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
8 Sparkman (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?
ARIZONA										
AL Harless (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	X	X
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
ARKANSAS										
4 Cravens (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
1 Gathings (D)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
7 Harris (D)	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	X	?	?
5 Hays (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
2 Mills (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
6 Norrell (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	X
3 Trimble (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?
14 Douglas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
10 Elliott (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
2 Engle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Gearhart (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Havenner (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓
13 Healy (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	X
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?
19 Holifield (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	✓	?	?	?	?
23 Izac (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	?	X	X
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
17 King (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Lea (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓
15 McDonough (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
11 Outland (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
16 Patterson (D)	X	?	?	✓	X	?	X	X	X	?
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 Sheppard (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓
7 Tolan (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Voorhis (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5 Welch (R)	?	✓	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	?
COLORADO										
3 Chenoweth (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Gillespie (R)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?
2 Hill (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
4 Rockwell (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
CONNECTICUT										
3 Geelan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Kopplemann (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Luce (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
AL Ryter (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
5 Talbot (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓
2 Woodhouse (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
DELAWARE										
AL Traynor (D)	?	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	?
FLORIDA										
4 Cannon (D)	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
5 Hendricks (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Peterson (D)	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓
2 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Rogers (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Cox (D)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
8 Gibson (D)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓
5 Mankin (D)	X	-	?	✓	X	?	?	?	X	X
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Peterson (D)	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
7 Tarver (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
9 Vinson (D)	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
9 Wood (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	X	?	X	?
IDAHO										
2 Dworshak (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	?	?
1 White (D)	?	✓	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS										
13 Allen (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
17 Arends (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Bishop (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
15 Chiperfield (R)	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
10 Church (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
24 Clippinger (R)	X	✓	?	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
1 Dawson (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	?	?
16 Dirksen (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
AL Douglas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
8 Gordon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
4 Gorski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
21 Howell (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
14 Johnson (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Kelly (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	X
7 Link (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
19 McMillen (R)	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
12 Mason (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
22 Price (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
11 Reed (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Resa (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Rowan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
5 Sabath (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
20 Simpson (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 Sumner (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
23 Vursell (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
INDIANA										
4 Gillie (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Grant (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2 Halleck (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
5 Harness (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
6 Johnson (R)	?	✓	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	✓	?
8 LaFollette (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
7 Landis (R)	X	?	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
11 Ludlow (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Madden (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
10 Springer (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Wilson (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Dolliver (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	?
3 Gwynne (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	?	X	?	✓
1 Martin (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
2 Talle (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
KANSAS										
6 Carlson (R)	?	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Cole (R)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
KENTUCKY										
4 Rees (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Winter (R)	✓	?	?	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	?
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	?
6 Chapman (D)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Clements (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
1 Gregory (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
7 May (D)	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
3 O'Neal (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
9 Robsion (R)	?	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
4 Brooks (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?
3 Domengeaux (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Hebert (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
7 Larcade (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?
5 McKenzie (D)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
2 Maloney (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
1 Hale (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MARYLAND										
2 Baldwin (D)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
6 Beall (R)	✓	?	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 D'Alesandro (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Fallon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
1 Roe (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓
5 Sasscer (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
2 Clason (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
11 Curley (D)	?	?	?	?	X	✓	?	?	?	?
9 Gifford (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
8 Goodwin (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Herter (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
1 Heselton (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4 Holmes (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Lane (D)	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
14 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Philbin (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	?
5 Rogers (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MICHIGAN										
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Bradley (R)	?	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	?	X	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Engel (R)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
12 Hook (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
5 Jonkman (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
13 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
14 Rabaut (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
1 Sadowski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	X
3 Shafer (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
1 Andresen (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Gallagher (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
9 Hagen (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	X	?
5 Judd (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
6 Knutson (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Pittenger (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Starkey (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	?
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	X	?	✓	✓	?	X	?	✓
7 McGehee (D)	?	X	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	✓
1 Rankin (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓
2 Whitten (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Whittington (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Winstead (D)	?	X	X	X	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
1 Arnold (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
4 Bell (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X	?	?
6 Bennett (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Cannon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Carnahan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
13 Cochran (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
3 Cole (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Ploeser (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2 Schwabe (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
7 Short (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	?
5 Slaughter (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
11 Sullivan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
10 Zimmerman (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Mansfield (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	?	?	?
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?
1 Curtis (R)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Miller (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
3 Stefan (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEVADA										
AL Bunker (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Adams (R)	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?
1 Merrow (R)	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
NEW JERSEY										
3 Auchincloss (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Canfield (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
6 Case (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Eaton (R)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Hand (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
14 Hart (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	?	?	?	✓	X
10 Hartley (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Kean (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Matthews (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
11 Sundstrom (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Thomas (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
9 Towe (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?
1 Wolverton (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW MEXICO										
AL Vacancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AL Fernandez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X
NEW YORK										
42 Andrews (R)	?	X	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?
17 Baldwin (R)	?	✓	?	✓	X	?	✓	X	?	?
4 Barry (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	X	✓	X
29 Bennet (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	?
20 Bloom (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
16 Buck (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
25 Buckley (D)	X	?	?	X	X	?	✓	X	?	?
44 Butler (R)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
32 Byrne (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	?	X
15 Celler (D)	X	?	?	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?
39 Cole (R)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Delaney, Jas. (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	X	X	X
7 Delaney, Jno. (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
43 Elsaesser (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
35 Fuller (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28 Gamble (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
27 Gwinn (R)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
36 Hancock (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	X	?	X
31 Kearney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Keogh (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	X
34 Kilburn (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
19 Klein (D)	X	-	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
3 Latham (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30 LeFevre (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 Lynch (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
13 O'Toole (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	X
8 Pfeifer (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	?	X	X
22 Powell (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?
26 Quinn (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	?	X
24 Rabin (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
14 Rayfiel (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	✓	X	?	X
45 Reed (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Roe (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	?	?	?
40 Rogers (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	?
12 Rooney (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	?	X	X	X
1 Sharp (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
10 Somers (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
38 Taber (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
33 Taylor (R)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
21 Torrens (D)	?	✓	?	?	X	?	?	?	✓	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	?
1 Bonner (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	?	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
7 Clark (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
4 Cooley (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	X
9 Doughton (D)	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
6 Durham (D)	?	✓	X	✓	?	?	✓	X	✓	X
10 Ervin (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5 Folger (D)	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	✓	X
2 Kerr (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	X
8 Pratt (D)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	-	✓	X	✓	X
12 Weaver (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Lemke (R)	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
AL Robertson (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓
OHIO										
AL Bender (R)	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
22 Bolton (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Brehm (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Brown (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Clevenger (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
21 Crosser (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
1 Elston (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Feighan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
3 Gardner (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	X
15 Griffiths (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
2 Hess (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
14 Huber (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
10 Jenkins (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Jones (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
19 Kirwan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?	X	?
18 Lewis (R)	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 McCowen (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
17 McGregor (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓
9 Ramey (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
16 Thom (D)	X	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
13 Weichel (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
OKLAHOMA										
4 Boren (D)	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?
6 Johnson (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	?	?	X
5 Monroney (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
8 Rizley (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Schwabe (R)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Stewart (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Stigler (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	?	?
7 Wickersham (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
4 Ellsworth (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Norblad (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Stockman (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
1 Barrett (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	?	X
3 Bradley (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?	X	?	X
22 Brumbaugh (R)	✓	✓	X	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
33 Buchanan (D)	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	X	?	X
29 Campbell (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32 Eberharter (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	?	X
12 Fenton (R)	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31 Fulton (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Gavin (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Gerlach (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X
14 Gillette (R)	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
25 Graham (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Granahan (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
5 Green (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
21 Gross (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
13 Hoch (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
23 Hoffman (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	-	X	✓	X	✓
27 Kelley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	?
9 Kinzer (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
18 Kunkel (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
16 McConnell (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 McGlinchey (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	X	?	?
24 Morgan (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	X	?	?
10 Murphy (D)	X	✓	-	✓	X	✓	✓	-	?	-
15 Rich (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
1 Forand (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
3 Hare (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
6 McMillan (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
5 Richards (D)	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	?
2 Riley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Rivers (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Mundt (R)	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
7 Courtney (D)	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?
10 Davis (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
5 Earthman (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
4 Gore (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Jennings (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Kefauver (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
8 Murray (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Priest (D)	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
1 Reece (R)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?
2 Combs (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
21 Fisher (D)	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
13 Gossett (D)	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
6 Johnson, L.A. (D)	?	X	-	✓	?	✓	✓	-	X	-
10 Johnson, L.B. (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?
20 Kilday (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
12 Lanham (D)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
14 Lyle (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
19 Mahon (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
9 Mansfield (D)	?	X	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
1 Patman (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
7 Pickett (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Poage (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Russell (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
5 Sumners (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
8 Thomas (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
16 Thomason (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	X
15 West (D)	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
18 Worley (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
UTAH										
1 Granger (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	X	?	?
2 Robinson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
VIRGINIA										
6 Almond (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?
1 Bland (D)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Burch (D)	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
4 Drewry (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	?	X	?	?
9 Flannagan (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
3 Gary (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
7 Robertson (D)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
8 Smith (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
WASHINGTON										
6 Coffee (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	X
1 DeLacy (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	?	X	X
4 Holmes (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
5 Horan (R)	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Jackson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
3 Savage (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	?
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	✓	X	X	✓
4 Ellis (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
6 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	X
5 Kee (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	X	X	?
1 Neely (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
2 Randolph (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
8 Byrnes (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
2 Henry (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9 Hull (Prog.)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
7 Murray (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓
10 O'Konski (R)	?	✓	?	X	?	✓	✓	?	X	?
1 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓
3 Stevenson (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	X	?
4 Wasielewski (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓

House Key Votes—1947

1. Price Support for Wool (S 814). Rayburn (D Tex.) motion to recommit to committee of conference. Rejected, 166-191, June 16, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 175, vote, p. 188).
2. Interior Department Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3123). Kirwan (D Ohio) motion to recommit to increase appropriation for power and fisheries. Rejected, 140-197, April 25, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 194, vote, p. 226).
3. Agriculture Department Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3601). Cannon (D Mo.) motion to recommit to increase funds for AAA payments, school lunch, and REA programs. Rejected, 174-180, May 28, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 213, vote, p. 228).
4. Greek-Turkish Aid (S 938). Authorize $300 million in military and economic assistance to Greece and $100 million in military assistance to Turkey. Passed, 287-108, May 9, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 254, vote, p. 274).
5. Foreign Aid (S 1774). Authorize $597 million for emergency aid to Austria, China, France, and Italy. Passed, 313-82, Dec. 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 607, vote, p. 646).
6. Portal-to-Portal Pay (HR 2157). Limit employers' liability under Wage-Hour and other acts for portal-to-portal pay suits. Passed, 345-56, Feb. 28, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 43, vote, p. 50).
7. Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) (HR 3020). Passage over veto. Passed, 331-83, June 20, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 295, vote, p. 306).
8. Income Tax Reduction (HR 1). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained, 268-137, June 17, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 340, vote, p. 352).
9. Natural Gas Act Amendment (HR 4051). Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit HR 4051, with instructions to substitute Priest (D Tenn.) measure to exempt independent producers of natural gas from jurisdiction of Federal Power Commission. Rejected, 64-253, July 11, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 510, vote, p. 518).
10. Anti-Inflation (H J Res 273). Wolcott (R Mich.) motion to suspend rules and pass bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected, 202-188, Dec. 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 714, vote, p. 738).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	166	140	174	287	313	345	331	268	64	202
	NAYS	191	197	180	108	82	56	83	137	253	188
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	119	130	161	160	152	116	106	35	54	0
	NAYS	37	11	0	13	11	50	71	134	82	161
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	46	9	12	127	161	229	225	233	10	202
	NAYS	154	186	180	94	70	5	11	2	171	26

√ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
9 Battle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
1 Boykin (D)	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
2 Grant (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
4 Hobbs (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
6 Jarman (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
8 Jones (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
7 Manasco (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
5 Rains (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
ARIZONA										
AL Harless (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X
AL Murdock (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X
ARKANSAS										
4 Cravens (D)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
1 Gathings (D)	X	X	√	√	X	?	√	√	X	X
7 Harris (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
5 Hays (D)	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	X	?
2 Mills (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
6 Norrell (D)	?	?	√	√	√	?	√	√	?	X
3 Trimble (D)	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	X	X
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
8 Anderson (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
18 Bradley (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
11 Bramblett (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
14 Douglas (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X
10 Elliott (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
2 Engle (D)	X	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X
23 Fletcher (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	?	√	√
9 Gearhart (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Havenner (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	X	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X
16 Jackson (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
3 Johnson (R)	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√	?	√
17 King (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√
1 Lea (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
15 McDonough (R)	X	?	X	√	?	√	√	√	X	?
6 Miller (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
12 Nixon (R)	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
22 Phillips (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
13 Poulson (R)	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	√
21 Sheppard (D)	√	?	√	√	√	?	X	X	X	X
5 Welch (R)	?	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	?	√
COLORADO										
1 Carroll (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
3 Chenoweth (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Hill (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Rockwell (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
CONNECTICUT										
3 Foote (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Lodge (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
1 Miller (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
5 Patterson (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
AL Sadlak (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Seely-Brown (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	?	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
FLORIDA										
5 Hendricks (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	X
1 Peterson (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
2 Price (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
6 Rogers (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
3 Sikes (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
4 Smathers (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
4 Camp (D)	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	X	X
5 Davis (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
7 Lanham (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
3 Pace (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
1 Preston (D)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	X
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
8 Wheeler (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
9 Wood (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
IDAHO										
1 Goff (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
2 Sanborn (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
ILLINOIS										
13 Allen (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√
17 Arends (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
25 Bishop (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Busbey (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
15 Chiperfield (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
10 Church (R)	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
24 Clippinger (R)	X	?	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	?
1 Dawson (D)	?	√	√	?	?	X	X	X	√	?
16 Dirksen (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
8 Gordon (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
4 Gorski (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
21 Howell (R)	X	X	X	√	-	√	√	√	X	-
18 Jenison (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
14 Johnson (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
12 Mason (R)	X	?	?	X	X	√	√	√	?	X
19 McMillen (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X
6 O'Brien (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
7 Owens (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
22 Price (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
11 Reed (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
5 Sabath (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X
20 Simpson (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	X
AL Stratton (R)	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
9 Twyman (R)	X	X	?	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
2 Vail (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
23 Yursell (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
INDIANA										
4 Gillie (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
3 Grant (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
2 Halleck (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
5 Harness (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
6 Johnson (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Landis (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
11 Ludlow (D)	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	X
1 Madden (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√*
8 Mitchell (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
10 Springer (R)	X	X	X	X	X*	√	√	√	X	√
9 Wilson (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
6 Dolliver (R)	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
3 Gwynne (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	?
8 Hoeven (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
7 Jensen (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 LeCompte (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
1 Martin (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
2 Talle (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
5 Hope (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
3 Meyer (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
4 Rees (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
2 Scrivner (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
6 Smith (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	?	?
6 Chapman (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
4 Chelf (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
2 Clements (D)	?	?	√	?	?	√	X	X	?	?
7 Meade (R)	?	X	X	?	√	X	√	√	X	√
3 Morton (R)	√	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
9 Robsion (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
5 Spence (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?
2 Boggs (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	?	X	X
4 Brooks (D)	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?
3 Domengeaux (D)	X	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	X
1 Hebert (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
7 Larcade (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	X
6 Morrison (D)	X	√	√	√	?	?	X	√	X	?
5 Passman (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	X
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
1 Hale (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Smith (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
3 Garmatz (D)	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	X
4 Fallon (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Meade (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
1 Miller (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
5 Sasscer (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Clason (R)	√	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Donohue (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
9 Gifford (R)	?	?	X	?	√*	√	√	√	?	√*
8 Goodwin (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
10 Herter (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
1 Heselton (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
11 Kennedy (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
7 Lane (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Philbin (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
5 Rogers (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
13 Wigglesworth (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	?	√	X	√
6 Blackney (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
11 Potter (R)	-	X*	-	X*	√	√	-	-	-	√
13 Coffin (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
8 Crawford (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	X
9 Dingell (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
17 Dondero (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
9 Engel (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Hoffman (R)	?	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	X
5 Jonkman (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
16 Lesinski (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
2 Michener (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
1 Sadowski (D)	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X
3 Shafer (R)	?	?	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Wolcott (R)	?	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
10 Woodruff (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	?	√
14 Youngblood (R)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√

*D'Alesandro (D) voted, resigned May 16, 1947; Garmatz sworn in July 24, 1947.

*Bradley (R) voted, died May 26, 1947; Potter sworn in Nov. 17, 1947.

*Vote cast by Harvey (R Ind.)

*Vote cast by Nicholson (R Mass.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Andresen (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Blatnik (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
4 Devitt (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Hagen (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Judd (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Knutson (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 MacKinnon (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara (R)	X	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
6 Colmer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?
1 Rankin (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Whitten (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
3 Whittington (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
7 Williams (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
5 Winstead (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X
MISSOURI										
1 Arnold (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Bakewell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Banta (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Bell (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X
6 Bennett (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Cannon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
3 Cole (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
13 Karsten (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
12 Ploeser (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Reeves (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Schwabe (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
7 Short (R)	X	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Zimmerman (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Mansfield (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
1 Curtis (R)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Miller (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Stefan (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
AL Russell (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Merrow (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW JERSEY										
3 Auchincloss (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Canfield (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Case (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Eaton (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Hand (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
14 Hart (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
10 Hartley (R)	?	X	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
12 Kean (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
4 Mathews (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
13 Norton (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
11 Sundstrom (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Thomas (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Towe (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
AL Lusk (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	X
NEW YORK										
42 Andrews (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
20 Bloom (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	?	X
16 Buck (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
25 Buckley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	✓	?
44 Butler (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
32 Byrne (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
15 Celler (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓	?
39 Cole (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
17 Coudert (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
7 Delaney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
43 Elsaesser (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
35 Fuller (R)	?	X	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓
28 Gamble (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
27 Gwinn (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓
21 Javits (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
31 Kearney (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
40 Keating (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Keogh (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
34 Kilburn (R)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
19 Klein (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
3 Latham (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
30 LeFevre (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
23 Lynch (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1 Macy (R)	X	X	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓
18 Marcantonio ALP	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
4 McMahon (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Nodar (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
13 O'Toole (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
8 Pfeifer (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26 Potts (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22 Powell (D)	?	✓	✓	X	?	X	?	?	✓	?
24 Rabin (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	✓	?
14 Rayfiel (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	X	X	X	✓	X
45 Reed (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
36 Riehlman (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
12 Rooney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
5 Ross (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
29 St. George (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
10 Somers (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?
38 Taber (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
33 Taylor (R)	✓	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	X
1 Bonner (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
7 Clark (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
4 Cooley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Deane (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
9 Doughton (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
6 Durham (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
5 Folger (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
10 Jones (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X
2 Kerr (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
12 Redden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Lemke (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X
AL Robertson (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
OHIO										
AL Bender (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
22 Bolton (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
11 Brehm (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Brown (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Burke (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
16 Carson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Clevenger (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
21 Crosser (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1 Elston (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
20 Feighan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
15 Griffiths (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Hess (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
14 Huber (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10 Jenkins (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
4 Jones (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓*
19 Kirwan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
18 Lewis (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 McCowen (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
17 McGregor (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Ramey (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Smith (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	?	X
12 Vorys (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
13 Weichel (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Johnson (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 Monroney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
6 Morris (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
7 Peden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
8 Rizley (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Schwabe (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Stigler (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Norblad (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
2 Stockman (R)	?	X	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
7 Chadwick (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
30 Corbett (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 Crow (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Dague (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
32 Eberharter (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	
12 Fenton (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31 Fulton (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	
1 Gallagher (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
19 Gavin (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
8 Gerlach (R)	-	X	-	-	?	-	-	-	✓	
14 Gillette (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
26 Graham (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
21 Gross (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Jenkins (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	
28 Kearns (R)	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
27 Kelley (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X
18 Kunkel (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Maloney (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
16 McConnell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
29 McDowell (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 McGarvey (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
24 Morgan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
13 Muhlenberg (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
15 Rich (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
5 Sarbacher (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Scoblick (R)	?	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
17 Simpson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
26 Tibbott (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22 Van Zandt (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Walter (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1 Forand (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 Dorn (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
6 McMillan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Richards (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Riley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Rivers (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Mundt (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Courtney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
10 Davis (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?
5 Evins (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Gore (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X
2 Jennings (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Kefauver (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
8 Murray (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Phillips (R)	X	X	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Priest (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
17 Burleson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Combs (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X
21 Fisher (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
13 Gossett (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
10 Johnson, L.B. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
20 Kilday (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
12 Lucas (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X
14 Lyle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
19 Mahon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9 Mansfield (D)	?	?	✓	?	✓*	?	?	?	?	X*
1 Patman (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X
7 Pickett (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
11 Poage (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Rayburn (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
6 Teague (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Thomas (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
16 Thomason (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	X	X	X	?	X*
15 West (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Wilson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
18 Worley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
UTAH										
2 Dawson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Granger (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
VIRGINIA										
6 Almond (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Bland (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
4 Drewry (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?
9 Flannagan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
3 Gary (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Hardy (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7 Harrison (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Smith (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	X
5 Stanley (D)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Horan (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Jackson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
1 Jones (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
3 Mack (R)	-	-	-	X	✓	-	-	?	✓	
6 Tollefson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
4 Ellis (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
5 Kee (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
1 Love (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Rohrbough (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Snyder (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
WISCONSIN										
4 Brophy (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
8 Byrnes (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Davis (R)	X	-	?	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Hull (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Kersten (R)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
7 Murray (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
10 O'Konski (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Smith (R)	X	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Stevenson (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓

*Jones resigned; McCulloch appointed. *Norman voted, died April 18, 1947. *Multer voted.

*Vote cast by Thompson (D Tex.)
*Vote cast by Regan (D Tex.)

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House Key Votes—1948

1. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 157). Restore wartime curbs on installment buying and raise Federal Reserve Bank reserve requirements. Passed, 264-97, Aug. 5, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 329, vote, p. 382).
2. Selective Service Extension (HR 6401). Extend Selective Service to June 30, 1950. Passed, 282-131, June 18, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 238, vote, p. 270).
3. Income Tax Reduction (HR 4790). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden, 311-88, April 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 344, vote, p. 384).
4. European Recovery Program (S 2202). Authorize aid to 16 western European nations, western Germany, Greece, Turkey and China. Passed, 329-74, March 31, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 170, vote, p. 220).
5. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (S 110). Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend antitrust laws with respect to railroad rate-fixing agreements. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden, 297-102, June 17, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 335, vote, p. 382).
6. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2245). Repeal taxes on sale and manufacture of oleomargarine. Passed, 260-106, April 28, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 58, vote, p. 70).
7. Communist Registration (HR 5852). Require registration of Communist and Communist-front organizations. Passed, 319-58, May 19, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 276, vote, p. 322).
8. Social Security (H J Res 296). Maintain status quo on social security coverage, and cancel Treasury regulations, based on Supreme Court decisions, expanding coverage. Passage over veto. Veto overridden, 298-75, June 14, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 143, vote, p. 166).
9. Displaced Persons (S 2242). Provide for admission of 202,000 displaced persons over a two-year period. Passed, 289-91, June 11, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 193, vote, p. 220).
10. Government Corporations Appropriation for fiscal 1949 (HR 6481). Gore (D Tenn.) motion to concur in Senate amendment providing $4 million for TVA steam plant. Rejected, 186-201, June 19, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 110, vote, p. 130).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	264	282	311	329	297	260	319	298	289	186
	NAYS	97	131	88	74	102	106	58	75	91	201
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	51	144	82	158	69	140	104	89	109	154
	NAYS	92	31	84	11	96	14	48	69	56	14
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	213	138	229	171	228	118	215	209	178	30
	NAYS	3	98	2	61	4	92	8	4	35	187

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

X AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Battle (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Boykin (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓
2 Grant (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Hobbs (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Jarman (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
8 Jones (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Manasco (D)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Rains (D)	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
AL Harless (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
ARKANSAS										
4 Cravens (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Gathings (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Harris (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
5 Hays (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
3 Trimble (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
18 Bradley (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Bramblett (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
14 Douglas (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
10 Elliott (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Engle (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
23 Fletcher (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
9 Gearhart (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Havenner (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
19 Holifield (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
16 Jackson (R)	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 King (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
1 Lea (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
15 McDonough (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
12 Nixon (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
13 Poulson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 Sheppard (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
5 Welch (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
COLORADO										
1 Carroll (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
3 Chenoweth (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Hill (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Rockwell (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
3 Foote (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
4 Lodge (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Miller (R)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Patterson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
AL Sadlak (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Seely-Brown (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
FLORIDA										
5 Hendricks (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	?
1 Peterson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Rogers (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Smathers (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Cox (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Davis (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Lanham (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
1 Preston (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Vinson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Wood (D)	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
IDAHO										
1 Goff (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Sanborn (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
ILLINOIS										
13 Allen (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
17 Arends (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Bishop (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
3 Busbey (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
15 Chiperfield (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
10 Church (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
24 Clippinger (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	X
1 Dawson (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
16 Dirksen (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Gordon (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
4 Gorski (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
21 Vacancy										
18 Jenison (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
14 Johnson (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
12 Mason (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
19 McMillen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
7 Owens (R)	-	-	✓	X	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
22 Price (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
11 Reed (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
5 Sabath (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
AL Stratton (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Twyman (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X
2 Vail (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
23 Yursell (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
INDIANA										
4 Gillie (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Grant (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
2 Halleck (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
5 Harness (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
10 Harvey (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
6 Johnson (R)	-	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
7 Landis (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
11 Ludlow (D)	?	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	?	?
1 Madden (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
8 Mitchell (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
9 Wilson (R)	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	X	✓	?	X
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X
6 Dolliver (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X
3 Gwynne (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Martin (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Talle (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Meyer (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4 Rees (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Chapman (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Clements (D)	X	?*	-	-	✓*	✓*	?*	X*	✓*	?*
1 Gregory (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Meade (R)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Morton (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
9 Robsion (R)	✓*	✓*	-	-	✓*	-	✓*	✓*	✓*	?*
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Boggs (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
4 Brooks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
3 Domengeaux (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Hebert (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
7 Larcade (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Morrison (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Passman (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Hale (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Smith (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	?
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Fallon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Garmatz (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Meade (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Miller (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Sasscer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Clason (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Donohue (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Nicholson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Goodwin (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
10 Herter (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Heselton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
11 Kennedy (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
7 Lane (D)	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
3 Philbin (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓
5 Rogers (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Potter (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Coffin (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
8 Crawford (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
17 Dondero (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Engel (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
5 Jonkman (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Sadowski (D)	X	X	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Shafer (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
14 Youngblood (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

*Vote cast by Lewis (R Ky.)

*Vote cast by Whitaker (D Ky.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
1 Andresen (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
8 Blatnik (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√
4 Devitt (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
9 Hagen (R)	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
5 Judd (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
6 Knutson (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	?
3 MacKinnon (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
2 O'Hara (R)	√	X	√	X	X	X	?	√	√	X
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
6 Colmer (D)	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	√	X	√
1 Rankin (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
2 Whitten (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
3 Whittington (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
7 Williams (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
5 Winstead (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
MISSOURI										
1 Arnold (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
11 Bakewell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
8 Banta (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
4 Bell (D)	X	√	X	√	?	?	?	X	X	X
6 Bennett (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
9 Cannon (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
3 Cole (R)	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	√
13 Karsten (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
12 Ploeser (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	?	X
5 Reeves (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Schwabe (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
7 Short (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	X	X
10 Zimmerman (D)	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	?	√	√	X
1 Mansfield (D)	√	X	X	√	X	?	√	X	√	√
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
1 Curtis (R)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
4 Miller (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
3 Stefan (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
NEVADA										
AL Russell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
1 Merrow (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
NEW JERSEY										
3 Auchincloss (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
8 Canfield (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
6 Case (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
5 Eaton (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Hand (R)	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
14 Hart (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√
10 Hartley (R)	?	?	√	√	?	?	√	?	?	X
12 Kean (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
4 Mathews (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
13 Norton (D)	X	√	X	√	X	?	X	X	√	√
11 Sundstrom (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
7 Thomas (R)	√	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
9 Towe (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	X
1 Wolverton (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
AL Lusk (D)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	?	√	√
NEW YORK										
42 Andrews (R)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
20 Bloom (D)	X	X	X	√	X	?	X	X	√	√
16 Buck (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
25 Buckley (D)	X	√	X	√	√	?	X	X	?	√
44 Butler (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?
32 Byrne (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
15 Celler (D)	X	X	X	√	X	?	X	X	√	√
39 Cole (R)	√	√	?	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
17 Coudert (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
7 Delaney (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
43 Elsaesser (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
35 Fuller (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
28 Gamble (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
27 Gwinn (R)	?	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?
11 Heffernan (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
21 Javits (R)	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
31 Kearney (R)	√	√	√	√	√	?	?	√	√	X
40 Keating (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
9 Keogh (D)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
34 Kilburn (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
19 Klein (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
3 Latham (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
30 LeFevre (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
23 Lynch (D)	X	√	X	√	?	√	X	X	√	√
1 Macy (R)	√	X	√	?	?	?	√	√	?	X
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	√
4 McMahon (R)	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	?	X
6 Nodar (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
13 O'Toole (D)	X	?	X	√	?	√	√	X	√	√
8 Pfeifer (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√
26 Potts(R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
22 Powell (D)	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	√
24 Rabin (D)	X	X	X	X	X*	√	X*	X*	√*	√*
14 Multer (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
45 Reed (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
36 Riehlman (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
12 Rooney (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
5 Ross (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
29 St. George (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	X
10 Somers (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
38 Taber (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X
33 Taylor (R)	√	√	?	?	√	?	√	√	√	X
41 Wadsworth (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	X	√	X	X	√	√	?	X	√
1 Bonner (D)	?	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	X	√
11 Bulwinkle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	√
7 Clark (D)	?	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	X	X
4 Cooley (D)	?	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
8 Deane (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
9 Doughton (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
6 Durham (D)	√	√	√	√	X	?	?	X	√	√
5 Folger (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	√
10 Jones (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	X
2 Kerr (D)	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
12 Redden (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Lemke (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√
AL Robertson (R)	√	?	√	√	?	X	√	?	?	?
OHIO										
AL Bender (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
22 Bolton (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X
11 Brehm (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X
7 Brown (R)	√	?	√	√	?	X	√	?	√	?
3 Burke (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
16 Carson (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
5 Clevenger (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
21 Crosser (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
1 Elston (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
20 Feighan (D)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
15 Griffiths (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
2 Hess (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
14 Huber (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
10 Jenkins (R)	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	X	X
19 Kirwan (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
18 Lewis (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
6 McCowen (R)	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	X
4 McCulloch (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X
17 McGregor (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
9 Ramey (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
8 Smith (R)	X	X	√	X	√	?	X	?	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
13 Weichel (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
4 Johnson (D)	X	?	√	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Monroney (D)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
6 Morris (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
7 Peden (D)	√	?	X	√	?	√	√	?	X	√
8 Rizley (R)	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√	X	X
1 Schwabe (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
2 Stigler (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X	√
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4 Ellsworth (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
1 Norblad (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
2 Stockman (R)	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	X	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
7 Chadwick (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
30 Corbett (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
23 Crow (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
9 Dague (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
32 Eberharter (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
12 Fenton (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
31 Fulton (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	X
1 Gallagher (R)	?	X	√	√	√	?	?	?	?	X
19 Gavin (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
28 Kearns (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
27 Kelley (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√
18 Kunkel (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
4 Maloney (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
16 McConnell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
29 McDowell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 McGarvey (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
24 Morgan (D)	X	√	X	√	X	?	X	X	√	√
13 Muhlenberg (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
15 Rich (R)	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	X
5 Sarbacher (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
10 Scoblick (R)	?	X	√	√	√	?	?	?	√	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
1 Forand (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
3 Dorn (D)	?	√	X	X	X	√	√	?	X	√
6 McMillan (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	X	√
5 Richards (D)	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
2 Riley (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
1 Rivers (D)	√	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	X	√
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?
1 Mundt (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
7 Courtney (D)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
10 Davis (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
5 Evins (D)	?	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√
4 Gore (D)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Jennings (R)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√
3 Kefauver (D)	?	√	X	√	X	?	?	?	?	√
8 Murray (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√
1 Phillips (R)	?	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	√
6 Priest (D)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
17 Burleson (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
2 Combs (D)	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
21 Fisher (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	?	?	X	√
13 Gossett (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
10 Johnson (D)	?	√	X	√	?	√	?	?	?	√
20 Kilday (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
12 Lucas (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14 Lyle (D)	?	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
19 Mahon (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
9 Thompson (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	?
1 Patman (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Pickett (D)	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
11 Poage (D)	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
4 Rayburn (D)	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	X	X	√
6 Teague (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
8 Thomas (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
16 Regan (D)	?	?	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?
15 West (D)	?	?	√	?	?	?	?	?	?	√
5 Wilson (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
18 Worley (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
UTAH										
2 Dawson (R)	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X
1 Granger (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
VIRGINIA										
6 Almond (D)	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Bland (D)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
4 Abbitt (D)	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	?	√	√
9 Flannagan (D)	?	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	√	√
3 Gary (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2 Hardy (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7 Harrison (D)	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	√	X	X
8 Smith (D)	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
5 Stanley (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
5 Horan (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
2 Jackson (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√
1 Jones (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
3 Mack (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
6 Tollefson (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
WEST VIRGINIA										
4 Ellis (R)	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	X	X
6 Hedrick (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√
5 Kee (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
1 Love (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
3 Rohrbough (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Snyder (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
WISCONSIN										
4 Brophy (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
8 Byrnes (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
2 Davis (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
9 Hull (R)	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
6 Keefe (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	X
5 Kersten (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
7 Murray (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
10 O'Konski (R)	?	X	√	?	√	X	√	√	√	√
1 Smith (R)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
3 Stevenson (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√

*Vote cast by Isacson (ALP N.Y.)

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

HOUSE KEY VOTES -- 1949

1. **Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1949 (HR 1211).** Simpson (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 151-241, Feb. 9, 1949.
2. **Veterans' Pensions (HR 2681), providing $90 a month to all veterans of World Wars I and II at age 65.** Teague (D Tex.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 208-207, March 24, 1949.
3. **Labor-Management Relations Act of 1949 (HR 2032).** Welch (R Calif.) motion to recommit, after bill had been amended by adoption of Wood (D Ga.) substitute. Agreed to, 212-209, May 4, 1949.
4. **National Housing Act of 1949 (HR 4009), providing a five-year program for slum clearance and low cost housing construction.** Rees (R Kan.) amendment to delete Title III, low-rent public housing. Rejected, 204-209, June 29, 1949.
5. **Agricultural Act of 1949 (HR 5345), providing a system of flexible price supports.** Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to substitute text of HR 5617 providing for extension to January 1, 1951 of existing (rigid support) program. Agreed to, 239-170, July 21, 1949.
6. **Antipoll tax bill (HR 3199) making unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite in voting for national officers.** Passage of bill. Passed, 273-116, July 26, 1949.
7. **Natural Gas Act Amendment (HR 1758), exempting independent producers from FPC jurisdiction.** Passage of bill. Passed, 183-131, Aug. 5, 1949.
8. **Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment (HR 5856), providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.** Passage of bill. Passed, 361-35, Aug.11, 1949.
9. **Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (HR 5895), providing arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations.** Richards (D S.C.) substitute (authorizing $580,495,000 for western European nations) for committee amendment (authorizing $635,840,000). Agreed to, 209-151, Aug. 18, 1949.
10. **Social Security Act Amendments of 1949 (HR 6000), increasing coverage and benefits of social security.** Rule (H Res 372) providing for 4 days' general debate, waiving points of order, and prohibiting other than committee amendments. Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question, thus terminating debate on the rule. Agreed to, 175-154, Oct. 4, 1949.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	151	208	212	204	239	273	183	361	209	175
	NAYS	241	207	209	209	170	116	131	35	151	154
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	7	151	193	64	79	151	93	221	71	172
	NAYS	235	100	62	184	165	92	97	23	143	20
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	144	57	18	140	160	121	90	139	137	2
	NAYS	5	106	147	24	4	24	34	12	8	134

☑ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

☒ AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
9 Battle (D)	X	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Boykin (D)	X	X	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 deGraffenried (D)	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
7 Elliott (D)	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Grant (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
4 Hobbs (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
8 Jones (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Rains (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
AL Patten (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
7 Harris (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Hays (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Tackett (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Trimble (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
11 Bramblett (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Engle (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
4 Havenner (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
23 McKinnon (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Scudder (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
21 Sheppard (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Welch (R)										
10 Werdel (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 White (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
19 Holifield (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
16 Jackson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
17 King (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
15 McDonough (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
12 Nixon (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Poulson (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Carroll (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 Hill (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Marsalis (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 McGuire (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Patterson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Ribicoff (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
AL Sadlak (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Woodhouse (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Herlong (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Peterson (D)	X	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Rogers (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Sikes (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	X
4 Smathers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Camp (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Cox (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
5 Davis (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Lanham (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
3 Pace (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Preston (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Vinson (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Wood (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓
IDAHO										
2 Sanborn (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 White (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
17 Arends (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
26 Bishop (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
19 Chiperfield (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Jenison (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
21 Mack (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	?	?
15 Mason (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓	X
22 McMillen (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Price (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
14 Reed (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
20 Simpson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
18 Velde (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
24 Vursell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Chicago—Cook County										
4 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
11 Chesney (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13 Church (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Dawson (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Gordon (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓
5 Gorski (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
10 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
12 Jonas (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
3 Linehan (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 O'Brien (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Sabath (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
9 Yates (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
INDIANA										
3 Crook (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Denton (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 Halleck (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Harden (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Harvey (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Jacobs (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Kruse (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Madden (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Noland (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Walsh (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
9 Wilson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
8 Dolliver (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
3 Gross (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Talle (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Meyer (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Chelf (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
1 Gregory (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X	?
9 Golden (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
3 Morton (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
7 Perkins (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Underwood (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
2 Whitaker (D)	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Boggs (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Brooks (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Hebert (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
7 Larcade (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Morrison (D)	X	X	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Passman (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Willis (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	X
1 Hale (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Nelson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2 Bolton (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Fallon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Garmatz (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Miller (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?
5 Sasscer (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
4 Donohue (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
2 Furcolo (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Goodwin (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
10 Herter (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Kennedy (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	X	?	?
7 Lane (D)	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
14 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Nicholson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Philbin (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Rogers (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Blackney (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
8 Crawford (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Engel (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Ford (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
2 Michener (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Potter (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Shafer (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	X	?
17 Dondero (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
13 O'Brien (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
14 Rabaut (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Sadowski (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	√	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
1 Andresen (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
8 Blatnik (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
9 Hagen (R)	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X
5 Judd (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
6 Marshall (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
4 McCarthy (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
2 O'Hara (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
3 Wier (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
6 Colmer (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
1 Rankin (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
2 Whitten (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	?
3 Whittington (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	√
7 Williams (D)	?	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
5 Winstead (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	?	X
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
9 Cannon (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
8 Carnahan (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	?	√	X	√
8 Christopher (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 Irving (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	?	?
10 Jones (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
12 Karst (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
13 Karsten (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
1 Magee (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	√
2 Moulder (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Short (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
11 Sullivan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Welch (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
1 Mansfield (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
4 Miller (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√
2 O'Sullivan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Stefan (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	?	X	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
1 Merrow (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Auchincloss (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X
8 Canfield (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
6 Case (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	X
5 Eaton (R)	?	√	X	√	√	?	?	?	?	X
2 Hand (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
14 Hart (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 Howell (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
12 Kean (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
13 Norton (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	?	X	√
10 Rodino (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
7 Thomas (R)	?	?	X	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Towe (R)	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	√
1 Wolverton (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	?
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X
AL Miles (D)	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	?	√
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
39 Cole (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	?	X	√
35 Davies (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	?
28 Gamble (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
44 Gorski (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
27 Gwinn (R)	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	X	√	X
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
31 Kearney (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
40 Keating (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
34 Kilburn (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
30 LeFevre (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
1 Macy (R)	√	?	X	√	√	√	√	?	?	X
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
45 Reed (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	?	X
36 Riehlman (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	?	√	√	X
29 St. George (R)	√	X	X	?	√	√	X	?	√	X
38 Taber (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
43 Taurriello (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
33 Taylor (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
41 Wadsworth (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
New York City										
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)				X	X	√	X	√	X	√
25 Buckley (D)	X	X	√	X	?	√	?	√	?	?
15 Celler (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 Clemente (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
17 Coudert (R)	X	√	X	√	√	?	?	√	√	X
6 Delaney (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
24 Dollinger (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
11 Heffernan (D)	X	X	√	X	?	√	X	√	X	√
21 Javits (R)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	?
9 Keogh (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
19 Klein (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Latham (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
23 Lynch (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	X	√
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
26 McGrath (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	X
14 Multer (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
16 Murphy (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
13 O'Toole (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
8 Pfeiffer, J.L. (D)	X	X	√	X	?	√	?	√	X	√
22 Powell (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
5 Quinn (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
12 Rooney (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
7 Heller (D)		√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	?	?
1 Bonner (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	√
11 Bulwinkle (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	√	?	?	?
7 Carlyle (D)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	?
5 Chatham (D)	X	√	X	?	?	?	√	X	?	
4 Cooley (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	?
8 Deane (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
9 Doughton (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
6 Durham (D)	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	√
10 Jones (D)	X	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	?
2 Kerr (D)	X	X	X	X	√	X	?	√	√	√
12 Redden (D)	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	X
AL Lemke (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	?	?	?	X
3 Breen (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	?	X	√
11 Brehm (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
7 Brown (R)	√	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
9 Burke (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	?	√
5 Clevenger (R)	√	X	X	√	?	?	?	?	?	X
21 Crosser (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	?
1 Elston (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X
20 Feighan (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	?
18 Hays (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
14 Huber (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
10 Jenkins (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
19 Kirwan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 McCulloch (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
17 McGregor (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	?	√	X	
16 McSweeney (D)	X	?	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
6 Polk (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
15 Secrest (D)	?	X	√	X	√	√	?	?	√	√
8 Smith (R)	?	?	X	√	?	X	?	X	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
2 Wagner (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
13 Weichel (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
AL Young (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
1 Gilmer (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	?	?	√
5 Monroney (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
6 Morris (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
4 Steed (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√
2 Stigler (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Wickersham (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
8 Wilson (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	√
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X
4 Ellsworth (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X
1 Norblad (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	?
2 Stockman (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
23 Cavalcante (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	?	√	√	√
26 Saylor (R)										X
30 Corbett (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
9 Dague (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	?	√	X	X
29 Davenport (D)	X	?	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
32 Eberharter (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
28 Kearns (R)	√	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	X
27 Kelley (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
18 Kunkel (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
21 Lind (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	?	X	√
16 McConnell (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
24 Morgan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
10 O'Neill (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
13 Rhodes (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
15 Rich (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
17 Simpson (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
22 Van Zandt (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
20 Walter (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 Chudoff (D)	?	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
2 Granahan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
5 Green (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	?	√	√	X
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
1 Forand (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
3 Hare (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
6 McMillan (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	?
5 Richards (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
1 Rivers (D)	?	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	?	X
2 Sims (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	√	X	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X
1 Lovre (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
10 Davis (D)	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
5 Evins (D)	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
3 Frazier (D)	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
4 Gore (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	?	√
2 Jennings (R)	√	X	X	√	√	?	?	√	√	X
8 Murray (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
1 Phillips (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
6 Priest (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
7 Sutton (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
15 Bentsen (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
17 Burleson (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
2 Combs (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
21 Fisher (D)	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
13 Gossett (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
20 Kilday (D)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	√	√
12 Lucas (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
14 Lyle (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
19 Mahon (D)	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	√
1 Patman (D)	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
7 Pickett (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
11 Poage (D)	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	√
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
6 Teague (D)	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
8 Thomas (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
9 Thompson (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
10 Thornberry (D)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√
5 Wilson (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
18 Worley (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
1 Granger (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	?	√
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	?	√	X
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	?	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	?
1 Bland (D)	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	?	?	?
6 Burton (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	√
9 Fugate (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√
3 Gary (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	?
2 Hardy (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
7 Harrison (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
8 Smith (D)	?	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X
5 Stanley (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	?
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X
5 Horan (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
2 Jackson (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
3 Mack (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
1 Mitchell (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
6 Tollefson (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
4 Burnside (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	?
6 Hedrick (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	X	√
5 Kee (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
1 Ramsay (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	?	√
2 Staggers (D)	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
8 Byrnes (R)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X
2 Davis (R)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X
9 Hull (R)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
6 Keefe (R)	√	?	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
7 Murray (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
10 O'Konski (R)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
1 Smith (R)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
3 Withrow (R)	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√	X
4 Zablocki (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X

House Key Votes—1950

1. **Korea Aid Act (HR 5330).** Authorize $60 million for participation in ECA. Passage of bill. Rejected, 191-192, Jan. 19, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 223, vote, p. 260).
2. **Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797).** Smith (R Wis.) motion to recommit with instructions to delete Title II providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point Four program (aid to underdeveloped countries). Rejected, 150-220, March 31, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 204, vote, p. 260).
3. **General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786).** Thomas (D Tex.), Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to reduce total appropriations by $600 million, specifying percentage reductions to effect this cut. Agreed to, 273-113, May 10, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 113, vote, p. 152).
4. **Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195).** Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing postal deliveries. Passage of bill. Passed, 264-108, Aug. 16, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 416, vote, p. 546).
5. **Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453).** McConnell (R Pa.) amendment substituting text of HR 6881 (deleting reference to unlawful employment practices, and establishing FEPC with investigating and recommending powers only). Agreed to, 222-178, Feb. 22. (Vol. VI, p. 375, votes, pp. 548-552).
6. **Housing Act of 1950 (HR 7402).** Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to delete Title I (providing for direct loans to cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation). Agreed to, 218-155, March 22, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 158, vote, p. 196).
7. **Natural Gas Act Amendments (HR 1758).** Exempt independent natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Resolution (H Res 531) providing for House agreement to Senate amendment to bill. Agreed to, 176-174, March 31, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 598, vote, p. 714).
8. **Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181).** Extend federal rent control to December 31, 1950, thereafter on local option only, to June 30, 1951. Conference report. Agreed to, 176-145, June 21, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 662, vote, p. 716).
9. **Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176).** Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to confine credit controls to consumer and real estate credit. Rejected, 173-224, Aug. 10, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 720, vote, p. 624).
10. **Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920).** Resolution (H Res 842) disagreeing to Senate amendments and sending bill to conference. Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question (if carried, this would have closed debate and prevented consideration of an amendment to require consideration of excess-profits tax by 81st Congress). Rejected, 106-226, Sept. 14, 1950. (Vol. VI, p. 573, vote, p. 718).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	191	150	273	264	222	218	176	176	173	106
	NAYS	192	220	113	108	178	155	174	145	224	226
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	170	31	116	158	118	81	97	150	33	53
	NAYS	61	191	111	71	128	141	116	39	210	153
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	21	118	157	105	104	137	79	25	140	53
	NAYS	130	29	1	37	49	13	57	106	13	72

✓ FOR: Y, PY, AY, CQY

✗ AGAINST: N, PN, AN, CQN,

? NOT RECORDED: A, GP, Present, Did not answer CQ Poll

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Battle (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 deGraffenried (D)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
7 Elliott (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
2 Grant (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Hobbs (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	X	X
8 Jones (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
5 Rains (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?
AL Patten (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
7 Harris (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Hays (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Tackett (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 Trimble (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Anderson (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
11 Bramblett (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Engle (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
4 Havenner (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
3 Johnson (R)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 Miller (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
22 Phillips (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Scudder (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	X
25 Shelley (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	?
10 Werdel (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
9 White (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?	X	X
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
18 Doyle (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
16 Jackson (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
17 King (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
15 McDonough (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
12 Nixon (R)	X	?	?	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X
13 Poulson (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
1 Carroll (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
2 Hill (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	
3 Marsalis (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	X
3 McGuire (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
5 Patterson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
AL Sadlak (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
2 Woodhouse (D)	✓	X	X	?	X	X	X	✓	X	X
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Herlong (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Peterson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Rogers (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
3 Sikes (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	X	X
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Camp (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Cox (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Davis (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
7 Lanham (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
3 Pace (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Preston (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Vinson (D)	?	X	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
9 Wood (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
IDAHO										
2 Sanborn (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
1 White (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	X	?	?
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
17 Arends (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
26 Bishop (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
19 Chiperfield (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X
23 Jenison (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
21 Mack (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
15 Mason (R)	X	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X	X	?	✓
22 McMillen (R)	X	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
14 Reed (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
20 Simpson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
18 Velde (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
24 Vursell (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
Chicago—Cook County										
4 Buckley (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
11 Chesney (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
13 Vacancy										
1 Dawson (D)	✓	X	X	?	X	X	X	✓	X	X
8 Gordon (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	?
5 Vacancy										
10 Hoffman (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓
12 Jonas (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
3 Linehan (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
6 O'Brien (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
2 O'Hara (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
7 Sabath (D)	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	?	✓
9 Yates (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
INDIANA										
3 Crook (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
8 Denton (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	?
2 Halleck (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
6 Harden (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
10 Harvey (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
11 Jacobs (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
4 Kruse (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
1 Madden (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
7 Noland (D)	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
9 Wilson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
6 Dolliver (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
3 Gross (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
8 Hoeven (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7 Jensen (R)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4 LeCompte (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
1 Martin (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
2 Talle (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?	X
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5 Hope (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
3 Meyer (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4 Rees (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Scrivner (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Chelf (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Gregory (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Golden (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
3 Morton (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
7 Perkins (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
5 Spence (D)	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	X
6 Underwood (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Whitaker (D)	✓	X	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
2 Boggs (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4 Brooks (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
7 Larcade (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
6 Morrison (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X	?
5 Passman (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
3 Willis (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
1 Hale (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
2 Nelson (R)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Bolton (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
4 Fallon (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
3 Garmatz (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
1 Miller (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
5 Sasscer (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	X	X	✓	✓
4 Donohue (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
2 Furcolo (D)	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
8 Goodwin (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
10 Herter (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Heselton (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
11 Kennedy (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
14 Martin (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
12 McCormack (D)	✓	X	X	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
9 Nicholson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
3 Philbin (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
5 Rogers (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?
6 Blackney (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Crawford (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
9 Engel (R)	?	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	?
5 Ford (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
4 Hoffman (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2 Michener (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
11 Potter (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
3 Shafer (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7 Wolcott (R)	X	?	?	?	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	X	✓	✓
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	✓	X	X	?	X	X	X	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
16 Vacancy										
13 O'Brien (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	?	X	?
14 Rabaut (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
1 Sadowski (D)	X	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	X
1 Andresen (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	?	√	?
8 Blatnik (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
9 Hagen (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
5 Judd (R)	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X
6 Marshall (D)	√	X	√	X	?	X	?	√	X	X
4 McCarthy (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	?
2 O'Hara (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X
3 Wier (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X
6 Colmer (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	?
1 Rankin (D)	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	X
2 Whitten (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	X
3 Whittington (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
7 Williams (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	?	X
5 Winstead (D)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?	X
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	?
9 Cannon (D)	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X
8 Carnahan (D)	√	X	?	√	X	X	X	√	X	?
6 Christopher (D)	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	?
4 Irving (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
10 Jones (D)	X	X	X	X	√	√	?	X	√	√
12 Karst (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
13 Karsten (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
1 Magee (D)	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	?	X
2 Moulder (D)	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	?	X	X
7 Short (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	X
11 Sullivan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Welch (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	√
1 Mansfield (D)	√	X	?	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	X	√	√	X	√	?	√	X	√	√
4 Miller (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	X
2 O'Sullivan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Stefan (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	X	√	X
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	X
1 Merrow (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Auchincloss (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
8 Canfield (R)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
6 Case (R)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
5 Eaton (R)	√	X	√	?	?	√	?	X	?	√
2 Hand (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X
14 Hart (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
4 Howell (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
12 Kean (R)	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
13 Norton (D)	√	?	X	√	X	X	?	√	X	?
10 Rodino (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
7 Widnall (R)	-	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
9 Towe (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√
1 Wolverton (R)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	X	?
AL Miles (D)	X	?	?	√	√	?	√	?	X	X
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	?	√	X	X
39 Cole (R)	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	√	√	?
35 Davies (D)	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	√	X	X
28 Gamble (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
44 Gorski (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
27 Gwinn (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	√
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	?	√	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	?
31 Kearney (R)	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
40 Keating (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X
34 Kilburn (R)	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
30 LeFevre (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
1 Macy (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	√	X	√	?	X	√	X	X	?	?
45 Reed (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
36 Riehlman (R)	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	X	√	√
29 St. George (R)	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
38 Taber (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√
43 Tauriello (D)	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
33 Taylor (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	√
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
New York City										
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
25 Buckley (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	?
15 Celler (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
4 Clemente (D)	√	X	X	√	X	?	X	√	X	X
17 Coudert (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
6 Delaney (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
24 Dollinger (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
11 Heffernan (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
21 Javits (R)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	?
9 Keogh (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√
19 Klein (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Latham (R)	X	√	√	?	X	√	√	?	?	√
23 Lynch (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	?	√	X	X
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
26 McGrath (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
14 Multer (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
16 Murphy (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	?	X
15 O'Toole (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
8 Pfeiffer, J.L. (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√
22 Powell (D)	X	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
5 Quinn (D)	√	X	?	√	X	X	X	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
10 Kelly (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
7 Heller (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	X	?	√	?	√	√	?	X	√	√
1 Bonner (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
11 Vacancy										
7 Carlyle (D)	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	?
5 Chatham (D)	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	X	X	√
4 Cooley (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	√	?
8 Deane (D)	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
9 Doughton (D)	X	?	√	X	√	√	?	X	X	√
6 Durham (D)	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	√
10 Jones (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
2 Kerr (D)	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
12 Redden (D)	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	?
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	?	√	√	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
AL Vacancy										
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X
3 Breen (D)	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	?	X	X
11 Brehm (R)	X	√	√	?	X	√	√	?	?	X
7 Brown (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
9 Burke (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
5 Clevenger (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
21 Crosser (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
1 Elston (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X
20 Feighan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
18 Hays (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
14 Huber (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
10 Jenkins (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
19 Kirwan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X
4 McCulloch (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X
17 McGregor (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	X	X
16 McSweeney (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
6 Polk (D)	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	?	X	X
15 Secrest (D)	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X
8 Smith (R)	X	√	√	X	?	√	?	X	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√
2 Wagner (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
13 Weichel (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
AL Young (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	X
1 Gilmer (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
5 Monroney (D)	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	X	X	X
6 Morris (D)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	X	X
4 Steed (D)	√	X	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	X
2 Stigler (D)	√	?	X	X	√	X	√	?	X	X
7 Wickersham (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	X
8 Wilson (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	?
1 Norblad (R)	X	X	√	X	?	√	?	X	√	X
2 Stockman (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	?
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	√	?	√	X	X	?	√	X	X
26 Saylor (R)	X	√	√	√	X	?	X	√	X	X
30 Corbett (R)	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X
9 Dague (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	√
29 Davenport (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
32 Eberharter (D)	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
12 Fenton (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
31 Fulton (R)	√	X	√	√	X	?	X	√	X	X
19 Gavin (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
24 Gillette (R)	?	√	√	?	√	√	X	?	√	√
25 Graham (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
7 James (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
28 Kearns (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√
27 Kelley (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
18 Kunkel (R)	X	?	√	√	X	√	?	X	√	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√
21 Lind (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
16 McConnell (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	?
24 Morgan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
10 O'Neill (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
13 Rhodes (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
15 Rich (R)	X	√	√	X	?	√	√	X	√	√
17 Simpson (R)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
22 Van Zandt (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X
20 Walter (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	?	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
4 Chudoff (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
2 Granahan (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
5 Green (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	X	X	√	?	X	√	√	√	?	√
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
1 Forand (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	X	X
3 Hare (D)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√
5 Richards (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	X	?
1 Rivers (D)	X	√	?	√	√	?	√	?	?	?
2 Sims (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?	X	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	?
1 Lovre (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	?
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
10 Davis (D)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
5 Evins (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
3 Frazier (D)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	X
4 Gore (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	X	X
2 Jennings (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
8 Murray (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?
1 Philips (R)	?	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	X	X
6 Priest (D)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	√
7 Sutton (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	X
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	X
15 Bentsen (D)	X	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	?
17 Burleson (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
2 Combs (D)	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	?	X	√
21 Fisher (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
13 Gossett (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	?	√
20 Kilday (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
12 Lucas (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
14 Lyle (D)	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	?	X	?
19 Mahon (D)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	X	X
1 Patman (D)	√	X	X	√	?	X	√	√	X	√
7 Pickett (D)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	√
11 Poage (D)	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?	√
6 Teague (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
8 Thomas (D)	X	X	√	X	?	√	√	X	X	X
9 Thompson (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	√
10 Thornberry (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	?
5 Wilson (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	√	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
1 Granger (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	X	√	?
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	?	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	√	√	√
6 Burton (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√
9 Fugate (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
3 Gary (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	?	X	√
2 Hardy (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
7 Harrison (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	X	√
8 Smith (D)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
5 Stanley (D)	?	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	?
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	X
5 Horan (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
2 Jackson (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
3 Mack (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?
1 Mitchell (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
6 Tollefson (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	?	√	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	?	X	X
4 Burnside (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
6 Hedrick (D)	√	X	√	√	X	X	?	√	X	X
5 Kee (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	?	√	X	X
1 Ramsay (D)	√	X	?	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
2 Staggers (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
8 Byrnes (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
2 Davis (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√
9 Hull (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	X	X	?	X
10 O'Konski (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	?
1 Smith (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
3 Withrow (R)	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
4 Zablocki (D)	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?	?

House Key Votes—1951

1. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612). Extend to June 30, 1954, authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Simpson (R Pa.) amendment directing Tariff Commission to determine points below which tariff cannot be cut without "peril" to U.S. industries, to recommend minimum rates to which present tariffs should be raised for protection of domestic industry. Agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7.
2. Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113). Authorize $7,848,750,000 for foreign economic and military aid. Reece (R Tenn.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut $350 million from funds for economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177, Aug. 17.
3. Interior Department Appropriations for 1952 (HR 3790). Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to prohibit expenditure of funds for construction of power transmission facilities within areas covered by power wheeling contracts serving federal establishments and preferred customers. Agreed to, 226-165, May 2.
4. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3880). Gossett (D Tex.) amendment to limit to 5,000 instead of 50,000 the number of dwelling units to be started in 1952. Agreed to, 181-113, May 4.
5. Labor-FSA Appropriation for 1952 (HR 3709). Jensen (R Iowa) motion to recommit to conference committee, with instructions to incorporate provision prohibiting filling of more than 25 per cent of the personnel vacancies. Agreed to, 223-170, July 12.
6. Disability Pension Increase (HR 3193). Increase to $120 a month the pension for veterans requiring constant attendance of another person as a result of non-service-connected disability. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required), 318-45, Aug. 17.
7. Universal Military Training and Service (S 1). Extend draft to July 1, 1954, lower draft age to 18.5 years, lengthen training period from 21 to 26 months, and establish procedure for setting up a future security training program. Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 121-296, April 13.
8. Defense Production Act of 1951 (HR 3871). Hope (R Kan.) amendment to prohibit quotas, restrictions, or any other limitations on quantity of livestock which may be handled or slaughtered by any processor. Agreed to, 249-167, July 20.
9. Defense Production Act of 1951 (HR 3871). Committee amendment to prohibit ceiling on any agricultural commodity below 90 per cent ceiling of price received by producers on May 19, 1951 (anti-beef price rollback). Agreed to, 234-183, July 20.
10. Revenue Act of 1951 (HR 4473). Provide $5,691,000,000 additional revenue. Adoption of second conference report. Agreed to, 185-160, Oct. 19.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	225	186	226	181	223	318	121	249	234	185
	NAYS	168	177	165	113	170	45	296	167	183	160
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	42	37	67	58	42	167	22	93	110	147
	NAYS	163	162	140	96	168	29	201	130	113	34
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	183	148	158	123	181	151	99	156	124	37
	NAYS	4	14	25	17	1	15	94	36	69	126

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	X	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	?	N	X	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	?	N	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Engle (D)	N	X	N	N	X	?	N	N	N	✓
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	N	N	N	✓
10 Werdel (R)	✓	✓	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	X
Los Angeles County										
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	Y	?	N	Y	N	X
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	X	?	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	X
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT										
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	Y	X	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	?	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	N	?	?	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wood (R)	Y	✓	Y	✓	Y	X	✓	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?
15 Mason (R)	Y	✓	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	X
25 Price (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Reed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County										
3 Busbey (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	✓	✓	X
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	?
8 Gordon (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	X	?	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	✓
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	✓	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	X
2 Talle (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	N	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	?
5 Spence (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Watts (D)	-	N	?	?	Y	Y	-	N	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	N	X	X	?	X	?	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	X	Y	N	N	?	N	?	?	✓
4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	?	✓	✓	Y	?	N	Y	Y	✓
7 Larcade (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N	X	N	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓
5 Passman (D)	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	?
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
1 Heselton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	✓	?	✓	✓	Y	✓	✓	?	N
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	?	N	X	?	X	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	✓	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Judd (R)	?	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI										
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	?	N	X	N	N	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Irving (D)	N	?	X	?	N	?	Y	N	N	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bakewell (R)	-	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	X
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	✓	N	N	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Case (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	N	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	?	N	✓	N	N	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK										
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	X	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	X	X	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City										
8 Anfuso (D)	N	X	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
25 Buckley (D)	N	X	N	X	N	?	N	N	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	X
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	X	N	N	N	N
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
23 Fino (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	✓
19 Klein (D)	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N	?
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	?
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Powell (D)	?	N	X	?	X	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)	X	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	X	?	?	X	?	N	?	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	?	Y	Y	X	?	N	✓	✓	Y
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	X	N	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	Y	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO										
14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	?	?	N	N	?	?	N	?	X	-
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	X	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N	X
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	N	✓	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	N	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan, V. (D)	-	N	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y
15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Corbett (R)	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Flood (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	?	✓	?	-
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	N	X	N	X	Y	N	X	X	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Vaughn (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	-
20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	?	N	?	N	N	N	N
5 Green (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	✓	X	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Cooper (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	N	X	N	N	✓	?	X	N	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	N	X	?	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X	✓	X
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
21 Fisher (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
19 Mahon (D)	X	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	X	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	?	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?
1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	X	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	X	Y	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee, Eliz. (D)	-	N	-	-	-	Y	N	-	-	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	✓	✓	N	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	✓	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓
WYOMING										
AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

BACKGROUND FOR 1952 ELECTIONS

CAMPAIGN FOR THE HOUSE -- 1952

179 Districts in 36 States Held Key to Control

At the close of 1951, the key to the control of the House of Representatives in the 83rd Congress was held by a total of 179 districts in 36 states, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of doubtful and marginal districts. The CQ study was based entirely on the percentage of victory for House seats in the 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950 general elections and the special elections in 1951.

The 179 key seats were won in 1950 by election margins below 60 per cent. They were being eyed by both parties, each hoping to capture as many seats of the opposite party as possible while keeping its own doubtful seats.

KEY DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

A recapitulation of the relative strength of the Democrats and Republicans in the last four Congresses and the key districts determining the political complexion of each Congress showed:

	Members			Key Districts			Key States
	D	R	Other	D	R	Other	
79th	242	191	2	104	65	-	31
80th	188	246	1	38	103	1	27
81st	263	171	1	99	108	1	37
82nd	233	201	1	73	105	1	36

The 1950 election resulted in this House membership:

Democrats	234
Republicans	200
Independent	1
	435
Needed for majority	218

There were several changes in House Membership during 1951 as result of deaths and resignations. When the second session began, there were 231 Democrats, 201 Republicans, one independent, and two vacancies. At that time, a net loss of 15 seats would have cost the Democrats numerical control--and a net gain of 16 for the Republicans would have given them more seats than the Democrats held.

Two new factors entered into the 1952 election. One was that redistricting was under consideration in 20 states. The net result of redistricting in most states was to make the Democratic districts more Democratic and the Republican districts more Republican. Therefore, there probably would be fewer doubtful districts in these states in 1952 than there were in 1950.

The second factor was the Presidential campaign. According to political analysts, the party winning the Presidency usually nets about 25 more House seats than it would win in a non-Presidential election year. Presidential elections always increase interest and voting in Congressional races, reflected in higher Congressional percentages in Presidential election years.

The rockbottom strength of both political parties was in those districts which were won by 60 per cent or more of the vote. In 39 states, the Democrats have 160 such districts, the Republicans 96.

Districts which could be counted as marginal were those which, for either party, were won in 1950, by between 55 and 59 per cent of the total vote. The Democrats had 30 such districts, the Republicans, 50. These districts were scattered over 28 states.

The doubtful districts, won by less than 55 per cent of the vote, had the eye of both parties. There were 43 Democratic and 55 Republican and 1 Independent marginal districts in 30 states.

Thus there were 256 districts in which it was unlikely there would be any party change. There were 80 districts which probably would stay in the same party, but may switch to the other, particularly in a Presidential election year. And, finally, there were 99 districts which were won by such low percentages that it was very likely that many of them would switch to the opposite party in the 1952 election.

Political Switches

Party control had changed in 103 Congressional districts in 25 states in the previous four elections. Of the other 23 states, 12 had remained solidly Democratic; nine solidly Republican; Tennessee had maintained its ratio of eight Democrats and two Republicans and Texas had returned to the solid Democratic column after seven months in which it had a GOP Congressman in 1950.

Here are the 103 seats which changed hands politically once or more, from 1944 through 1951, by states. For detailed percentages, see chart, page 748.

California -	11	Montana -	1
Colorado -	3	Nebraska -	1
Connecticut -	4	Nevada -	1
Delaware -	1	New Jersey -	3
Idaho -	1	New York -	12
Illinois -	4*	Ohio -	9
Indiana -	6	Oklahoma -	2
Kentucky -	2	Pennsylvania -	13
Maryland -	2	Utah -	1
Massachusetts -	2	Washington -	3
Michigan -	3	West Virginia -	4
Minnesota -	4	Wisconsin -	2
Missouri -	8		

*Illinois figures based only on 1950 and 1948 because of redistricting.

Party control switched once in each of 46 districts in 18 states. It switched twice in 50 districts in 18 states, and three times in seven districts in six states.

Connecticut, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each had a seat in which party control switched three times. The third switch in the Missouri 11th district was the result of a special election in March, 1951. Ohio had two seats which switched three times. The third switch in the 3rd district was the result of a special election in November 1951.

35 Switches in 14 States

Thirty-five Congressional districts in 14 states switched parties as a result of the 1950 election and two special elections early in 1951. Of this total, 32 were captured by the GOP, two by Democrats, and one by an Independent.

The largest number of party switches occurred in states where there were Senate races. Ohio had six House switches. New York and Indiana each had five House seats switch, and Illinois four.

Of the 35 districts, 34 were won by less than 60 per cent of the vote, and 27 by less than 55. The only exception was the switch in Nebraska's second district, which the GOP won by 63.5 per cent. This race centered on the Fair Deal record of former Rep. Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D Neb.), particularly his support of the Administration's national health insurance program.

New York was the only state in which the Democrats picked up seats. Due to a GOP intra-party quarrel, the Democrats won the 1st district, previously solidly Republican. The Democratic candidate in the 18th, Rep. James G. Donovan, had Republican and Liberal party support to help him defeat Vito Marcantonio, the only ALP member of Congress. New York also had three switches to the Republicans in the 35th, 43rd and 44th districts. With the exception of the Donovan-Marcantonio contest, all of the New York races were extremely close in the switch districts. Donovan won by 57.8 per cent of the vote.

In all but one of the states where there were party switches in Congressional delegations there were also Senate races. Republicans won the Senate races in the switch states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Democrats won the Senate races in the switch states of Connecticut, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma. Nebraska was the only switch state that had no Senate race.

THE SWITCH STATES

The changes by states were as follows: (all to the GOP unless otherwise noted)

California (1), 9th.
Colorado (1), 3rd.
Connecticut (1), 2nd.
Idaho (1), 1st.
Illinois (4, all in Cook county), 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 11th.
Indiana (5), 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 11th.
Maryland (1), 2nd.
Missouri (3), 6th, 11th and 12th. The 11th was won by a Republican in a special election in March, 1951, after a Democrat won by 64.5 per cent of the vote in November, 1950.
Nebraska (1), 2nd.
New York (5), 1st and 18th -- both won by the Democrats, and 35th, 43rd, and 44th.
Ohio (6), 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 14th, 16th, and at large. The 9th was won by an Independent.
Oklahoma (2), 1st and 8th.
Pennsylvania (3), 23rd, 26th and 29th.
Wisconsin (1), 5th.

The 1950 Battlegrounds

Three states -- Nevada, Utah and Wyoming -- elected their Representatives in 1950 with margins under 55 per cent.

Nine states -- Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming -- elected their Congressmen with margins under 60 per cent.

All but two of these states are in the West or Midwest. Indiana had 11 Representatives, and every one was from a close district. None of these states would be redistricted, so they were likely to be battlegrounds in the future, as they were in the past.

There were six Philadelphia districts, and all were won by less than 60 per cent in 1950. The 3rd district was won by 50.3 per cent of the vote in 1950; the 6th by 50 per cent. Both were GOP districts. Pennsylvania was scheduled to be redistricted so some change in these districts were pending.

Close No-Switch Districts

In the 1950 election and special elections in 1951, 73 districts in 26 states were won by the incumbent party by percentages of 55 or less. Of this total, 43 were Democratic and 30 Republican. Although the opposing party did not win these districts from the incumbents, it cut the election percentage margin to a dangerous low.

The largest numbers of districts won by the incumbents on narrow votes were in Pennsylvania (8), New York (6), California (6), Missouri (5), and New Jersey (5).

There were five Democratic no-switch marginal districts in Pennsylvania, New York, and Missouri; four in West Virginia and three in New Jersey and California. Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio and Utah had two each.

California and Pennsylvania each had three no-switch marginal Republican districts, and Indiana, Kansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee and Washington, two each.

There were more such doubtful Democratic districts in the states where there were Senate races, and more lowered-margin districts were retained by Republicans in the states which had no Senate contest.

Of the unchanged-but-closer districts held by the incumbents in the states where there were Senate races, 31 were Democratic; 18 were Republican. Where there were no Senate races, there were 12 marginal no-switch Republican districts and 12 Democratic.

HOW STATES WENT

State breakdown on the no-switch marginal districts:

States where GOP won Senate races, total number of doubtful no-switch districts, 30; 17 Democratic, 13 Republican: California, 3 D, 3 R; Colorado, 1 D; Illinois 2 D, 1 R; Indiana, 2 D, 2 R; Kansas, 2 R; Ohio, 2 D, 1 R; Oregon, 1 R; Pennsylvania 5 D, 3 R; Utah 2 D.

(Continued on page 750.)

ELECTION PERCENTAGES: 1944 - 50

This exclusive CQ chart shows the election pattern for House seats for the 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82nd Congresses. Districts consistently won by over 60 per cent of the total vote seldom change politically. Districts in the 55 to 60 per cent bracket are key districts, but most of them stay in the same party. Districts which normally elect Representatives by less than 55 per cent of the vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures pertain to winning candidate in each election, not necessarily to present holder of seat.

Key

Republican Percentages—Lightface
Democratic Percentages—Blackface
* Democratic candidate had no opposition
† Republican candidate had no opposition

Members 82nd Congress	1950	1948	1946	1944
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews (D)	*	*	*	*
9 Battle (D)	*	**87.0**	**94.1**	**81.7**
1 Boykin (D)	*	*	*	*
6 deGraffenried (D)	*	**82.0**	*	*
7 Elliott (D)	*	*	**72.7**	**65.9**
2 Grant (D)	*	*	*	*
8 Jones (D)	*	**88.0**	**92.4**	*
5 Rains (D)	*	*	*	*
4 Roberts (D)	**93.7**	**85.0**	**88.1**	**84.5**
ARIZONA				
(1) Murdock (D)	**60.6**	**58.4**	New Districting	
(2) Patten (D)	**69.1**	**62.8**		
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings (D)	*	*	*	*
7 Harris (D)	*	*	*	*
5 Hays (D)	*	*	**88.3**	**87.2**
2 Mills (D)	*	*	*	*
6 Norrell (D)	*	*	*	*
4 Tackett (D)	*	*	*	*
3 Trimble (D)	*	*	*	**63.3**
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen (R)	55.3	51.4	56.2	**57.9**
8 Anderson (R)	83.1	79.9	†	56.5
11 Bramblett (R)	52.1	80.7	53.1	**56.0**
2 Engle (D)	**99.9**	**99.9**	*	**63.8**
4 Havenner (D)	**67.2**	**50.9**	**52.9**	**51.0**
9 Hunter (R)	52.0	**51.3**	53.7	†
3 Johnson (R)	99.9	84.4	†	†
23 McKinnon (D)	**51.0**	**55.8**	56.3	**55.1**
6 Miller (D)	**99.9**	**99.9**	*	**52.0**
22 Phillips (R)	99.9	99.8	62.1	†
1 Scudder (R)	54.0	54.5	"	"
5 Shelly (D) (1)	**99.9**	†	†	†
21 Sheppard (D)	**57.4**	**55.2**	**52.7**	**58.5**
10 Werdel (R)	53.6	71.3	"	"
Los Angeles County				
18 Doyle (D)	**50.5**	**51.1**	52.8	**55.7**
12 Hillings (R)	60.1	86.9	56.7	**55.3**
20 Hinshaw (R)	85.1	81.5	59.3	52.7
19 Holifield (D)	**90.8**	**69.7**	*	**71.8**
16 Jackson (R)	59.2	57.0	63.0	**54.1**
17 King (D)	**99.9**	**99.8**	*	*
15 McDonough (R)	87.1	83.0	†	57.7
13 Poulson (R)	84.8	52.6	51.8	**55.0**
14 Yorty (D)	**49.3**	**65.3**	**54.4**	**51.6**
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall (D)	**57.3**	**51.9**	58.7	61.7
3 Chenoweth (R)	51.6	**50.7**	54.6	56.3
2 Hill (R)	57.5	51.9	66.7	62.9
1 Rogers (D)	**50.3**	**64.8**	**52.1**	52.0
CONNECTICUT				
3 McGuire (D)	**52.1**	**49.7**	58.9	**51.5**
4 Morano (R)	55.8	55.2	61.8	51.5
5 Patterson (R)	53.7	51.1	56.6	52.3
1 Ribicoff (D)	**58.2**	**54.7**	53.1	**54.0**
AL Sadlak (R)	50.4	49.6	57.6	**51.6**
2 Seely-Brown (R)	50.8	**51.7**	55.3	**51.2**
DELAWARE				
AL Boggs (R)	56.7	50.6	56.4	**50.5**
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett (D)	*	**91.4**	*	*
5 Herlong (D)	**76.5**	**70.6**	**61.3**	**67.5**
4 Lantaff (D)	**82.1**	**81.0**	**71.9**	**72.0**
1 McMullen (D)	*	*	*	*
6 Rogers (D)	*	**66.7**	**71.1**	**69.7**
3 Sikes (D)	*	*	*	*
GEORGIA				
10 Brown (D)	*	*	*	*
4 Camp (D)	*	*	*	*
2 Cox (D)	*	*	*	*
5 Davis (D)	*	*	*	*
3 Forrester (D)	*	*	*	*
7 Lanham (D)	*	*	*	*
1 Preston (D)	*	*	*	*
8 Wheeler (D)	*	*	*	*
9 Wood (D)	*	*	*	*
IDAHO				
2 Budge (R)	57.1	50.7	60.7	52.3
1 Wood (R)	50.5	**51.9**	50.6	**56.6**
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen (R)	67.3	58.5		
17 Arends (R)	66.8	62.8		
26 Bishop (R)	51.2	51.9		
19 Chiperfield (R)	59.0	54.0		
23 Jenison (R)	55.9	51.8		
21 Mack (D)	**52.8**	**53.1**		
15 Mason (R)	63.3	56.4		
25 Price (D)	**64.9**	**69.5**		
14 Reed (R)	74.2	68.3		
20 Simpson (R)	59.3	53.1		
22 Springer (R)	60.7	53.2		
18 Velde (R)	61.6	52.1		
24 Vursell (R)	55.3	50.6		
CHICAGO—Cook County				
3 Busbey (R)	54.5	**52.9**		
13 Church (R)	74.1	68.0		
1 Dawson (D)	**61.7**	**67.0**		
8 Gordon (D)	**59.3**	**65.1**		
10 Hoffman (R)	66.5	58.1		
12 Jonas (R)	56.2	51.3		
5 Kluczynski (D)	**65.6**	**72.4**		
4 McVey (R)	55.8	**52.1**		
6 O'Brien (D)	**64.5**	**68.4**		
7 Sabath (D)	**71.8**	**73.7**		
11 Sheehan (R)	56.7	**50.8**		
2 Vail (R)	53.6	**50.5**		
9 Yates (D)	**51.8**	**54.5**		
INDIANA				
4 Adair (R)	56.2	**50.8**	60.1	60.2
5 Beamer (R)	54.1	**51.9**	56.5	54.0
7 Bray (R)	50.0	**53.7**	51.5	54.2
11 Brownson (R)	56.5	**50.6**	**51.4**	**51.2**
3 Crumpacker (R)	52.8	**51.9**	56.1	52.1
8 Denton (D)	**51.0**	**55.4**	52.3	52.2
2 Halleck (R)	57.2	55.2	61.9	61.9
6 Harden (R)	52.4	49.9	57.9	55.4
10 Harvey (R)	58.7	52.5	61.3	54.9
1 Madden (D)	**52.6**	**60.7**	**52.6**	**61.7**
9 Wilson (R)	54.9	51.6	56.3	56.0
IOWA				
5 Cunningham (R)	56.9	50.8	59.4	54.1
6 Dolliver (R)	64.6	55.8	63.4	58.8
3 Gross (R)	64.0	58.3	62.0	56.8
8 Hoeven (R)	64.1	55.2	68.6	56.2
7 Jensen (R)	62.0	56.9	63.0	61.5
4 LeCompte (R)	56.7	51.5	58.4	54.9
1 Martin (R)	61.7	53.5	61.5	56.7
2 Talle (R)	58.8	57.4	59.1	55.9
KANSAS				
1 Cole (R)	66.5	60.5	64.3	67.3
3 George (R)	54.7	55.0	55.3	60.2
5 Hope (R)	61.8	65.0	62.6	69.0
4 Rees (R)	58.9	55.6	56.2	58.6
2 Scrivner (R)	52.2	51.9	58.8	59.1
6 Smith (R)	59.5	57.6	60.5	66.0
KENTUCKY				
8 Bates (D)	**60.5**	**58.6**	**52.6**	**54.3**
4 Chelf (D)	*	**59.4**	**53.1**	**54.7**
9 Golden (R)	†	†	†	69.0
1 Gregory (D)	*	**99.9**	**66.7**	**69.8**
3 Morton (R)	55.5	53.0	58.1	**57.5**
7 Perkins (D)	**56.1**	**60.5**	59.1	**52.5**
5 Spence (D)	**63.3**	**66.2**	**51.2**	**58.1**
6 Watts (D) (2)	**55.3**	**60.7**	**55.0**	**58.9**
2 Whitaker (D)	*	**63.4**	**56.6**	**57.5**
LOUISIANA				
8 Allen (D)	*	*	*	*
2 Boggs (D)	*	*	**90.7**	*
4 Brooks (D)	*	*	*	*
1 Hebert (D)	*	*	**91.8**	*
7 Larcade (D)	*	*	*	*
6 Morrison (D)	*	*	*	*
5 Passman (D)	*	*	*	*
3 Willis (D)	*	**66.6**	*	*
MAINE				
3 McIntire (R) (3)	69.5	70.9	72.9	77.9
1 Hale (R)	54.0	62.5	59.6	68.8
2 Nelson (R)	57.7	67.2	60.7	67.8
MARYLAND				
6 Beall (R)	61.9	55.3	58.2	57.9
2 Devereux (R)	50.2	**55.2**	**52.4**	**57.0**
4 Fallon (D)	**56.8**	**58.2**	**57.2**	**59.2**
3 Garmatz (D)	**65.7**	**68.8**	**63.9**	**69.8**
1 Miller (R)	57.0	52.4	50.9	**50.8**
5 Sasscer (D)	**57.5**	**59.7**	**58.2**	**64.8**
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates (R)	71.4	73.8	70.2	67.0
4 Donohue (D)	**55.0**	**56.4**	**50.5**	55.5
2 Furcolo (D)	**53.7**	**53.5**	51.4	55.6
8 Goodwin (R)	51.2	48.0	63.5	57.5
10 Herter (R)	54.2	63.3	64.0	55.8
1 Heselton (R)	66.2	53.9	59.4	50.5
11 Kennedy (D)	**73.1**	**79.0**	**72.7**	**68.6**
7 Lane (D)	**74.2**	**74.2**	**61.8**	**67.9**
14 Martin (R)	61.8	58.0	63.6	62.0
12 McCormack (D)	**77.5**	**84.0**	*	**75.7**
9 Nicholson (R)	55.2	53.4	51.7	58.5
3 Philbin (D)	**69.1**	**70.5**	**62.2**	**61.5**
5 Rogers (R)	74.9	80.9	71.9	73.2
13 Wigglesworth (R)	59.9	54.1	67.5	65.8
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett (R)	61.7	56.5	54.6	**51.6**
6 Blackney (R)	52.8	49.8	57.7	55.4
8 Crawford (R)	60.5	61.3	73.2	67.8
5 Ford (R)	66.7	60.5	71.6	57.7
4 Hoffman (R)	68.6	64.9	73.2	64.4
2 Meader (R)	60.4	55.8	71.8	64.9
11 Potter (R)	66.5	63.6	66.0	59.2
3 Shafer (R)	61.4	59.4	69.8	63.0
9 Thompson (R)	54.5	58.5	72.2	62.6
7 Wolcott (R)	63.0	59.0	74.8	66.3
10 Woodruff (R)	66.2	63.3	71.7	65.0
Detroit—Wayne County				
15 Dingell (D)	**64.1**	**65.0**	**52.1**	**63.9**
17 Dondero (R)	55.6	52.7	65.1	57.0
16 Lesinski (D)	**60.7**	**62.5**	**52.4**	**61.6**
1 Machrowicz (D)	**82.2**	**83.4**	**66.3**	**80.9**
13 O'Brien (D)	**61.4**	**62.5**	53.0	**58.1**
14 Rabaut (D)	**51.3**	**56.9**	53.5	**56.3**
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen (R)	61.7	52.5	65.4	65.9
1 Andresen (R)	67.1	61.4	68.3	61.7
8 Blatnik (D)	**62.9**	**66.6**	**57.7**	51.9
9 Hagen (R)	61.9	54.6	63.9	59.2
5 Judd (R)	58.7	54.0	58.3	56.6
6 Marshall (D)	**56.2**	**51.7**	57.4	66.2
4 McCarthy (D)	**60.4**	**59.4**	52.2	**51.8**
2 O'Hara (R)	59.9	63.9	76.0	75.7

NEW DISTRICTING

(1) Special Election, won by Democrat, Nov., 1949
(2) Special Election, won by Democrat, April, 1951
(3) Special Election, won by Republican, 1951

	1950	1948	1946	1944
3 Wier (D)	51.7	54.6	52.1	50.9
MISSISSIPPI				
4 Abernethy (D)	93.8	98.4	*	*
6 Colmer (D)	87.9	*	*	95.7
1 Rankin (D)	92.5	*	*	96.9
3 Smith (D)	92.5	*	*	96.4
2 Whitten (D)	*	*	*	98.7
7 Williams (D)	96.4	*	*	92.8
5 Winstead (D)	97.6	*	*	*
MISSOURI				
6 Armstrong (R)	50.7	51.4	58.6	51.0
5 Bolling (D)	54.5	55.9	53.7	52.6
9 Cannon (D)	61.4	61.7	53.9	53.2
8 Carnahan (D)	54.6	57.2	51.1	50.5
12 Curtis (R)	50.9	53.0	58.2	51.8
4 Irving (D)	61.6	64.1	55.1	57.2
10 Jones (D)	*	71.6	60.8	56.7
13 Karsten (D)	60.2	70.6	54.8	*
1 Magee (D)	54.4	57.6	50.3	50.8
2 Moulder (D)	53.0	56.7	51.1	50.1
7 Short (R)	58.7	54.0	65.4	64.0
11 Bakewell (R) (1)	56.8	64.6	50.8	58.9
3 Welch (D)	51.1	58.8	52.8	50.6
MONTANA				
2 D'Ewart (R)	54.1	51.0	54.6	54.3
1 Mansfield (D)	60.2	67.9	57.6	68.6
NEBRASKA				
2 Buffett (R)	63.5	51.4	58.3	59.5
1 Curtis (R)	54.5	57.2	66.4	69.9
4 Miller (R)	65.8	63.6	71.3	67.9
3 Harrison (R) (10)	70.5	54.8	76.0	71.1
NEVADA				
AL Baring (D)	52.8	50.6	58.8	63.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Cotton (R)	64.5	57.4	64.9	54.4
1 Merrow (R)	57.5	55.5	59.7	50.9
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio (D)	51.6	47.7	61.7	52.8
3 Auchincloss (R)	62.4	58.5	66.0	57.0
8 Canfield (R)	63.6	47.5	71.5	58.7
6 Case (R)	62.2	55.3	66.2	56.3
5 Eaton (R)	61.6	57.4	61.4	58.8
2 Hand (R)	54.3	61.7	67.1	54.4
14 Hart (D)	59.2	62.8	63.5	63.2
4 Howell (D)	52.2	61.5	52.6	55.7
12 Kean (R)	53.1	50.8	64.7	51.7
10 Rodino (D)	61.0	58.7	53.4	53.6
13 Sieminski (D)	51.9	68.1	63.7	70.1
9 Osmers (R) (10)	64.4	62.2	69.1	63.5
7 Widnall (R)	69.7	56.2	69.0	66.1
1 Wolverton (R)	56.7	53.0	63.5	50.6
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey (D)	58.6	58.6	52.3	56.2
AL Fernandez (D)	56.4	58.8	52.5	54.8
NEW YORK				
44 Butler (R)	50.2	51.8	57.5	50.1
37 Byrne (D)	58.8	55.6	55.1	57.2
34 Cole (R)	66.3	64.3	72.5	70.9
28 Gamble (R)	67.5	62.7	75.4	65.5
1 Greenwood (D)	49.2	66.0	77.3	69.6
27 Gwinn (R)	55.9	52.1	68.5	61.9
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	64.6	63.4	71.7	69.2
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	67.1	68.1	78.4	67.9
31 Kearney (R)	64.1	55.3	69.2	60.0
40 Keating (R)	65.8	51.4	60.5	50.4
34 Kilburn (R)	66.4	60.7	74.1	62.9
42 Miller (R)	58.6	51.1	62.5	57.2
41 Ostertag (R)	64.1	59.1	71.5	63.2
43 Radwan (R)	50.8	50.8	65.3	51.1
45 Reed (R)	66.0	60.1	72.5	64.1
36 Riehlman (R)	61.9	50.5	63.3	53.2
29 St George (R)	61.8	60.1	60.2	†
38 Taber (R)	68.8	58.0	72.1	67.5
33 Taylor (R)	68.9	63.7	69.9	64.5
30 Wharton (R)	65.8	64.8	69.5	63.0
35 Williams (R)	51.6	48.9	54.3	52.3
New York City				
8 Anfuso (D)	61.9	67.7	53.9	59.5
25 Buckley (D)	46.8	52.2	50.2	69.4
15 Celler (D)	72.8	81.4	78.8	81.1
4 Clemente (D)	54.2	46.9	59.9	52.8
17 Coudert (R)	53.4	53.2	62.8	57.2
6 Delaney (D)	56.8	54.2	53.8	55.2
24 Dollinger (D) (2)	62.5	63.1	70.0	84.8
18 Donovan (D) (3)	57.8	36.9	54.2	
23 Fine (D)	56.3	83.0	63.3	79.5
11 Heffernan (D)	62.9	54.9	60.4	65.8
7 Heller (D)	57.0	60.0	57.5	63.4
21 Javits (R)	61.8	50.9	53.6	69.3
10 Kelly (D) (4)	67.1	56.1	63.2	68.1
9 Keogh (D)	91.0	56.2	60.2	64.7
19 Klein (D)	66.4	74.4	71.4	73.3
3 Latham (R)	56.3	56.5	75.5	60.6
26 McGrath (D)	51.4	54.8	54.2	56.4
14 Multer (D)	70.6	77.8	75.0	72.5
16 Murphy (D)	50.5	49.3	61.2	53.5
13 O'Toole (D)	56.9	52.8	53.5	60.3
22 Powell (D)	63.5	76.4	62.5	*
5 Quinn (D)	48.4	49.8	53.0	54.3
12 Rooney (D)	61.6	60.4	54.0	53.0
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib) (5)	62.1	59.4	61.1	70.8
NORTH CAROLINA				
3 Barden (D)	*	78.8	66.7	71.6
1 Bonner (D)	92.8	91.9	89.2	90.6
7 Carlyle (D)	84.0	84.3	73.9	79.3
5 Chatham (D)	*	72.7	62.9	66.5
4 Cooley (D)	72.8	78.1	65.7	74.7
8 Deane (D)	59.6	62.7	54.2	59.8
9 Doughton (D)	61.1	59.6	54.9	58.8
6 Durham (D)	75.4	72.1	63.4	73.3
10 Jones, H. C. (D)	52.3	59.6	53.8	65.4
11 Jones, W. W. (D)	68.9	64.9	58.5	65.6
2 Kerr (D)	*	96.0	*	95.9
12 Redden (D)	63.7	63.1	60.5	64.2
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Aandahl (R)	65.6	69.4	71.5	64.0
AL Burdick (R)	77.0	†	77.4	66.9
OHIO				
14 Ayres (R)	48.7	57.2	53.2	50.6
AL Bender (R)	53.9	52.0	59.5	53.1
8 Betts (R)	62.7	54.5	64.0	59.8
22 Bolton (R)	62.7	54.7	71.7	57.4
16 Bow (R)	50.7	52.6	55.8	53.0
3 Schenck (R) (10)	55.4	58.2	52.0	52.6
11 Brehm (R)	53.1	50.8	60.6	53.6
7 Brown (R)	68.4	†	68.0	61.8
5 Clevenger (R)	57.5	52.1	60.3	68.1
21 Crosser (D)	75.4	76.0	64.0	77.7
1 Elston (R)	59.0	51.6	64.2	56.8
20 Feighan (D)	74.2	*	87.0	75.9
18 Hays (D)	50.8	54.1	58.8	51.1
2 Hess (R)	52.7	52.8	63.2	56.0
10 Jenkins (R)	65.2	57.9	66.6	64.4
19 Kirwan (D)	63.8	69.1	59.9	63.4
4 McCulloch (R)	66.8	55.7	59.2	61.2
17 McGregor (R)	64.2	52.9	65.3	62.9
6 Polk (D)	50.8	53.1	54.8	51.8
9 Reams (Indep.)	36.6	53.8	50.1	51.6
15 Secrest (D)	61.6	56.4	53.2	60.0
12 Vorys (R)	64.1	52.1	62.0	54.3
13 Weichel (R)	70.9	59.2	72.1	†
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert (D)	82.8	83.9	85.0	76.1
8 Belcher (R)	53.4	58.0	54.8	58.0
5 Jarman (D)	58.8	67.4	52.8	62.9
6 Morris (D)	67.1	73.7	65.6	60.0
1 Schwabe (R)	52.9	53.3	54.5	51.1
4 Steed (D)	68.1	72.1	64.4	61.7
2 Stigler (D)	66.2	69.7	63.1	58.0
7 Wickersham (D)	67.1	79.4	78.7	70.8
OREGON				
3 Angell (R)	50.7	55.5	56.7	55.1
4 Ellsworth (R)	59.5	66.6	69.2	64.0
1 Norblad (R)	66.5	63.2	72.0	66.7
2 Stockman (R)	55.4	58.2	67.4	65.7
PENNSYLVANIA				
33 Buchanan (D) (8)	61.8	69.2	57.9	69.3
15 Bush (R)	60.7	61.6	68.5	61.0
30 Corbett (R)	56.5	50.3	60.1	51.7
9 Dague (R)	67.2	67.1	72.7	61.3
29 Denny (R)	52.6	54.2	53.5	50.2
32 Eberharter (D)	68.7	72.7	62.8	71.6
12 Fenton (R)	56.8	60.6	62.7	56.8
11 Flood (D)	54.4	51.8	50.8	52.1
31 Fulton (R)	67.5	56.4	63.8	53.8
19 Gavin (R)	62.8	63.7	69.5	64.2
14 Corrigg (R) (10)	68.5	65.2	67.3	65.0
25 Graham (R)	52.4	52.6	58.8	50.4
7 James (R)	62.7	61.3	66.5	51.5
28 Kearns (R)	57.0	54.5	63.9	54.6
27 Kelley (D)	57.1	62.2	52.9	59.7
21 Lind (D)	52.2	53.7	52.0	52.6
16 McConnell (R)	66.2	66.9	74.4	63.7
24 Morgan (D)	59.1	65.4	56.8	62.2
18 Mumma (R)	63.7	63.7	69.0	62.5
10 O'Neill (D)	51.5	58.5	51.0	56.4
13 Rhodes (D)	49.8	50.3	57.1	56.5
26 Saylor (R) (6)	52.5	55.4	54.6	52.5
17 Simpson (R)	62.8	64.5	66.2	64.6
23 Sittler (R)	51.8	54.3	52.9	54.6
22 Van Zandt (R)	59.5	60.4	65.9	57.8
8 King (R) (10)	†	59.2	58.9	58.0
20 Walter (D)	58.3	58.8	52.6	57.3
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett (D)	53.8	53.4	57.3	58.4
4 Chudoff (D)	57.5	55.7	53.0	66.2
2 Granahan (D)	57.0	54.3	51.4	63.7
5 Green (D)	55.5	50.7	56.9	54.2
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	50.3	52.0	62.1	58.3
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	50.0	57.0	58.5	50.8
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty (D)	60.6	59.7	52.6	57.8
1 Forand (D)	63.2	61.9	57.1	61.9
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Bryson (D)	*	94.9	*	95.7
3 Dorn (D)	*	97.8	*	97.0
6 McMillan (D)	*	97.1	*	98.0
5 Richards (D)	*	97.1	*	98.1
2 Riley (D)	*	96.4	*	98.0
1 Rivers (D)	*	89.1	*	92.8
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry (R)	60.3	65.9	73.7	69.0
1 Lovre (R)	60.8	53.5	61.5	64.0
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker (R)	52.2	58.0	†	55.5
9 Cooper (D)	*	91.1	*	87.8
10 Davis (D)	*	93.1	*	*
5 Evins (D)	*	*	*	85.5
3 Frazier (D)	*	67.3	*	73.8
4 Gore (D)	*	64.3	67.5	68.2
8 Murray (D)	99.9	69.2	*	63.3
6 Priest (D)	63.9	81.4	77.1	*
1 Reece (R)	46.5	84.7	†	†
7 Sutton (D)	99.9	99.9	*	*
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth (D)	91.1	88.7	*	93.2
15 Bentsen (D)	*	*	*	*
17 Burleson (D)	*	*	*	96.8
2 Combs (D)	*	93.3	96.2	94.0
21 Fisher (D)	*	*	*	89.7
13 Ikard (D) (9)	23.6	*	*	95.4
20 Kilday (D)	*	75.3	*	*
12 Lucas (D)	80.6	89.1	87.7	*
14 Lyle (D)	*	88.9	*	*
19 Mahon (D)	93.9	95.6	94.7	*
1 Patman (D)	*	*	*	*
7 Pickett (D)	*	*	*	96.1
11 Poage (D)	*	96.3	*	94.9
4 Rayburn (D)	*	*	93.8	*
16 Regan (D)	*	99.5	*	*
18 Rogers (D) (7)	52.5	88.7	74.0	93.1
6 Teague (D)	98.7	99.8	*	*
8 Thomas (D)	77.8	85.5	90.8	92.3
9 Thompson (D)	*	*	*	93.4
10 Thornberry (D)	*	*	*	93.2
5 Wilson (D)	*	98.4	75.8	71.4
UTAH				
2 Bosone (D)	53.4	57.5	52.7	62.3
1 Granger (D)	51.1	59.0	50.1	57.8
VERMONT				
AL Prouty (R)	73.4	60.9	64.3	62.4
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt (D)	99.9	99.9	*	*
6 Burton (D)	99.3	64.7	65.3	69.1
9 Fugate (D)	58.4	52.4	54.6	56.3
3 Gary (D)	89.6	72.9	73.3	*
2 Hardy (D)	99.9	61.2	65.8	69.6
7 Harrison (D)	69.4	60.4	62.3	59.9
1 Robeson (D)	81.0	80.0	75.0	81.2
8 Smith (D)	57.2	54.8	62.1	*
5 Stanley (D)	99.9	99.5	73.5	*
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes (R)	64.3	53.2	67.6	60.2
5 Horan (R) *	54.8	54.6	62.7	52.3
2 Jackson (D)	61.2	61.6	53.1	60.4
3 Mack (R)	52.9	52.1	53.9	53.0
1 Mitchell (D)	51.4	50.8	63.8	53.4
6 Tollefson (R)	60.5	55.1	53.9	61.2
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey (D)	54.4	57.1	51.5	52.5
4 Burnside (D)	51.6	53.1	52.6	51.2
6 Hedrick (D)	61.6	62.5	52.9	58.3
5 Kee (D) (8)	58.4	63.1	56.9	61.7
1 Ramsay (D)	51.7	57.3	53.1	50.4
2 Staggers (D)	54.3	54.7	51.4	54.1
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes (R)	62.0	56.6	64.7	51.1
2 Davis (R)	57.6	53.9	63.4	57.1
9 Hull (R)	70.8	98.1	†	†
5 Kersten (R)	51.6	53.1	56.1	52.9
7 Murray (R)	68.3	62.5	72.0	69.7
10 O'Konski (R)	57.0	54.8	55.5	58.2
1 Smith (R)	57.2	51.9	66.9	75.6
6 Van Pelt (R)	65.0	55.5	64.9	67.3
3 Withrow (R)	58.8	69.2	†	73.3
4 Zablocki (D)	60.9	53.9	52.5	63.2
WYOMING				
AL Harrison (R)	54.5	51.5	56.0	55.7

(1) Special Election, won by Republican, March, 1951, after Democrat won by 64.5% of vote, Nov., 1950.
(2) Special Election, won by ALP, Feb., 1948.
(3) ALP (Mercantonio) had no opposition, 1946.
(4) Special Election, won by Democrat, Nov., 1949.
(5) Special Election, won by Democrat - Liberal, May, 1949.
(6) Special Election, won by Republican, Sept., 1949
(7) Special Election won by Republican, May, 1950
(8) Special Election, won by Democrat, 1951
(9) Special Election, won by Democrat, 1951
(10) Special Election, won by Republican, 1951

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

(Continued from page 747.)

States where Democrats won Senate races, total number of no-switch doubtful districts, 19; 14 Democratic, 5 Republican: Connecticut, 1 D, 2 R; Missouri, 5 D; Nevada, 1 D; New York, 5 D, 1 R; North Carolina, 1 D; Washington, 1 D, 2 R.

States with no Senate races, total number of doubtful no-switch districts, 24; 12 Democratic, 12 Republican: Maine, 1 R; Massachusetts, 2 D, 2 R; Michigan, 1 D, 2 R; Minnesota, 1 D; Montana, 1 R; Nebraska, 1 R; New Jersey, 3 D, 2 R; Tennessee, 2 R; Texas, 1 D; West Virginia, 4 D; Wyoming, 1 R.

Four of the five states with the largest number of no-switch marginal districts had been or would be redistricted: California, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania. New Jersey would not be redistricted.

Other states with no-switch marginal districts due for redistricting, or already redistricted, were Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington.

The Democrats retained control in the 13th district in Texas by a very low percentage because of an eight-man race. Normally a safe Democratic district, it had been handled as such in all calculations.

One-Party States

Twenty-one states had one-party representation in Congressional elections from 1944 through 1950. Of this total, 12 were Democratic and 9 were Republican.

The 12 "solid" Democratic states were all in the South or Southwest with the exception of Rhode Island. They were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

Georgia was most solid of the "solid" Democratic states. There wasn't even any opposition to the Democratic nominees in the Empire State of the South during the period surveyed, 1944-1950. During the same period, all of the Democratic candidates were elected by 60 per cent or more of the vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

The term "Solid South" had real meaning in 1950 in six states -- Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Democratic nominees had no opposition whatsoever in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina. There was opposition in only one Alabama House race in 1950, and the Democratic nominee, Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.) of the 4th district, won by 93.7 per cent of the vote.

Although there was opposition in all but one of the Mississippi House races, all Democratic nominees except Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) won by more than 90 per cent of the vote cast. Colmer's election percentage was 87.9.

The nine "solid" Republican states were geographically spread across the nation, with four in the Midwest, three in New England, one in the mountain west and one on the Pacific coast. They are Iowa, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. The most Republican of this group are North Dakota and Vermont, which from 1944-1950 elected their Congressmen by more than 60 per cent of the vote.

FIGHT FOR SENATE CONTROL -- 1952

Presidential Race, Poll Percentages, "Switching" States Figured in Contest

As the two parties in 1952 vied for a Senate majority, they faced a historical factor that linked control of the upper chamber to that of the White House. In the last four elections, the party winning the Presidency also won the Senate.

At the beginning of the 82nd Congress in January, the Democrats held 49 of the 96 Senate seats. This was the rockbottom minimum for control of the upper house of Congress. The Republicans held 47.

In April, however, the Democrats were able to pick up one seat as a result of the death of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, and the appointment of a Democrat, Blair Moody, to fill the vacancy. The Democrats then held 50 of the 96 seats in the Senate -- only one more than the 49 needed for numerical control. The Republicans held 46.

PAST PRESIDENTIAL YEARS

After the 1936 Presidential campaign and general election, the Democrats held all except 21 seats in the Senate. Seventeen were held by Republicans and four by other parties. This top-heavy Democratic control of the upper house of Congress declined steadily in the next 14 years, but the Democrats lost control of the Senate only once -- in the 80th Congress (1947-48), following the non-Presidential election year of 1946.

In the 1948 Presidential year they were able to win back a net of nine seats and again held Senate control in 1949. They barely escaped losing control in 1951, following the 1950 mid-term campaign in which the Democrats lost a net of five seats to the Republicans.

The following chart indicates Senate line-ups for the 75th-82nd Congresses. Asterisks indicate the party control during this period.

Cong.	Years	D Seats	R Seats	Others
75	1937-39	*75	17	4
76	1939-41	*69	23	4
77	1941-43	*66	28	2
78	1943-45	*57	38	1
79	1945-47	*57	38	1
80	1947-49	45	*51	-
81	1949-51	*54	42	-
82	1951-53	*50	46	-

When the 82nd Congress convened Jan. 3, 1951, and until Moody was seated on the Democratic side of the aisle April 25, the Democrats held control by the slimmest possible margin -- 49 to 47.

Campaign For 83rd Congress

At the start of 1952 there were 34 Senate seats "on the block" in 33 states. The Democrats had an advantage in that only 14 of the seats which they control were involved, and seven of these were in such normally Democratic territory as Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Only Kentucky, of this group, had had a GOP Senator in recent years.

But the terms of 20 Senate Republicans were expiring Jan. 3, 1953. Only six of these were from normally Republican territory, such as Maine, Nebraska, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

THE BATTLEGROUNDS

Major inter-party races were expected in: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming -- 21 states, where 14 GOP and seven Democratic seats were at stake. Also a stiff fight was expected in Wisconsin, normally GOP.

The Republicans felt they could hold all of the seats they had and expected they had an excellent chance to pick up seats in Connecticut, Maryland and Michigan. They thought they had a good-to-fair chance of picking up seats in West Virginia and in Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, all three of which elected Republican governors in 1950.

The Democrats likewise said that they could hold their seats and believed they had a first-rate chance to pick up seats in Missouri, Montana and Washington. If the governors of Indiana, Massachusetts and Ohio became the Democratic candidates for the Senate, they believed that the party would have an excellent chance to pick up these seats also. Finally, Democrats believed they had good-to-fair chances to pick up seats in California, Delaware, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin. As Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) had become a prime target of the Democrats, they were expected to put up a rugged battle in the Wisconsin race, although Wisconsin leaned Republican.

WINNING MARGINS SLIM

Most of the Senate seats which either party felt it might be able to snatch from the other had in common one important thing. This was that when the present Senators won them, each did so with less than 55 per cent of the votes cast in the contest. Arizona was the exception.

LEADERS UP FOR ELECTION

Of the 14 Democratic Senators up for election or re-election in 1952 seven were either organization leaders or committee chairmen.

They include Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.), Senate Democratic leader and Chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee; Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.), Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, dean and president pro-tem of the Senate; Tom Connally (Tex.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Chairman of the Interior Committee and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report; Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures; Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Chairman of the Public Works Committee; and Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.), Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Interstate Crime.

Of the 20 Republican Senators up for re-election, five were former committee chairmen or were ranking minority members of their committees. They include Hugh Butler (Neb.), former Chairman of the Interior Committee, and Chairman of the Senate Republican Committee on Committees; Owen Brewster (Maine), former Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee and former Chairman of the War Investigating Committee, now defunct (of which President Truman also was Chairman when he served in the Senate); William Langer (N.D.), former Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and its ranking GOP member; Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), ranking GOP member of the Executive Expenditures Committee, and Harry P. Cain (Wash.), ranking GOP member of Public Works.

HIGH PARTY SENIORITY

This list includes a number of Senators with high party seniority. McKellar outranked all other Senators in seniority, having served through three wars. His term of service began March 4, 1917. Connally stood fourth, Byrd sixth, O'Mahoney seventh and Chavez tenth among all Democratic Senators.

On the Republican side Brewster stood fourth, Langer fifth and Butler sixth in their party's seniority in the Senate.

A considerable number of the Senate membership up for re-election was drawn from committees handling money legislation, taxes, commerce, reclamation, river and harbor and other public works programs. Although Democrats held a majority on all of these committees, in most instances more Republicans than Democrats in these groups were up for re-election.

There were six members of Finance, Interior and Commerce up for re-election, and in each of these Committees, four of the six were Republicans, two were Democrats. On the Public Works Committee six members also were up for re-election -- three Democrats and three Republicans. On Appropriations, seven faced 1952 re-election tests -- four Democrats and three Republicans.

The other Senate groups which have two or more members up for election or re-election include:

Republican Policy Committee -- five of the 11 members. They include Owen Brewster (Maine), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Edward Martin (Pa.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), and Edward J. Thye (Minn.). As the name of this committee indicates, its purpose is to establish Republican policy on issues which come before the Senate.

Armed Services, Judiciary -- five each.

Banking and Currency, Expenditures, Foreign Relations, Post Office and Civil Service, Rules and Economic Report -- four each.

Labor, Small Business and Economy in Federal Expenditures -- three each.

Democratic Policy, Atomic Energy and Agriculture -- two each.

Listing By Senators

A list as of Dec. 31, 1951, of the committees on which these Senators up for election were serving:

Benton: Banking, Rules, Small Business, Economic Report.
Brewster: Foreign Relations, Commerce, GOP Policy.
Bricker: Banking, Commerce, Atomic Energy, Defense Production.
Butler: Finance, Interior, Economy.
Byrd: Armed Services, Finance, Economy.
Cain: Armed Services, Public Works.
Chavez: Appropriations, Public Works.
Connally: Foreign Relations, Finance, Atomic Energy, Internal Revenue Taxation.
Ecton: Appropriations, Interior.
Flanders: Armed Services, Finance, Economic Report.
Holland: Agriculture, Public Works.
Ives: Labor, Banking.
Jenner: Judiciary, Rules.
Kem: Agriculture, Commerce.
Kilgore: Appropriations, Judiciary.
Knowland: Appropriations, Armed Services, Atomic Energy, GOP Policy.
Langer: Judiciary, Post Office.
Lodge: Foreign Relations, Rules.
McCarthy: Expenditures, Rules.
McFarland: Commerce, Interior, Majority Policy.
McKellar: Appropriations, Post Office, Economy.
Malone: Interior, Public Works.
Martin: Finance, Public Works, GOP Policy.
Moody: Banking, Expenditures, Small Business.
O'Conor: Commerce, Judiciary, Crime, Expenditures.

O'Mahoney: Appropriations, Interior, Economic Report, Majority Policy.

Pastore: Labor, Post Office, District of Columbia.

Seaton: No assignments at end of 1951.

Smith (N.J.): Foreign Relations, Labor, GOP Policy.

Stennis: Armed Services, Public Works.

Thye: Appropriations, Agriculture, Small Business, GOP Policy.

Underwood: Expenditures, Post Office.

Watkins: Judiciary, Interior, Economic Report.

Williams: Finance, Commerce.

"SWITCHING" STATES

Nine of the states in which Senatorial elections were slated for 1952 were then represented by one Democratic and one Republican Senator. Except in one case, in either 1948 or 1950 they chose Senators of the party opposite from that of their Senators who are up for election in 1952. The parties were fairly evenly matched in these states, and stiff 1952 races were expected.

Seven of these states had Republican incumbents running for election in 1952; two had Democratic incumbents seeking to retain their Senate seats in the '52 race.

The "Switching" states:

Senator Up for Election - 1952	Senator Not Up For Election - 1952
DELAWARE	
John J. Williams (R)	J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D)
MARYLAND	
Herbert R. O'Conor (D)	John M. Butler (R)
MICHIGAN	
Blair Moody (D)	Homer Ferguson (R)
MINNESOTA	
Edward J. Thye (R)	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
MISSOURI	
James P. Kem (R)	Thomas C. Hennings (D)
MONTANA	
Zales N. Ecton (R)	James E. Murray (D)
NEVADA	
George W. Malone (R)	Pat McCarran (D)
NEW YORK	
Irving M. Ives (R)	Herbert H. Lehman (D)
WASHINGTON	
Harry P. Cain (R)	Warren G. Magnuson (D)

In Michigan, where a stiff fight was anticipated, Sen. Moody gained his seat through appointment by a Democratic governor. Until the death of Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan had two Republican Senators.

Governors of Opposite Parties

In 11 of the states in which there were Senatorial elections in 1952, the governors were of the opposite party from the Senators up for election in 1952.

In eight of these states -- Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, and Wyoming -- the governors had been mentioned as possible candidates for the Senate. There was considerable speculation in Indiana not only that Gov. Henry F. Schricker (D) would be Democratic candidate for the Senate, but also that Sen. William E. Jenner (R) would be GOP candidate for governor.

In these 11 states, the governor's party had control of the state patronage. This would aid any candidate of the governor's party -- or the governor himself if he was a candidate for the Senate -- in a race for the Senate against an incumbent of the opposite party.

Five of these states had Republican governors and incumbent Democratic Senators up for election in 1952; six have Democratic governors and incumbent Republican Senators whose terms expired in 1952

The states, Senators and governors:

Senator Up For Election - 1952	Governor
ARIZONA	
Ernest McFarland (D)	Howard Pyle (R)
CONNECTICUT	
William Benton (D)	John Davis Lodge (R)
DELAWARE	
John J. Williams (R)	Elbert N. Carvel (D)
INDIANA	
William E. Jenner (R)	Henry F. Schricker (D)
MARYLAND	
Herbert R. O'Conor (D)	T. R. McKeldin (R)
MASSACHUSETTS	
Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	Paul A. Dever (D)
MISSOURI	
James P. Kem (R)	Forrest Smith (D)
MONTANA	
Zales N. Ecton (R)	John W. Bonner (D)
NEW MEXICO	
Dennis Chavez (D)	Edwin L. Mechem (R)
OHIO	
John W. Bricker (R)	Frank J. Lausche (D)
WYOMING	
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	Frank A. Barrett (R)

SENATE ELECTION LINEUP -- 1952

This chart shows basic data on Senate seats figuring in the 1952 election. The rank of the incumbent in party seniority in the Senate, the percentage by which the seat last was won and the incumbents' Party Unity are listed. All but six were elected in 1946. Blair Moody (D Mich.), Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) and Fred Seaton (R Neb.) were appointed to the Senate in 1951. William Benton (D Conn.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) were elected in November, 1950, and Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) was elected in November, 1947, to fill vacancies.

CQ Party Unity Percentages are given for incumbents in the 79th, 80th, 81st and 82nd Congress, 1st Session. They represent the percentage of times that a Senator voted with his own party on controversial issues where the majority of Democrats lined up on one side and the majority of Republicans on the other.

1. Democratic Seniority
2. Republican Seniority
3. Election Percentage
4. Party Unity % - 79th Congress
5. Party Unity % - 80th Congress
6. Party Unity % - 81st Congress
7. Party Unity % - 82nd Congress, 1st Session

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ARIZONA							
McFarland (D)	14		69.2	86	89	86	93
CALIFORNIA							
Knowland (R)		16	54.1	57	80	76	69
CONNECTICUT							
Benton (D)	37		50.1			85	87
DELAWARE							
Williams (R)		22	55.2		92	89	88
FLORIDA							
Holland (D)	23		78.7		71	72	68
INDIANA							
Jenner (R)		20	54.9		98	92	93
KENTUCKY							
Underwood (D)*	44		51.4			90**	93
MAINE							
Brewster (R)		4	63.5	85	94	94	90
MARYLAND							
O'Conor (D)	26		50.2		74	71	34
MASSACHUSETTS							
Lodge (R)		19	57.7		76	58	56
MICHIGAN							
Moody (D)*	45		67.1				77
MINNESOTA							
Thye (R)		21	59.0		89	61	67
MISSISSIPPI							
Stennis (D)	27		37.2		70	74	82
MISSOURI							
Kem (R)		22	52.8		93	94	93
MONTANA							
Ecton (R)		22	53.5		90	86	70
NEBRASKA							
Butler (R)		6	70.8	94	95	94	91
Seaton (R)*		34	56.7				
NEVADA							
Malone (R)		22	55.2		91	85	81
NEW JERSEY							
Smith (R)		11	58.5	74	78	60	72
NEW MEXICO							
Chavez (D)	10		51.5	90	85	85	77
NEW YORK							
Ives (R)		22	50.7		81	61	56
NORTH DAKOTA							
Langer (R)		5	53.3	59	43	50	58
OHIO							
Bricker (R)		21	57.0		99	92	92
PENNSYLVANIA							
Martin (R)		21	59.3		96	95	88
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore (D)	40		61.7				84
TENNESSEE							
McKellar (D)	1		66.6	78	59	84	75
TEXAS							
Connally (D)	4		88.5	62	81	88	85
UTAH							
Watkins (R)		22	51.2		90	84	90
VERMONT							
Flanders (R)		17	74.6		75	62	76
VIRGINIA							
Byrd (D)	6		64.8	37	36	35	25
WASHINGTON							
Cain (R)		18	54.3		94	90	78
WEST VIRGINIA							
Kilgore (D)	14		50.3	92	96	90	92
WISCONSIN							
McCarthy (R)		22	61.2		95	79	81
WYOMING							
O'Mahoney (D)	8		56.2	89	91	90	78

*Election Percentage of Predecessor.
**Refers to comparable House figure.

ELECTION PERCENTAGES: 1944 - 50

This exclusive CQ chart shows the election pattern for Senate seats for the 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82nd Congresses. States consistently won by over 60 per cent of the total vote seldom change politically. States in the 55 to 60 per cent bracket are key states, but most of them stay in the same party. States which normally elect Senators by less than 55 per cent of the vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures pertain to winning candidate in each election, not necessarily to present holder of seat.

Key

Democratic Percentages—Blackface
Republican Percentages—Lightface
X Democratic candidate had no opposition

	1950	1948	1946	1944
ALABAMA				
Hill (D)	**76.5**			**81.8**
Sparkman (D)		**84.0**	X	
ARIZONA				
Hayden (D)	**62.8**			**69.4**
McFarland (D)			**69.2**	
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright (D)	X			**85.1**
McClellan (D)		X		
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland (R)			54.1	
Nixon (R)	59.2			**52.3**
COLORADO				
Johnson (D)		**66.8**		
Millikin (R)	53.3			56.1
CONNECTICUT				
Benton (D)	**50.1**		48.7	
McMahon (D)	**52.6**			**52.0**
DELAWARE				
Frear (D)		**50.9**		
Williams (R)			55.2	
FLORIDA				
Holland (D)			**78.7**	
Smathers (D)	**76.3**			**71.3**
GEORGIA				
George (D)	X			**99.9**
Russell (D)		**99.9**		
IDAHO				
Dworshak (R)	51.9	**50.0**	58.6	
Welker (R)	61.7			**51.1**
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen (R)	53.9			**52.6**
Douglas (R)		**55.1**		
INDIANA				
Capehart (R)	52.8			50.2
Jenner (R)			54.9	52.1
IOWA				
Gillette (D)		**57.8**		
Hickenlooper (R)	54.8			51.3
KANSAS				
Carlson (R)	55.2			57.8
Schoeppel (R)		54.9		
KENTUCKY				
Underwood (D)		**51.4**	53.3	
Clements (D)	**54.4**			**54.8**
LOUISIANA				
Ellender (D)		**99.9**		
Long (D)	**87.7**	**75.0**		**99.9**

	1950	1948	1946	1944
MAINE				
Brewster (R)			63.5	
Smith (R)		71.3		
MARYLAND				
Butler (R)	53.0			**61.7**
O'Conor (D)			**50.2**	
MASSACHUSETTS				
Lodge (R)			57.7	
Saltonstall (R)		50.5		64.3
MICHIGAN				
Ferguson (R)		50.7		
Moody (D)			67.1	
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey (D)		**59.8**		
Thye (R)			59.0	
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland (D)		X		
Stennis (D)			**37.2**	
MISSOURI				
Hennings (D)	**53.6**			50.0
Kem (R)			52.8	
MONTANA				
Ecton (R)			53.5	
Murray (D)		**56.6**		
NEBRASKA				
Butler (R)			70.8	
Seaton (R)		56.7		
NEVADA				
Malone (R)			55.2	
McCarran (D)	**58.0**			**58.4**
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges (R)		58.1		
Tobey (R)	56.0			50.9
NEW JERSEY				
Hendrickson (R)		50.0		
Smith (R)			58.5	50.4
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson (D)		**57.4**		
Chavez (D)			**51.5**	
NEW YORK				
Ives (R)			50.7	
Lehman (D-Lib.)	**48.1**			**51.4**
NORTH CAROLINA				
Hoey (D)	**68.7**			**70.3**
Smith (D)	**67.0**	**70.7**		
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer (R)			53.3	
Young (R)	67.6		55.5	**45.2**

	1950	1948	1946	1944
OHIO				
Bricker (R)			57.0	
Taft (R)	57.5			50.3
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr (D)		**62.3**		
Monroney (D)	**54.8**			**55.6**
OREGON				
Cordon (R)		60.0		57.5
Morse (R)	74.8			60.7
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff (R)	51.3			**50.0**
Martin (R)			59.3	
RHODE ISLAND				
Green (D)		**59.3**		
Pastore (D)	**61.7**		**55.1**	
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston (D)	X			**92.9**
Maybank (D)		**96.4**		
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case (R)	63.9			63.9
Mundt (R)		59.3		
TENNESSEE				
Kefauver (D)		**65.3**		
McKellar (D)			**66.6**	
TEXAS				
Connally (D)			**88.5**	
Johnson (D)		**66.2**		
UTAH				
Bennett (R)	53.9			**59.9**
Watkins (R)			51.2	
VERMONT				
Aiken (R)	78.0			65.8
Flanders (R)			74.6	
VIRGINIA				
Byrd (D)			**64.8**	
Robertson (D)		**65.7**	**68.2**	
WASHINGTON				
Cain (R)			54.3	
Magnuson (D)	**53.4**			**55.1**
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore (D)			**50.3**	
Neely (D)		**57.0**		
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy (R)			61.2	
Wiley (R)	53.3			50.5
WYOMING				
Hunt (D)		**57.1**		
O'Mahoney (D)			**56.2**	

PLATFORMS vs. PERFORMANCE

Democrats, Republicans Backed Up Most Campaign Promises, CQ Survey Shows

Both Democrats and Republicans in Congress made good, to some extent, on most planks in their parties' 1948 national platforms.

A point-by-point comparison by Congressional Quarterly of platforms, with subsequent performances disclosed that, after three years, both parties had made attempts to enact laws to carry out most of their promises. Some of these tries failed; others still were hanging fire when the first session of the 82nd Congress adjourned. And the time for preparing new platforms, for the 1952 campaign, was near.

STATEMENTS OF PRINCIPLE

Party platforms are agreed to every four years when each major political party convenes to pick its Presidential ticket. The platform is a long statement of principles plus a program of action for the next four years.

The last Democratic and Republican platforms were drawn up in the 1948 conventions.

At close of the 1951 session, both parties had had three years to make good on legislative promises. But, as the party in power, the Democrats probably enjoyed the most opportunities to deliver on their platform. However, CQ found that votes on the issues raised in Congress by the Democrats, as well as Republican proposals, provided a basis for judging the performance of the Republican party and its individual members in Congress.

PLANKS OFTEN SIMILAR

Platforms of the two parties frequently were similar. The Democratic platform more often endorsed an existing program, CQ found, while the GOP dealt in broader terms of overall policy. For instance, the Democrats pledged continuation of the Marshall Plan, while the GOP platform endorsed the principle of foreign aid.

As the Democrats held the power, their particular program usually was the one to be voted on. In order to carry through on stated principles, Republicans had to vote for or against the Democratic plan. In some instances -- reciprocal trade agreements were an example -- Republicans were able to gather enough Democratic support to put their program over in opposition to a majority of Democrats.

The platforms were vague on many points, endorsing "farm prosperity", for instance, or "the promotion of education and educational facilities." But for almost every platform plank, a piece of legislation could be found.

The CQ survey showed the two parties backed up their promises best in the categories of agriculture, defense and veterans legislation. The poorest performances were in civil rights.

To a greater or lesser degree, Congressional candidates endorsed and ran on their party's platform. Promises of party performance were based on the platforms.

Highlights

The platforms were long and complex, but some of the points became popular political issues. Some of these were:

Taft-Hartley repeal -- The Republicans kept their promise and blocked the Democratic attempt at repeal.

Farm price support -- Both parties agreed on flexible farm price supports and backed suitable legislation.

Oleo tax repeal -- Republicans didn't mention the issue in their platform, but they joined with Democrats to repeal the tax.

Civil rights -- Both parties promised civil rights legislation, but neither could deliver.

Communism -- Both parties promised to fight Communism in America. They passed a Subversive Activities Control Board law over the President's veto.

Public Housing -- The Democratic platform endorsed public housing, the Republican platform opposed it. A limited program was approved by Congress.

Reciprocal trade -- During the three years, Republicans first lost, then won in an annual fight to back up their campaign promise to keep "peril point" protection in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Inflation -- Democrats promised flatly to curb inflation; Republicans pledged to fight it. They quarrelled over details, and prices soared.

VOTED TOGETHER

Minimum wage -- Democrats pledged a 75-cent minimum wage law; the Republicans promised "decent wages" Both parties voted for the full increase.

Tidelands -- Democrats made no definite promises on disposition of oil-rich "tidelands". Republicans promised them to the adjacent states. No bill was passed. Both parties in the House backed a 1951 states-rights bill.

National defense -- Both parties pledged an adequate national defense, and both agreed on virtually every Congressional vote on armaments.

Economy -- Republicans promised government economy. The Democratic platform didn't mention it. They joined in support of most of the President's government reorganization plans.

Social Security -- Extension of the Social Security program was promised by both parties. A law raising benefits and extending coverage was passed with bipartisan support.

Displaced persons -- Democrats promised a broader DP law; the Republican platform endorsed the 1948 GOP bill. The parties joined in liberalizing the law.

Draft, UMT -- Neither platform specifically mentioned the draft or universal military training. But after the outbreak of war in Korea, both voted for them.

COMPARISON

Here is a point-by-point comparison of party platforms and Congressional action in major legislative fields.

Agriculture

PRICE SUPPORTS

Democrats: "We pledge our efforts to maintain continued farm prosperity, improvement of the standards of living and the working conditions of the farmer, and to preserve the family-size farm. Specifically, we favor a permanent system of flexible price supports for agricultural products, to maintain farm income on a parity with farm operating costs..."

Republicans: "...effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements, together with such other means as may be necessary..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A flexible price support system (the Hope-Aiken bill) had been approved by the 80th Congress and was scheduled to go into effect Jan. 1, 1950. However, both parties had expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, and in 1949 the 81st Congress passed a new flexible support law, making the effective date Jan. 1, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V., p. 131; House votes, p. 178; Senate votes, pp. 177, 180.)

In the House both parties supported the measure on final passage, with a vote of 384-25 on July 21, 1949. Democrats voted 233-11 and Republicans 150-14. Before final passage the House rejected a trial-run for the Brannan plan by voting, 239-170, to substitute the Gore bill for the Pace bill which contained some Brannan plan features. Democrats voted 79-165. Republicans 160-4.

The Senate also adopted the bill by a bipartisan vote, 46-7, Oct. 19 (D 27-0, R 19-7). However, several test votes on rigid versus flexible price supports occurred before final passage, with the majority of the Democrats favoring rigid supports, and the majority of the Republicans favoring flexible supports. An amendment to retain rigid supports for commodities under acreage and marketing controls was rejected Oct. 4, 37-38 (D 27-17, R 10-21). On reconsideration, the vote was tied, 37-37 (D 27-17, R 10-20), and the issue was decided by a "yea" vote of the Vice President. The Senate then voted, 41-29 (D 15-24, R 26-5) to send the bill back to committee with instructions to incorporate flexible supports. When it was again reported the attempt to reinstate the rigid-support amendment failed, this time by a bipartisan vote, 26-45 (D 18-23, R 8-22).

As a necessary accompaniment to the price-support and commodity-loan programs, the 81st Congress approved an expansion of Commodity Credit Corporation crop storage facilities. Lack of such facilities had hampered the operation of these programs, and the fact that the GOP 80th Congress had curtailed construction of storage facilities became a lively campaign issue in 1948. (Vol. V, p. 150; House votes, p. 178; Senate votes, p. 177.)

The House passed the crop storage expansion bill by a strong bipartisan majority, 325-53 (D 223-4, R 101-49). The Senate rejected the conference report on the measure, 33-47 (D 29-16, R 4-31). Principle objection was to a provision for the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint the directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation--thus by-passing Senate confirmation. When this provision was changed to provide for appointment by the President with Senate confirmation, the Senate accepted the bill by voice vote.

1950: Congress amended the price-support law in 1950 to adjust cotton, peanut and wheat acreage allotments, and to ban price supports for potatoes unless strict marketing quotas were in effect. An attempt in the Senate to put flexible price supports into effect before Jan. 1, 1951, was rejected. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 76; House votes, p. 100; Senate votes, pp. 98, 99.)

The Senate adopted the ban on price supports for potatoes by a bipartisan vote, 64-14 (D 44-2, R 20-12). But Democrats refused to go along with the proposal for an immediate sliding-scale system of price supports. The amendment was rejected, 17-59 (D 5-40, R 12-19).

A $2 billion increase in borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the price support program was voted in 1950. (Vol. V, p. 72; House vote, p. 100; Senate votes, p. 102).

The House adopted the conference report on the bill, 235-81 (D 175-7, R 59-74).

The Senate passed the bill by a bipartisan vote, 46-5, (D 25-1, R 21-4). However, a Senate amendment restricting imports of agricultural commodities was modified in conference so that the conference report went through on a tie vote, with a "yea" vote of the Vice President deciding the issue (D 35-3, R 0-32).

1951: Congress passed legislation permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments and marketing quotas for peanuts and tobacco when those commodities are in short supply, but made no other significant changes in agricultural controls.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Democrats: "...an intensified soil conservation program..."

Republicans: "There must be a long-term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include an accelerated program of sounder soil conservation..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress raised from $750 to $2,500 the limit on soil conservation payments which could be made to any individual participating in the program.

1950: Congress authorized an extension of the soil conservation program through 1952. A proposal to put the program on a grants-in-aid basis in the future (requiring state participation as a basis for federal grants) was eliminated. The Senate took action by voice vote. The only vote in the House was on a motion to recommit, which was rejected, 120-179 (D 29-156, R 91-22). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 100.)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Democrats: "...continued expansion of the Rural Electrification Program..."

Republicans: "...and sound rural electrification."

1949: Congress amended the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to permit REA to make loans for development and expansion of rural telephone service. Senate action was by voice vote. The House passed the bill, 282-109 (D 208-27, R 73-82). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 147; House vote, p. 178.)

FARM CREDIT

Democrats: "...strengthening of all agricultural credit programs..."

Republicans: "...and the development of sound farm credit."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress set up a new system for handling emergency loans to farmers and stockmen hit by disasters such as the severe snowstorms of the winter of 1948-49. The administration of disaster loans was placed directly under the Secretary of Agriculture, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation abolished and its revolving fund of $1.2 million made available for disaster loan purposes, along with the $44 million revolving fund set up by the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

Congress also amended the Federal Farm Loan Act to extend credit to farmers in Alaska and Puerto Rico, and raised the limit on loans to a single borrower from $50,000 to $100,000. Provisions giving preference to loans of less than $10,000 were retained.

1950: Congress amended the disaster loan act passed in 1949 to provide that funds could also be used to make loans in areas previously served by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

1951: The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act was amended to revise the distribution system of available funds, making more money available to states and territories where the need is greatest. Another title of the same act was revised to increase the ceiling on reorganization and diversification loans, to make the initial loan limit $7,000 instead of $3,500, and the total debt limitation $10,000 instead of $5,000.

All of the above actions were by voice vote.

RESEARCH

Democrats: "...intensified research to improve agricultural practices, and to find new usages for farm products."

Republicans: "...intensified research to discover new crops, new uses for existing crops, and control of hoof and mouth and other animal diseases and crop pests..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress authorized operations to combat the citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, and Hall scale.

1950: The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate with state and territorial authorities in the administration of a poultry improvement program.

FARM COOPERATIVES

Democrats: "We will encourage farm cooperatives and oppose any revision of federal law designed to curtail their most effective functioning as a means of achieving economy, stability and security for American agriculture."

Republicans: "...support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives."

PERFORMANCE

No affirmative action to "encourage" and "support" cooperatives was taken over the 1949-1951 period. On the negative side--according to most cooperative groups--was the provision of the Revenue Act of 1951 which extended corporate taxes to many farm as well as other cooperatives which previously had been exempt. There were no record votes squarely on the issue of taxing co-ops.

CROP INSURANCE

Democrats: "...an extended crop insurance program..."

Republicans made no specific mention of this in their platform.

PERFORMANCE

1949: Crop insurance was set up in 1947 on an experimental basis in a limited number of counties, and on a limited number of commodities. Congress amended the law to authorize coverage of other commodities through "multiple crop insurance" where one grower was producing crops in addition to any of the insurable crops--cotton, wheat, corn, flax or tobacco. Congress also authorized an increase of 50 per cent each year in the number of counties in which each commodity could be insured, and extended the insurance on tobacco to cover the curing period. Insurance on all other crops is effective only while in the field.

OLEOMARGARINE

Democrats: "We favor the repeal of the discriminatory taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine."

Republicans made no specific mention of this issue in their platform.

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House passed a bill repealing taxes on oleomargarine, and permitting interstate shipment of clearly marked yellow oleomargarine. The final vote was bipartisan, 288-89 (D 202-22, R 85-67). Before passage the bill permitting interstate shipment was substituted for one repealing taxes but prohibiting interstate shipment. Vote on this substitute was party line, 243-137 (D 184-40, R 58-97). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 178.)

1950: The Senate followed through in 1950, also passing the bill by a bipartisan majority, 56-16 (D 34-4, R 22-12), after rejecting by a party-line vote, 37-48 (D 10-37, R 27-11), an amendment which would have banned interstate sale of yellow oleo. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 80; Senate votes, p. 97.)

Education and Welfare

HEALTH

Democrats: "We favor the enactment of a national health program for expanded medical research, medical education, and hospitals and clinics."

Republicans: "Government...should take all needed steps to strengthen and develop public health... Consistent with the vigorous existence of our competitive economy, we urge...strengthening of federal-state programs designed to provide more adequate hospital facilities, to improve methods of treatment for the mentally ill, to advance maternal and child health and generally to foster a healthy America."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress passed legislation increasing aid to states for survey of hospital needs and construction of hospitals. Senate action was by voice vote. In the House a bipartisan majority supported the measure, 238-42 (D 163-6, R 75-36). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V., p. 328.)

The Senate approved a bill to provide federal grants and scholarships for medical education, but the House did not act and the bill died at the close of the 81st Congress.

The Senate also approved bills to provide aid to states in setting up and maintaining local public health services, and school health services. Neither bill became law because the House did not follow through.

The Senate passed by voice vote a bill to set up research programs on rheumatism, arthritis, metabolic diseases, neurological diseases, and blindness.

1950: The House completed action on the disease research program approved by the Senate in 1949 (see above), and the bill became law. There was no record vote on the measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 182.)

1951: The Senate again initiated action to provide aid to states for local public health services. The bill was passed, 38-35 (D 28-10, R 10-25). (For voting see page 202.)

The Senate also acted on a proposal to provide aid to medical education. The only record vote was on an amendment revising the schedule of grants to schools to increase the grant for new students while decreasing that for current students. This amendment was rejected, 23-42 (D 20-11, R 3-31). The bill was later recommitted, then reported again just before the first session adjourned. (See page 202.)

Both bills awaited further action in 1952.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Democrats: "We favor the extension of the Social Security Program established under Democratic leadership, to provide additional protection against the hazards of old age, disability, disease or death. We believe that this program should include: Increases in old-age and survivors' insurance benefits by at least 50 per cent, and reduction of the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years..."

Republicans: "Government should take all needed steps to...provide security for the aged... Consistent with the vigorous existence of our competitive economy, we urge extension of the federal old age and survivors' insurance program and increase of the benefits to a more realistic level."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House passed without amendment legislation broadening social security coverage and liberalizing benefits. Passage was by a 333 to 14 roll-call vote. The Senate did not act on the measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 288.)

1950: Compromise legislation granting social security to 10 million more persons and increasing existing benefits by 70 to 100 per cent was passed by both the House and Senate and signed into law by President Truman. In the House, approval of the compromise was voted overwhelmingly, 374 to 1. The Senate approved the conference report by voice vote. (Senate votes, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 201; House votes, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 198.)

1951: The Senate passed a social security increase amendment to a House revenue bill, increasing federal contributions to public assistance payments by approximately $140 million. Passage was by voice vote. The proposal was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, which took no action.

The Senate denied an Administration request that old age and survivors insurance benefits be increased by as much as were public assistance payments and rejected on a standing vote an amendment for a $3 across-the-board increase to all persons receiving social security insurance benefits.

An amendment permitting states to open their relief rolls to public inspection without forfeiting federal welfare funds was passed by the Senate on a roll-call vote of 38 to 30 (D 10-24, R 28-6). (See page 202.)

HOUSING

Democrats: "We shall enact comprehensive housing legislation, including provision for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects, initiated by local agencies."

Republicans: "Housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise; but government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost. We recommend federal aid to the states for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the states and localities."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A comprehensive public housing and slum clearance program was approved. Money was authorized for federal loans to communities wishing a public housing development.

The House narrowly defeated a move to cut the entire public housing provision from the bill. The vote for the move was 204-209 (D 64-184, R 140-24). The final passage vote was 227-186 (D 192-55, R 34-131).

The Senate also rejected a move to drop public housing from the bill. The vote was 19-58 (D 6-35, R 13-23). Final passage was 57-13 (D 33-2, R 24-11). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 273; votes pp. 328, 325, 326; public housing votes, p. 1721, 1722.)

1950: Congress passed a middle-income housing act, designed to provide federal mortgage insurance for private home loans. Special aid for cooperative and nonprofit housing projects was dropped.

In the House, loans to co-ops were deleted 218-155 (D 81-141, R 137-13). Final passage was 362-10 (D 220-0, R 141-10).

In the Senate, loans to co-ops were deleted 43-38 (D 13-32, R 30-6). The Senate passed the bill on voice vote.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 158; votes, pp. 196, 200.)

1951: Congress approved a bill to provide $1.6 billion in federal aid for construction of homes in defense housing areas. Passage in both houses was by voice vote. (See page 184.)

EDUCATION

Democrats: "We advocate federal aid for education administered by, and under the control of the states. We vigorously support the authorization...for the appropriation of $300 million as a beginning of federal aid to the states to assist them in meeting the present educational needs. We insist upon the right of every American child to obtain a good education."

Republicans: "We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Senate approved a bill to provide $300 million a year in federal aid to states for public and private schools. Passage was voted 58-15 (D 36-3, R 22-12).

The program stalled in the House Committee where a still-unresolved dispute developed over the issue of aid to parochial schools.

A bill providing $5 million for a nationwide survey of school construction needs was approved by the Senate without record vote.

Congress approved a bill to aid schools in defense areas and on federal reservations. The bill, authorizing $7.5 million, was passed on voice votes.

(Aid to Education, CQ Almanac, Vol. V., p. 266; votes, pp. 326, 327; construction survey, p. 298; Defense area schools, p. 272.)

1950: The major federal aid to schools bill remained stalled in a House committee.

Action was completed on the bill authorizing a survey program for schools in crowded areas. Authorization of emergency school construction in these areas was included, and later $50,165,000 was appropriated for these programs. There were no record votes.

A four-year program of federal aid to schools on or near federal installations was voted by Congress. Some $32 million was made available. There were no record votes.

The Senate voted $163 million in aid to states to promote library services, but the House rejected the measure 161-164 (D 145-51, R 15-113).

(Aid to education, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 178; construction survey, p. 181; federal areas, p. 182; libraries, p. 182.)

1951: Congress approved a bill to extend the aid programs in crowded areas and areas near federal installations. The House passed it 257-55 (D 134-33, R 123-22). The Senate approved it on voice vote.

President Truman vetoed the measure, saying it would have given aid to segregated schools.

(See page 194.)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Democrats: "We pledge the early establishment of a national science foundation under principles which will guarantee the most effective utilization of public and private research facilities."

Republicans: "Government...should take all needed steps to...promote scientific research."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A bill to set up a National Science Foundation, to promote basic research and extend scientific education, was approved by the Senate on voice vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 272.)

1950: The bill passed by the Senate in 1949 was amended by the House, to tighten security regulations, and passed, 247-126 (D 191-32, R 56-94). The Senate accepted the House amendments on voice vote. The bill authorized $500,000 to establish the Foundation and $15 million annually for operation.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 183; votes p. 196.)

Foreign Policy

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Democrats: "We pledge a sound, humanitarian administration of the Marshall Plan...Therefore, we pledge that we will implement with appropriations the commitments which are made in this nation's foreign program."

Republicans: "Within the prudent limits of our own economic welfare, we shall cooperate, on a basis of self-help and mutual aid, to assist other peace-loving nations to restore their economic independence and the human rights and fundamental freedoms for which we fought two wars and upon which dependable peace must build. We shall insist on businesslike and efficient administration of all foreign aid."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The European Recovery Program, known popularly as the Marshall Plan, was extended for another year substantially in the same form as had originally been voted. The major difference was the removal of Greek-Turkish and China aid and the U.S. contribution to the International Children's Fund from the ERP Act. These items were considered in separate bills.

The bill authorized $5.43 billion to be spent from April 3, 1949, through June 30, 1950. The Senate passed its bill 70-7 (D 44-1, R 26-6). The House passed it 355-49 (D 230-10, R 125-38).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 334; House vote, p. 424; Senate votes, pp. 428, 429.)

The ERP funds were cut when the money was actually appropriated. Final figure was $4.702 billion. The House approved the appropriation on standing vote, 193-27. The Senate approved it 63-7 (D 36-1, R 27-6). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 196; Senate votes, p. 263.)

1950: Congress extended the Marshall Plan for another year, this time wrapping it in a large foreign aid package bill. For the Marshall Plan itself, $2.700 billion was authorized to be spent from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951.

Approvals were no longer by lopsided votes. The final bill was passed by the House 248-88, with a majority of Republicans voting against it (D 186-13, R 63-74). In the Senate, the final bill was approved 47-27. Votes tended to follow party lines (D 38-4, R 9-23).

Again funds were cut during action on ERP appropriations. The final money bill gave $2.250 billion. Neither house took a record vote on the final sum, but the Senate approved a $60 million increase in the appropriation 42-29 (D 34-8, R 8-21).

(Authorization, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 204; House votes, p. 260; Senate votes, pp. 266-268; appropriation, p. 106; Senate votes, pp. 147, 148.)

1951: Marshall Plan money was included in a $7.3 billion foreign aid bill, which carried both military and economic aid for a variety of countries. Economic aid authorized for the Marshall Plan countries totaled $1.022 billion.

The omnibus bill was approved in the Senate on a 61-5 vote (D 39-0, R 22-5). The House approved it 260-101. Again the Republicans were closely divided (D 179-20, R 80-81). (Senate vote, CQ Weekly Report p. 1721; House vote, p. 1722.)

Marshall Plan money was not reduced when the appropriation bill was passed. Senate passage of the omnibus foreign aid appropriation bill was 57-13 (D 40-1, R 17-12). The House approved it 222-99 (D 152-18, R 69-81).

(Authorization bill, see page 204; Senate votes, page 264; House vote, page 268; appropriation bill, page 132; Senate vote, page 179; House vote, page 168.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Democrats: "We pledge ourselves to restore the reciprocal trade agreements program formulated in 1934 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and operated successfully for 14 years..."

Republicans: "At all times safe-guarding our own industry and agriculture, and under efficient administrative procedures for the legitimate consideration of domestic needs, we shall support the system of reciprocal trade and encourage international commerce."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress repealed the 1948 Republican-sponsored Trade Agreements Act and substituted for it an act almost identical with the pre-'48 Democratic program. In both houses, Republicans lost attempts to retain the "peril points" provision of the 1948 Act, which they said would protect domestic industries.

The new law was to run for three years, the starting date made retroactive to June 12, 1948, the starting date of the GOP bill.

Voting on amendments to the bill tended to follow party lines. Voting on peril points had Republicans almost 100 per cent opposed to the majority of Democrats. On final passage of the bill, however, many Republicans voted for the measure--with the Democrats.

Final House vote was 319-69 (D 234-6, R 84-63). Senate vote was 62-19 (D 47-1, R 15-18).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 362; House votes, p. 424, Senate votes, p. 431.)

1950: There was no Congressional action on Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

1951: The Trade Agreements Act was extended through June 12, 1953, but the peril points provision was restored to the program, and the President's powers to negotiate agreements were reduced in several ways.

The peril points provision provided that tariffs could not be cut beyond a point below which American industries would be endangered. Peril points were added to the bill in the House on a 225-168 vote (D 42-163, R 183-4). No attempt was made to remove peril points in the Senate. Passage was voted 72-2 (D 38-0, R 34-2).

The Senate rejected a "flexible import fee" substitute program 15-65 (D 1-41, R 14-24).

(See page 259.)

FOREIGN ARMS AID

Democrats: Their 1948 platform stressed the desirability of "establishing measures for peace and the prevention of aggression and the threat of another war... We pledge continued support of regional arrangements within the United Nations Charter..."

Republicans: "We believe in collective security against aggression and in behalf of justice and freedom."

PERFORMANCE

1949: To implement the North Atlantic Treaty, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act was passed, authorizing a total of $1,314,010,000 to be spent for military aid to Treaty nations and to Iran, Greece, Turkey, Korea, the Philippines and "the general area of China." Of this, $1 billion was for Treaty nations.

The Senate passed the bill 55-24 (D 36-10, R 19-14). The House, which originally had voted $580 million for the Treaty nations, accepted the Senate figure in the final version of the bill, 224-109 (D 173-24, R 51-84).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 351; Senate votes, p. 431; House votes, p. 426).

All funds authorized were approved in a later appropriation bill. Passage was on voice vote in both houses.

1950: The Senate began to debate extension of the foreign arms aid program just 72 hours before war broke out in Korea. The Senate cut short its debate when fighting started and approved the bill without a dissenting vote.

The bill authorized $1,222,500,000 in foreign arms aid, $1 billion of the total for Europe. Senate approval was voted 66-0. The House followed suit 362-1. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) voted against it.

There were no cuts in the program when Congress later approved the arms aid appropriation.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 220; House vote, p. 262; Senate vote, p. 268).

1951: Congress authorized almost $6 billion in arms aid money, more than $5 billion of it for Europe, in the omnibus foreign aid bill. The European arms money was cut slightly in the appropriation bill.

(For details of Congressional action, see references cited in European Recovery Program, above.)

ARMAMENTS

Democrats: "We advocate the effective international control of weapons of mass destruction, including the atomic bomb, and we approved continued and vigorous efforts within the United Nations to bring about the successful consummation of the proposals which our Government has advanced. The adoption of these proposals would be a vital and most important step toward safe and effective world disarmament and world peace under a strengthened United Nations which would then truly constitute a more effective parliament of the world's peoples."

Republicans: "We shall relentlessly pursue our aims for the universal limitation and control of arms and implements of war on a basis of reliable disciplines against bad faith."

PERFORMANCE

In the absence of any international agreement on arms reduction, Congress could do little but discuss the theory of disarmament.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Democrats: "We pledge ourselves to legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship without discrimination as to race or religion. We condemn the undemocratic action of the Republican 80th Congress in passing an inadequate and bigoted bill for this purpose, which law imposes un-American restrictions based on race and religion upon such admissions."

Republicans: The 1948 platform cited as one of the "accomplishments of the Republican Congress" (80th Congress) the provision of a "haven for displaced persons." No further mention of displaced persons was made.

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House passed a bill to liberalize the existing DP law by increasing the number of persons eligible to come to the U.S. from 205,000 to 339,000. There was no record vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 371).

The Senate did not complete action on the bill.

1950: The Senate passed a broader substitute bill, shunting aside its original bill on a 49-25 vote (D 25-11, R 24-14). The two houses reconciled differences in the two bills and, on voice vote, agreed to admit 415,744 DP's.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 225; Senate vote, p. 266.)

1951: Congress extended the time limit on entrance of DP's, but did not increase the number to be admitted.

CHINA

Republicans: "We will foster and cherish our historic policy of friendship with China and assert our deep interest in the maintenance of its integrity and freedom."

The Democrats made no specific mention of China in their platform.

PERFORMANCE

1949: After partisan clashes over U.S. policy toward China, Congress voted $54 million in economic aid for non-Communist China. The only roll-call vote on the issue was in the House, 279-70 (D 163-40, R 116-29). (For roundup of China bills and debate, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 375; House vote, p. 424).

1950: A provision of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act authorized the President to use some $100 million in previously appropriated, but never expended, China aid money, to be used for non-Communist China and for Chinese students in this country. There was no record vote on this provision. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 204).

The fund had been kept alive earlier in the year by the Korean-Formosan Aid Act. The only record vote was in the House, where the bill passed 240-134 (D 198-42, R 42-91).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 223; House votes, p. 260).

1951: China was the subject of some of the longest, most bitter partisan debates in Congress. The investigation into the firing of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur covered U.S. China policy in detail.

China was voted $237.5 million in economic aid as part of the omnibus foreign aid act. There were no record votes on the China provisions.

Congress approved, without record vote, a resolution urging a UN embargo on Communist China. The Senate and House approved separate resolutions expressing the opinions of the respective houses that Red China was the aggressor in Korea.

Both houses passed separate resolutions expressing the opinions that Red China should not be admitted to the UN. The Senate held a roll-call vote on this issue, approving it 91-0.

(See page 257.)

UN STRENGTHENING

Democrats: "We support the United Nations fully and we pledge our whole-hearted aid toward its growth and development...We will continue to lead the way toward curtailment of the use of the veto."

Republicans: "We shall support the United Nations ...striving to strengthen it and promote its effective evolution and use. The United Nations should...be freed of any veto in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and be provided with the armed forces contemplated by the Charter."

PERFORMANCE

Although the UN was discussed frequently in Congress, no legislation was acted on which stemmed directly from the platforms.

REGIONAL PACTS

Democrats: "We pledge continued cooperation with the countries of the Western Hemisphere. We pledge continued support of such regional arrangements...as the Inter-American Regional Pact and the developing Western European Union."

Republicans: "We cite the Western Hemispheric Defense Pact as a useful model. We shall nourish these Pan-American agreements in the new spirit of cooperation which implements the Monroe Doctrine." "We welcome and encourage the sturdy progress toward unity in Western Europe."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Senate ratified the North Atlantic Pact, 82-13 (D 50-2, R 32-11)

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs was extended through June 30, 1955, and broadened in scope. The group conducts health, education and agricultural programs in 16 Latin American countries. Passage was on voice vote.

(Pact, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 343; votes, pp. 429, 430; Institute, see p. 401).

PEACE TREATIES

Democrats: "We pledge our best endeavors to conclude treaties of peace with our former enemies...We shall strive to conclude treaties...based on justice and with guarantees against the revival of aggression, and for the preservation of peace."

Republicans: "We shall seek to restore autonomy and self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible in our postwar occupied areas, guarding always against any rebirth of aggression."

PERFORMANCE

1951: Congress passed a resolution terminating the war with Germany. House action was on a 380-0 roll-call vote. The Senate passed it on voice vote. (See page 213.)

A Japanese peace treaty was signed in San Francisco, but it was not submitted to the Senate for ratification before the end of the session.

ISRAEL

Democrats: "We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel...We pledge appropriate aid...in developing its economy and resources...We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to...Israel the right of self-defense."

Republicans: "We pledge to Israel full recognition...and aid in developing its economy."

PERFORMANCE

1949: An act authorizing $16 million for a UN fund to care for Palestine refugees, mostly for Arabs, but including some Jews, was approved without a record vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 361).

1950: The Foreign Economic Assistance Act included $27,450,000 for continued contributions to the Palestine Refugee Fund. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 204).

1951: Congress authorized a $50 million expenditure for aid to refugees in Israel. The action, in the omnibus foreign aid bill, was not subject to a roll-call vote.

Labor

LABOR LEGISLATION

Democrats: "We advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act...We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employees and employers to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests and to enable unions to keep their membership free from Communist influences."

Republicans: "Collective bargaining is an obligation as well as a right, applying equally to workers and employers...We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Democrats in both chambers introduced legislation to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, but enough Democrats voted with the Republicans to sidetrack the repeal proposals.

In the Senate, the Administration forces' bill was superseded by a Republican-backed measure to clarify the Taft-Hartley Act and outlaw the union shop. There were 10 roll calls on the subject in the Senate. In the final one, the GOP version was passed, 51-42, with 17 Democrats joining 34 Republicans for passage, while 35 Democrats and 7 Republicans were opposed. The House did not take up this bill.

In the House a move to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and restore the Wagner Act unamended was rejected 37-275 on teller vote. Rep. Vtio Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) made the proposal. A modified Taft-Hartley substitute bill was accepted May 3 as an amendment to the Administration bill, 217-203 (D 71-180, R 146-22). The next day a motion to send the bill back to committee was passed, 212-209. Ten Southern and Border Democrats who had supported the Wood bill switched stands. The breakdown on recommittal was 193-62 for Democrats, 18-147 for Republicans.

(Repeal attempts, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 444; Senate vote, p. 470; House vote, p. 468).

1950: The House Education and Labor Committee took no further action either on the Senate-passed "revised Taft-Hartley" bill or on its own version, which had been described as "Taft-Hartley with a Southern accent."

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported a bill which would have waived the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop to permit waterfront hiring halls for seamen, but the bill did not come up for floor action.

Congress also passed legislation amending the Railway Labor Act to extend to the railway and airlines industries permission to make union shop and payroll check-off agreements, which the Taft-Hartley law permitted other industries. The Taft-Hartley bill ruled out union shop arrangements where they were banned by state law, but an effort to include this provision for the railroad workers was defeated by a 23-59 vote of the Senate (D 13-29, R 10-30). The bill was passed by voice vote of the Senate.

The House vote for final passage was 292-52 (D 176-42, R 115-10).

(Rail Labor Act revision, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 281; Senate vote, p. 289; House vote, p. 290).

1951: The Taft-Hartley Act was amended by a bipartisan measure (S 1959) sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) to eliminate compulsory elections before establishment of union shops, and to validate those union-shop elections held before labor union leaders took non-Communist oaths. The Senate passed the bill without objection, and the House 307-18. (D 154-13, R 152-5). (See page 268.)

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Democrats: "We urge that the Department of Labor be rebuilt and strengthened, restoring to it the units, including the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the United States Employment Service, which properly belong to it..."

Republicans: "Government's chief function in this field is to promote good will, encourage cooperation, and where resort is had to intervention, to be impartial, preventing violence and requiring obedience to all law by all parties involved."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Labor Department was strengthened by approval of a reorganization plan to transfer to it the Veterans Placement Service Board, the Federal Advisory Council and the Bureau of Employment Security, which administers the United States Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service. The vote against disapproving the plan was 32-57 (D 8-45; R 24-12). (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 562, 563).

1950: During 1950, several reorganization plans strengthening the Labor Department became effective (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 336-371). The Bureau of Employees Compensation and the Employees Compensation Appeals Board were transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor, and the Secretary of Labor was given more administrative authority, including responsibility over the Wage and Hour Division which had previously functioned semi-independently. These were not important controversial issues.

1951: Bills were introduced in both House and Senate to transfer the Selective Service System and the minimum wage functions of the Federal Maritime Board to the Department of Labor, but were not acted upon.

EQUAL PAY

Democrats: "We favor legislation assuring that the workers of our nation receive equal pay for equal work regardless of sex."

Republicans: "We favor equal pay for equal work regardless of sex."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Bills and resolutions were introduced in both houses of Congress to establish equal rights for women, but despite bipartisan backing, they received no action in 1949.

1950: The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, after studying testimony given the House Education and Labor Subcommittee and testimony on comparable legislation from previous Congresses, voted 8-4 to report a bill (S 706) requiring equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. The House Subcommittee which conducted hearings approved a similar bill, but the full Committee did not report it.

1951: Numerous bills were introduced, but there was no action.

MINIMUM WAGE

Democrats: "We favor the extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act as recommended by President Truman, and the adoption of a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour in place of the present obsolete and inadequate minimum of 40 cents an hour."

Republicans: There was no specific mention of this issue, but the platform said, "There must be decent living at decent wages."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A minimum wage of 75 cents an hour was adopted, but coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act was limited instead of broadened before final acceptance of a conference bill by both chambers. The conference bill (HR 5856) was passed by voice vote in the Senate and by a division vote in the House.

The House had passed its version by a 361-35 roll-call vote (D 221-23, R 139-12). Prior to passage the Democrats split, the southern Democrats preferring further exemptions from coverage and the northern Democrats voting against them. The amendment providing the 75 cents minimum with larger exemptions was accepted by a roll-call vote of 225-181 (D 82-168, R 143-12).

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote, first rejecting several amendments calling for lower minimums. The votes rejecting the lower minimums were 26-51 (D 16-26, R 10-25), 25-51 (D 13-28, R 12-23) and 20-54 (D 14-27, R 6-27).

It was estimated the final conference bill raised wages for about 1,500,000 workers and exempted about 500,000.

(Minimum wages, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 434-41. House votes, p. 468; Senate votes, p. 471).

1950, 1951: Bills to amend minimum wage provisions were not acted on.

Military and Veterans

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Democrats: "We pledge to maintain adequate military strength--sufficient to fulfill our responsibilities in occupation zones, defend our national interests, and to bolster those free nations resisting Communist aggression."

Republicans: "We propose the maintenance of armed services for air, land and sea, to a degree which will insure our national security..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The first session of the 81st Congress passed a number of bills strengthening the national defense. Among these, the following passed both houses by voice vote: A bill authorizing establishment of a system of air warning control systems; a bill authorizing construction of Alaska Communications System stations; a bill authorizing expansion and improvement of military installations at Okinawa and Alaska; two bills providing for expansion of guided-missile research and testing; a bill providing for an air engineering development center, with transsonic and supersonic wind tunnel facilities.

Congress also authorized the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Senate acted by voice vote. The House went on record by an overwhelming majority of 348-4.

Most of the action on the Army-Air Force Composition Act was completed in 1949, although it did not become law until 1950 when the conference version was approved. The Act established ceilings for personnel strength of the Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserve, and for the Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. It also authorized an Air Force of 70 groups.

The House and Senate disagreed on the size of the Air Force when it came to the military appropriation bill. The House allowed money for a 58-group Air Force, and the Senate cut this to 48 groups by a roll-call vote of 49-9 (D 28-5, R 21-4). The House insisted on 58 groups by a vote of 306-1, and finally won its point in conference. The other item in disagreement was a Senate cut of $275 million from funds previously approved for stockpiling. The House voted 306-0 against agreeing to the Senate amendment. Conferees finally agreed to trim stockpiling funds by $100 million.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, CIA, p. 483, House vote, p. 550; appropriations, p. 263, 254).

1950: A number of measures to increase the military strength of the country were passed in 1950. Among these were: Authorization of $585 million for construction at military and naval installations within and outside the continental United States; authorization of $250 million for construction and expansion of armories for reserve training; authorization of $350 million for construction and modernization of naval vessels. These bills went through by voice vote.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Congress voted to suspend, until July 1, 1954, existing ceilings on the size of the armed forces; provided family allowances for dependents of members of the armed forces (the vote in the House was 362-0); authorized the President to institute wartime security measures to protect U.S. port and territorial waters, where necessary, and to control the anchorage and movement of foreign vessels in U.S. waters.

Defense activities were exempted from the across-the-board cuts made in the omnibus appropriation bill.

(Family allowances, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 301, House vote, p. 358).

1951: The program of expanding the military potential of the country was continued in 1951. The largest "peacetime" military and naval construction program -- to the tune of $5.86 billion -- was authorized. Over half of this amount was for construction at air force installations. The vote in the House was 353-5. The Senate passed the measure by voice.

The Senate also approved by voice vote a bill which had passed the House, 365-0, to authorize construction

of 500,000 tons of modern naval vessles (including a "supercarrier") and modernization of 1 million tons of existing vessels.

A $56 billion appropriation for the Defense Department passed the House, 348-2. The Senate approved $59 billion by unanimous vote, 79-0. Before final passage in the Senate amendments to reduce the figure to $56 billion or $55 billion were rejected, 29-49, and 29-51, respectively. A majority of Democrats voted against the cuts, a majority of Republicans for them. The figure finally approved in conference was $56.9 billion.

(Military construction, page 293; warships, page 291; appropriations, pages 162, 129.)

DRAFT, UMT

The Democrats had no specific mention on either a draft or Universal Military Training in their platform.

Republicans: "We favor sustained effective action to procure sufficient manpower for the services, recognizing the American principle that every citizen has an obligation of service to his country."

PERFORMANCE

1949: No action.

1950: The Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 was signed into law by President Truman June 30, five days after the outbreak of the Korean war. The measure had been approved by the House June 27, 315-4. It was adopted by the Senate 76-9 on June 28.

A 12-months extension of all enlistments then being served by members of the armed forces was adopted by both the House and Senate by voice vote.

Congress passed a bill permitting men to be inducted into the Coast Guard under provisions of the Selective Service Law. Legislation bringing professional medical men under the draft law was passed by the Senate and House after a conference ironed out minor differences.

A bill authorizing enlistment of 2,500 selected aliens in the U.S. Army was passed by the House 201-84 and by the Senate by voice vote.

(Draft, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 294, votes p. 355, 358; enlistments, p. 300; doctor-dentist draft, p. 315; vote, p. 358; alien enlistments, p. 310, votes p. 356).

1951: Both Senate and House approved the Universal Military Training and Service Act which extended the draft to July 1, 1955; reduced the draft age to 18½ years; placed a ceiling of 5 million on the armed forces until July 31, 1954; and provided for future establishment of a National Security Training Corps.

In the Senate, two attempts to delete the Universal Military Training provisions were turned back by bipartisan majorities. An amendment to delete UMTS was rejected, 20-68 (D 2-44, R 18-24). A substitute for the Draft-UMT bill providing only for extension of the draft and lowering of draft age was turned down, 18-64 (D 1-42, R 17-22). The Senate passed the bill, 79-5.

The conference report on the controversial measure was adopted by voice vote in the Senate, and by a vote of 339-41 in the House.

(See page 274.)

UNIFICATION

The Democrats made no specific mention of unification in their platform.

Republicans: "We ...propose...the achievement of effective unity in the Department of National Defense so as to insure maximum economy in money and manpower and maximum effectiveness in case of war."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Legislation was enacted changing the National Security Act of 1947 by replacing the National Military Establishment with an executive-level Department of Defense. It gave the Defense Secretary control over armed services (instead of previous general coordination authority) and powers to end duplication and overlapping in procurement, supply, transportation, storage, personnel, health and research.

Both Senate and House committees held extensive hearings on unification amendments. The Senate passed its bill with most of the provisions finally contained in the new law. The House passed its version with only the budgetary reforms. A conference resolved most of the differences in favor of the Senate. The House accepted the conference report, 356-7, the Senate by voice vote.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 474; votes, pp. 549, 550).

1950: The House and Senate approved a special bill allowing Gen. George C. Marshall to be appointed Secretary of Defense. The bill set aside a provision in the Unification Act of 1947 barring from the post any person who had served as an officer in the armed forces during the previous 10 years. The House passed the bill, 220-105, (D 193-5, R 27-100) and the Senate, 47-21 (D 37-1, R 10-20).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 315; Senate votes, p. 355; House votes, p. 358).

1951: No action.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

Democrats: "We pledge ourselves to the continuance and improvement of our national program of benefits for veterans and their families...Employment and economic security must be afforded all veterans. We pledge a program of housing...at prices they can afford to pay...The disabled veteran must be provided with medical care and hospitalization of the highest possible standard."

Republicans: "Recognizing the nation's solemn obligation to all veterans, we propose a realistice and adequate adjustment of benefits on a cost-of-living basis for service-connected disabled veterans and their dependents, and for the widows, orphans and dependents of veterans, who died in the service of their country.

All disabled veterans should have ample opportunity for suitable, self-sustaining employment."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House made two attempts to provide pensions for veterans reaching the age of 65. The first bill, which would have provided pensions of $90 a month at age 65, with $60 a month for younger veterans with disabilities, was recommitted by a one-vote margin, 208-207 (D 151-100, R 57-106). The second bill would have provided pensions of $72 a month at age 65, and $60 a month for younger veterans with disabilities ranging from 50 to 70 per cent. It passed the House, 365-27, but failed to get Senate action before the end of the 81st Congress.

Both houses approved a bill increasing compensation for disabled veterans and dependents, widows and children by 8½ per cent. The House vote was 354-0. The Senate passed the measure by voice.

A law authorizing government aid in provision of special housing facilities for paralyzed veterans was extended to include veterans whose special needs were caused by amputation or muscular dystrophies, or who were paralyzed as a result of brain injuries.

Both houses passed a bill amending provisions of a law authorizing the VA to pay up to $1600 on purchase of specially equipped automobiles. The new bill, in addition to extending time of the law, included World War I veterans and certain World War II veterans who had not been included previously. The President vetoed the bill, saying that while the original provision served as rehabilitative assistance to veterans who had lost, or lost the use of, one or both legs, the extension of this benefit to blind veterans, or veterans who had lost, or lost the use of one or both hands, was unnecessary.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Pensions, p. 489, votes, p. 550).

1950: The House launched an investigation of the GI education program, to determine whether the veterans were actually getting useful training, and whether the government was getting its money's worth. As a result of studies made by a special committee, legislation was passed tightening the requirements for profit-making schools. Provisions of the law were also liberalized to permit some changes in course of study by veterans.

Both houses extended, by voice vote, the cars-for-amputees program, without the features the President had objected to in the 1949 measure.

Veterans who had left the postal service to enter the armed forces, and then returned to their old jobs, were given credit in grade, seniority, and compensation for the period spent in the armed service. A bill to provide similar credit for veterans who entered the postal service for the first time after World War II was vetoed. The House voted 213-72 to override, but the move failed in the Senate, where a vote of 48-29 did not give the necessary two-thirds majority. On this vote Democrats split 22-23, Republicans voted 26-6.

Both houses successfully overrode a veto of a bill providing further benefits for veterans of the Spanish-American war, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. The bill provided out-patient treatment for all of these veterans, on the same basis, whether for service-connected or non-service-connected reasons. The vote in the House was 321-12, in the Senate 58-3.

(Veterans' Postal, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 311, votes, pp. 354, 356; Spanish-American, p. 316, votes, pp. 354, 358).

1951: Congress extended vocational rehabilitation benefits, hospitalization benefits, and housing preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict, on the same basis as veterans of World War II.

Congress further amended legislation concerning housing for veterans to provide for treble damage action against anyone selling an overpriced house to a veteran under a guaranteed loan.

The first session of the 82nd Congress passed two veterans' bills over the President's veto. A bill providing for automobiles for veterans, with provisions almost identical to those in the 1949 bill which was vetoed, was passed over the veto in the Senate, 55-10, and in the House, 223-53.

A bill providing a pension of $120 a month for World War I, World War II, and Korea veterans who require constant attendance of another person as result of non-service-connected disability, was passed over the veto -- in the House, 318-45, and in the Senate, 69-9.

National Service Life Insurance was discontinued, and instead Congress substituted a provision for payment of a $10,000 indemnity to survivors of servicemen killed in line of duty, and authorized provision of government insurance for servicemen unable to obtain it from commercial sources for service-connected reasons. The bill was passed by the House, 390-0, and by the Senate by voice.

(Automobiles, page 299; votes, pages 314, 312; pension, page 295; votes, pages 312, 314.)

Miscellaneous and Administrative

POLL TAX

Democrats: "We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing the basic and fundamental right...of full and equal political participation..."

Republicans: "We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A majority of both parties in the House voted 273-116 to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite in voting for national officers (92 Democrats and 24 Republicans against). The Senate took no action after a subcommittee approved the resolution. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 589).

1950: There was no action on any specific anti-poll tax legislation. In the Senate, a poll-tax rider to the oleo tax bill was tabled. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 82-83.)

1951: No action.

ANTI-LYNCHING

Democrats: "We endorse the right of security of person..."

Republicans: "Lynching or any other form of mob violence anywhere is a disgrace to any civilized state, and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Both houses held hearings on bills outlawing lynching; a Senate committee approved one, but in neither chamber was any bill reported for action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 591).

1950: There was no action on any specific anti-lynching legislation. In the Senate, an anti-lynching rider to the oleo tax bill was tabled. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 82).

1951: No action.

FEPC

Democrats: "We endorse the right to equal opportunity of employment..."

Republicans: "This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The FEPC bill underwent hearings in the House. Committees of both houses reported the bill, but there was no action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 455).

1950: In the House, after weeks of political maneuvering by opponents of the bill to prevent action, a substitute providing for an FEPC with investigating and recommending powers only was approved 240-177 (D 116-134, R 124-42). Southern Democrats, with a few exceptions, were solidly opposed. The Senate took no action after two failures to invoke cloture on a motion to take up the bill. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 375).

1951: No action.

MILITARY SEGREGATION

Democrats: "...and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation."

Republicans: "We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the armed services of the United States.'

PERFORMANCE

1949: When the House was considering a bill to establish a Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard, an amendment banning segregation or discrimination in was agreed to, but the bill immediately was recommitted. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 505).

1950: The House, during consideration of draft extension, rejected two amendments banning segregation and discrimination. In the Senate, a committee provision which gave inductees the right to be assigned to units of members of their own race if they did not wish to be in mixed units was debated. An amendment to strike out voluntary segregation was agreed to, 42-29 (D 16-25, R 26-4). Another amendment to provide segregation if a majority of draftees preferred was rejected, 27-45 (D 24-16, R 3-29). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 295, 297).

1951: No action.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Democrats: "We reiterate our pledge to expose and prosecute treasonable activities of anti-democratic and un-American organizations...We shall continue vigorously to enforce the laws against subversive activities, observing at all times the Constitutional guarantees which protect free speech, the free press and honest political activity. We shall strengthen our laws against subversion to the full extent necessary, protecting at all times our traditional individual freedoms."

Republicans: "We pledge a vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House endorsed its own standing Committee on Un-American Activities by appropriating $200,000 for it by a vote of 353-29. The Committee held extensive hearings. A Senate committee conducted hearings on two bills to stifle Communist activities, but reported neither. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 597, 674).

1950: The House voted its Un-American Activities Committee another $150,000, 384-12. The Committee conducted hearings and cited for contempt 56 persons who refused to answer questions. A Senate committee conducted hearings on loyalty in the State Department.

The President vetoed a bill which required Communists to register; set up a Subversive Activities Control Board; barred members of Communist organizations from government or defense jobs; banned picketing of federal courts. Both houses overrode the veto overwhelmingly. Dissenting in the House were 45 Democrats and two Republicans; in the Senate 10 Democrats.

Both houses passed a bill calling for registration of foreign agents. Congress approved a bill empowering heads of 11 "sensitive" federal departments to dismiss summarily civilian government employees as bad security risks. A House motion to recommit to include right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission was rejected 144-193 (D 103-93, R 40-100). Final passage of the bill was bipartisan with only 12 Democrats and one Republican in opposition.

(Committee funds, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 374; House vote, p. 556; veto, p. 390; House vote, p. 554; Senate vote, p. 543; Security risks, p. 398, House vote, p. 554).

1951: The House passed a resolution providing that exclusion of aliens for membership in fascist organizations should not apply in case of involuntary membership or membership before the age of 16 years. The Senate amended the terms to be applied to former members of Communist organizations. The House agreed to the Senate amendment.

CIVIL SERVICE

Democrats: "We will continue our efforts to improve and strengthen our federal civil service, and provide adequate compensation."

Republicans: "We propose a well-paid and efficient federal career service."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Congress lived up to platform promises by approving federal and postal pay bills. It also approved a pay raise for executive officers, including the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House. The Senate vote was 52-14 with only Republicans dissenting. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 673).

1950: During debate of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, the Senate defeated an economy move to cut annual and sick leave of federal employees. The vote was 14-57; voting for the move were 3 Democrats and 11 Republicans. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 151).

1951: The Congress approved a pay raise for postal workers; the Senate was unanimously for the raise; in the House, four Democrats and three Republicans were in opposition. Both houses approved a federal pay raise, the Senate by voice, the House by 318-26, with six Democrats and 20 Republicans dissenting.

As part of the postal rates bill, a graduated annual leave plan for federal and postal employees was approved. (See pages 326, 328.)

EQUAL RIGHTS

Democrats: "We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment on equal rights for women."

Republicans: "We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Bills were introduced to back up equal rights promises, but there was no action on them.

1950: The Senate passed the Equal Rights Amendment resolution by a vote of 63-19 (19 Democrats opposed). The House took no action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 419).

1951: The resolution (see above) was reported in the Senate, but saw no further action.

STATEHOOD

Democrats: "We urge immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; immediate determination by the people of Puerto Rico as to their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States; and the maximum degree of local self-government for the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa."

Republicans: "We favor eventual statehood for Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House reported bills on statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, but no action resulted. The Senate held no hearings. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 600, 601).

1950: The House approved statehood for Alaska, 186-146 in a party-line vote (D 125-66, R 61-80). Hawaii statehood received bipartisan support and was approved 261-111. The Senate debated the bills, but a filibuster prevented action.

The Congress approved a bill providing for a Constitutional convention in Puerto Rico.

It enacted a bill granting American citizenship and limited self-government to the people of Guam. Administrative responsibility was transferred from the Navy to the Interior Department. (Statehood, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 410; Puerto Rico, p. 409; Guam, p. 402).

1951: Alaska, Hawaii statehood bills were reported in the Senate, but saw no action.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Democrats: "We favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia."

Republicans: "We favor self-government for the residents of the nation's capital."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Senate passed by voice a home-rule bill for the District of Columbia. This was the first time home-rule legislation ever was passed by either house. The House held hearings, but took no further action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 576).

1950: President made two pleas for home rule, but nothing happened, after the Senate bill was reported.

1951: A Senate Committee held hearings and rejected a home-rule bill. Later it reported a home-rule bill and immediately decided to hold further hearings. The House took no action.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, REORGANIZATION

The Democrats made no specific mention of this issue in their platform.

Republicans: "Administration of government must be economical and effective. We pledge...that in the management of our national government, we shall achieve the abolition of overlapping, duplication, extravagance, and excessive centralization."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress allowed six of seven reorganization plans endorsed by the Hoover Commission to become

effective. Various agencies and bureaus were transferred, and powers of their directors were redefined. A plan calling for creation of a Department of Welfare was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 60-32 (D 23-28, R 37-4). The House almost unanimously gave the President authority to propose reorganization plans. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 554).

1950: Twenty of 27 Reorganization plans submitted went into effect. The Senate killed six, the House one. Notably rejected were plans to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board, revise Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Communications Commission personnel, transfer the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Commerce Department and create a Department of Health, Education and Security.

The Congress authorized the President to make changes in the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, and to modernize and simplify government accounting and auditing methods.

The President requested renegotiation powers and powers to reorganize certain federal agencies like the maritime and manpower units. The bill was split in two, and both houses approved only the renegotiation powers. (Reorganization, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 362; accounting, p. 430; war powers, p. 462).

1951: Both houses, by failing to muster sufficient affirmative votes to disapprove the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reorganization plan, in effect approved the plan. The parties were almost unanimous in their stand, Democrats favoring the plan, Republicans opposed. The Senate vote was 41-33 (D 3-30, R 38-3); the House 200-198 (D 18-197, R 182-0).

The Congress refused to give the President authority to make temporary emergency reorganizations, the Senate by voice vote, the House by a vote of 169-227 (Democrats 163-46, Republicans 5-181).

(RFC plan, Senate, page 399; House, page 400; powers, page 339.)

ELECTORAL VOTE SYSTEM

Democrats made no mention in their platform.

Republicans: "We favor a revision of the procedure for the election of the President and Vice President which will more exactly reflect the popular vote."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Both houses reported resolutions to abolish the electoral college by amendment to the Constitution, but there was no further action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 591).

1950: Northern Democrats joined in an unusual party split with Republicans in the House to defeat a proposed constitutional amendment which would have eliminated the present electoral college system of naming Presidents and Vice Presidents. The vote was 134-210 (D 86-116; R 48-93). The Senate approved the measure by a margin of three votes over the needed two-thirds majority, 64-27 (D 46-4; R 18-23). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, page 388).

1951: The measure was reported in the Senate, but there was no action.

Taxes and Economic Policy

INFLATION, CONTROLS

Democrats: "We shall curb the Republican inflation. We shall put a halt to the disastrous price rises which have come as a result of the failure of the Republican 80th Congress to take effective action on President Truman's recommendations, setting forth a comprehensive program to control the high cost of living."

Republicans: "We pledge an attack upon the basic causes of inflation, including the following measures: Progressive reduction of the cost of government through elimination of waste...Stimulation of production as the surest way to lower prices..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress voted to continue for seven months until Sept. 30, 1949, the program for allocating scarce materials by voluntary agreements in industry, agriculture and business with Presidential approval. The law also provided for canceling out transportation facilities and regulating commodity exchange trading. Both chambers passed the bill by voice votes. Before the Senate vote, an amendment to extend voluntary controls for 13 months was defeated, 31-48 (D 0-46, R 31-2).

Controls over the use of tin and tin products and imports of fats, oils, rice and rice products were extended until June 30, 1950.

A subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee conducted hearings on the spread between the prices paid by consumers and the farm prices of dairy products, bread, coffee, and other items.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee conducted hearings on bills to continue Federal Reserve authority to fix reserve requirements and extend control to non-member banks, and to continue consumer credit controls beyond June 30, 1949, but no action was taken on these measures.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on a bill to remove the existing 10-year time limit on the repayment of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, to allow the RFC to set a limit on any given loan, and to increase the amount of loans outstanding from $2.5 billion to $5 billion. The Committee did not report the bill, however.

The House by voice vote passed a bill to suspend the import duties on scrap lead, zinc, iron, steel and aluminum. The Senate Finance Committee reported the bill, but the Senate did not act upon it.

An "Economic Stability Act" which included the President's anti-inflation program was introduced by Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee, but the bill never found a sponsor in the Senate. It would have authorized loans to private industry or state government to expand capacity for materials or facilities in short supply, established a procurement supply and voluntary allocation of

essential scarce materials, mandatory priorities and allocations, and would have required 60 days' notice of price increases. It would also have established wage controls in price-fixed industries.

The Democratic majority of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report in March urged increased production of strategic and critical materials, allocation of selected goods, export controls, stand-by price controls, and consumer credit restrictions. The Republican members protested against what they termed government control of the economy. They agreed to continued banking and credit controls, but rejected other controls except through specific Congressional action, saying they saw no present danger of inflation.

The President in July also discussed inflation in the past tense. No legislation was passed.

(Voluntary Agreements, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 691-2, 824; Tin, p. 704; Fats and Oils, p. 704; Food Prices Probe, p. 744-745; Credit Controls, p. 751; RFC Loan Liberalization, p. 751-752; Scrap Metal Duties, p. 776; Economic Policy, p. 724-728).

1950: U.S. entry into the Korean war necessitated a program designed to increase production of war goods, pay for them, and at the same time curb inflation.

The Congress passed the Defense Production Act of 1950 to increase the flow of war goods to Korea, provide a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials, provide controls on real estate credit, set up labor-dispute settlement machinery, set up a standby program of price-wage controls.

The House passed the bill by a vote of 383-12. The President was given standby authority to stabilize prices and wages by voluntary controls or establishment of ceilings in a vote of 393-3. Sixty-two Democrats joined 140 Republicans to approve, 202-188, an amendment exempting construction from certain credit controls. Thirteen Republicans joined 210 Democrats to reject, 173-224, an amendment to confine credit controls to consumer and real-estate credit. An amendment to delete control of commodity speculation was agreed to 198-194 (D 78-164, R 120-29). The Senate passed the bill, 85-3. An amendment to eliminate selective controls and provide wage controls if and when price controls were effected was agreed to 50-36 (D 12-34, R 38-2). However, an amendment to strike out authority for standby wage-price controls was defeated 6-75).

The Congress extended for one year the President's authority to control imports of fats, oils, rice and rice products, but eliminated controls on coconut oil. Both houses passed the bill by voice votes. The only recorded vote was in the House, on a move for recommittal to include coconuts, which was rejected, 72-264. Democrats were almost unanimously against recommittal, with Republicans divided, 65-68; 94 Congressmen didn't vote.

Scrap metal duties were suspended until June 30, 1951. Attempts to continue suspension of copper import duties succeeded in the House, 283-58, with 30 Democrats and 27 Republicans dissenting. However, three attempts in the Senate failed.

A bill to clamp federal controls on bank holding companies did not get beyond a Senate committee.

(Controls, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 624; oils, p. 645; metals, pp. 720, 728).

1951: The Defense Production Act was extended one year and provided a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities, authorized the President to requisition and condemn property and encourage expansion of defense plants, provided controls on credit, wages, prices and rents, and provided special machinery to settle defense labor disputes. Senate passage was 71-10 (only Republicans opposed). House passage was 323-92 (D 206-16; R 116-76). Both houses agreed to amendments prohibiting livestock slaughtering quotas. The House vote was 249-167 (D 93-130, R 156-36). The Senate vote was 47-33 (D 10-30, R 37-3). The House agreed to an amendment which in effect prohibited beef price rollbacks by 234-183 (D 110-113, R 124-69). The House also agreed to an amendment deleting authority to control commodity speculation 242-172 (D 90-133, R 152-38). The Senate agreed to an amendment prohibiting price ceilings lower than either price prevailing just before regulation or the price prevailing Jan. 25 to Feb. 24, 1951. The vote was 49-33 (D 12-30, R 37-3).

The President asked for repeal of certain provisions, among them the so-called Capehart amendment which specified that price ceilings should permit a seller to include in his price all cost increases incurred between start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951. The Senate modified the amendment to include "necessary and unavoidable" cost increases, not "all" cost increases. It passed the revised bill 49-21 (D 35-0, R 14-21). In the House the bill was shelved by the Rules Committee.

The Congress approved a two-year suspension on copper import duties.

(Controls, page 438.)

FISCAL POLICY; PUBLIC DEBT

Democrats: "We pledge the continued maintenance of those sound fiscal policies under which Democratic leadership have brought about a balanced budget and reduction of the public debt by $28 billion since the close of the war." "...and to continue to reduce the public debt."

Republicans: "...fiscal policies to provide increased incentives for production and thrift..." "reduction of the public debt."

PERFORMANCE

1949-51: Legislatively, there have been no changes in fiscal policy. However, persistent attempts were made in both parties to reduce figures in appropriations in 1949 through 1951.

The total outstanding public debt in 1948 was $252.292 billion.

By October 1, 1951, the figure was $257.353 billion.

TAXES

Democrats: "We shall endeavor to remove tax inequities...We favor the reduction of taxes, whenever it is possible to do so without unbalancing the nation's economy, by giving a full measure of relief to those millions of low-income families on whom the wartime burden of taxation fell most heavily."

Republicans: "We propose...the maintenance of federal finances in a healthy condition and continuation of the efforts so well started by the Republican Congress to reduce the enormous burden of taxation in order to provide incentives for the creation of new industries, and new jobs, and to bring relief from inflation."

PERFORMANCE

1949: To combat inflation the President asked $4 billion in additional taxes, increased social security contributions, and a flexible national tax program. By July, however, the President's Economic Report reflected changed economic conditions and he discussed inflation in the past tense. No new taxes were enacted, but neither were wartime excise taxes repealed.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) tried to dislodge from the House Ways and Means Committee a bill to terminate miscellaneous excises, but was unable to muster the necessary 218 signatures.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) made several attempts to have excise taxes repealed, and achieved committee agreement in two cases.

Numerous changes were enacted in the Internal Revenue Code, most of them clarifying existing statutes. Some servicemen and farmers were given certain tax exemptions. The bills covering these changes were passed by voice votes.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 724, 732-740).

1950: In order to finance the Korean war, pay for new armaments and curb inflation, Congress enacted a tax law boosting federal levies about $5.5 billion a year. The House passed the bill and approved the conference report almost unanimously. Before passage of the bill, the House turned down a move to recommit the bill with instructions to separate excise tax reduction from other tax boosts. The vote was 147-239 (D 3-229, R 144-9). The Senate passed the bill by voice. An amendment directing House and Senate committees to report early in the 82nd Congress a retroactive excess-profits tax bill was agreed to 42-36 (D 21-26, R 21-10).

The Congress imposed a stiff levy on "windfall" defense earnings. The bill was passed by the House, 378-20, after a GOP substitute for a lesser tax had been rejected by an almost party-line vote of 142-252 (D 1-242, R 144-10). The Senate approved the bill by voice.

Congress made taxable the untaxed incomes of insurance companies. Efforts in a separate bill to repeal excise taxes failed; repeal was shelved in the Revenue Act.

(Revenue Act, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 573; excess profits, p. 669).

1951: Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1951 boosting federal taxes to $5.691 billion. The House adopted the second conference report in a vote of 185-160 (D 147-34, R 37-126). The Senate approved the second conference report by voice, but earlier passed the bill by 57-19 (D 38-5, R 19-14). Among other provisions the new tax bill increased individual and corporation income taxes, increased capital gains tax, made excess profits and excise tax changes.

The House conducted extensive hearings on administration of the national tax laws.

The Senate passed a bill establishing a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which was to study, among other matters, overlapping taxes. The Senate later recalled the bill.

(Taxes, House votes, page 540; Senate, page 533.)

SMALL BUSINESS

Democrats: "Small business ... must be protected against unfair discrimination and monopoly, and be given equal opportunities with competing enterprises to expand its capital structure."

Republicans: "Small business...must be encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action, elimination of unnecessary controls, protection against discrimination, correction of tax abuses, and limitation of competition by governmental organizations."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The ECA was instructed by Congress to aid small business participation in the foreign aid program. A special assistant to the ECA Administrator on small business's role in the program was authorized.

A resolution to set up a special Senate committee on small business did not get to the floor.

The Senate passed a bill to provide technical information to American businessmen, but there was no action in the House.

The Senate Small Business Committee which had functioned in the 80th Congress received permission and submitted reports on finance, taxation, newsprint, oil, steel.

Anti-monopoly laws were strengthened by the House, although the Senate failed to follow suit.

(ECA, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 335; Senate committee, p. 603; technical information, p. 723, Senate committee reports, p. 749).

1950: The President asked enactment of a five-point program to make it easier to finance small business. Only two points were acted upon. A bill to provide technical information to American businessmen was enacted. A plan to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was rejected by the Senate.

There were general provisions in the Defense Production Act of 1950 to encourage small-business enterprise in sharing defense contracts.

The Senate set up a Select Committee on Small Business, empowered to consider small business problems and report its findings, but not consider specific legislation. The vote was 56-26 (D 25-21, R 31-5). The Senate granted the Committee $10,000 to carry on its work. A bill to set up a Small Business Coordinator to see that small businesses got their share of government contracts was reported in the Senate, then recommitted. (Five-point program, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 652; technical information, p. 656; RFC reorganization, p. 372; Senate committee, p. 541, 653).

1951: The Defense Production Act of 1951 created a Small Defense Plants Administration to encourage and assist small business participation in the defense effort.

The Senate Small Business Committee held hearings on shortages of aluminum, nickel and other strategic materials and the effect on small business.

MERCHANT MARINE

Democrats: "We will continue to maintain an adequate American merchant marine."

Republicans: "We propose...an adequate privately operated Merchant Marine."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress wrote into legislation extending the Marshall Plan a provision that U.S. shipping be used whenever possible to transport ECA commodities from American ports to maintain a 50-50 ratio between U.S. and foreign shipping.

The Independent Offices Appropriation bill was amended to include $3,434,950 to continue to pay expense allowances to cadets enrolled under the merchant marine training program.

A House subcommittee on maritime affairs of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings on liberalized subsidies for the merchant marine but no chamber action was taken.

1950: Congress extended for another year the Commerce Department's ship sales and charter authority. Both the House and Senate held hearings on shipping subsidy bills but took no action. An amendment to an omnibus funds bill increasing the amount provided for maritime training purposes by $2,525,340 was rejected in the House by a 141-194 teller vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 120).

1951: The Senate approved a bill to extend construction subsidies and to provide tax deferments for shipping lines building or repairing merchant marine vessels. Passage was on voice vote after defeat of a motion to recommit, 34-47. (D 8-35, R 26-12). The bill did not get to the House floor. (See page 544.)

RENT CONTROL

Democrats: "Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then, it must be continued."

Republicans: Platform carried nothing specific on rent control, but called for "elimination of unnecessary controls..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Rent control was continued for 15 months but with "local option" provisions strictly limiting federal authority.

The Senate voted 68-10 for passage of the bill and 78-11 for adoption of the final conference report. All opposing passage were Republicans. The more important votes preceding final passage were the "home rule" amendment, adopted by a roll-call vote of 45-35 (D 19-28, R 26-7); and an amendment to strike out provision for uniform eviction rules, defeated by a 42-44 vote (D 9-40, R 33-4). An Administration-backed amendment to extend rent controls two years was defeated when more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. The vote was 10-75 (D 10-39, R 0-36).

The votes by which the House passed the bill were 261-153 (D 199-52, R 61-101) and 263-144 (D 196-49, R 66-95). On the conference report, the key vote on "local option" was adopted when 71 Democrats, 63 from Southern states, joined Republicans to support it. The vote was 227-188 (D 71-181, R 156-6). Even more Democrats, 80 of them Southerners, supported an amendment to delete a provision permitting recontrol of hotels that had been decontrolled. This was adopted, 237-175, (D 84-166, R 153-8).

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 693-703; 820-1, 825)..

1950: Congress extended rent control to Dec. 30, 1950, and thereafter to June 30, 1951, on local option. Before the session ended, the Congress approved a second extension to March 31, 1951. Votes in both houses on the bill and amendments were party-line. In all cases, Democrats overwhelmingly favored extension, Republicans opposed. However, in the Senate the conference report on the first extension and passage of the second extension mustered a few more Republican votes. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pages 662, 667).

1951: The Congress by voice vote passed stopgap legislation continuing rent control till June 30.

It approved the President's authority to control or recontrol residential rents in critical defense housing areas and to relax housing credit curbs in critical areas.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Democrats: "We pledge an intensive enforcement of the antitrust laws, with adequate appropriations. We advocate the strengthening of existing laws by closing the gaps which experience has shown have been used to promote the concentration of economic power."

Republicans: "Small business, the bulwark of American enterprise, must be encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The House Appropriations Subcommittee in a report directed the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division to increase its activities, especially in the food, clothing and housing fields. The Senate cut $100,000 from the sum the House had allocated for the Anti-trust Division, but in conference the additional $100,000 the House authorized was agreed to.

XUM

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly conducted two series of hearings on monopoly and anti-trust problems.

The House passed a bill to exempt from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction "independent producers" of natural gas (those who do not own transmission facilities and have no connection with interstate pipeline firms) in those transactions (not violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act) with firms to which they are not linked. The bill was designed to "clarify" the FPC's power. The House passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 183-131 (D 93-97, R 90-34), after rejecting a motion for recommittal 124-187 (D 92-94, R 32-93).

When the Clayton Act was passed in 1914 mergers contributing to the growth of monopolies generally were accomplished by the transfer of stock, so the Clayton Act had prohibited this where the effect might injure competition. Thereafter, some mergers were effected through acquisition of assets. In 1949, the House voted to end this 223-92 (D 184-10, R 38-82), but the Senate did not act upon the measure.

A tie vote 29-29 (D 8-23, R 21-6) in the Senate prevented enactment of the basing-point bill, which repealed the Robinson-Patman Act and relaxed the laws against price discrimination and price fixing. The Senate passed it originally by voice vote. The House passed a modified bill, 305-22, with only 21 Democrats and one ALP member voting against it. The House adopted the conference report by a 200-104 vote (D 86-98, R 114-6). The final vote in 1949 was on a motion to postpone further consideration, which was rejected by the 29-29 vote.

(Appropriations, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 226-228; monopoly hearings, pp. 745-748; natural gas, pp. 717-721, votes, p. 820; Clayton Act, pp. 715-717, votes, 822; basing points, 704-713, votes 820, 822,826).

1950: Congress amended the Clayton Act to make illegal the purchase of assets in restraint of trade, tending to lessen competition or to create monopoly. The House had passed the bill in 1949. The Senate vote was 55-22 with no Democrats opposed. The House passed by voice bills to allow the government to recover actual damages resulting from anti-trust law violations, and to boost fines for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Neither saw Senate action.

The President vetoed the basing-point bill. Votes on it in both houses had been party-line -- the Senate approved the conference report 43-27 (D 13-25, R 30-2). There was no attempt to override the veto.

The President vetoed the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Senate passage had been on a party-line vote of 44-38 (D 28-16, R 16-22). The House had passed the bill in 1949. No attempt was made to override the veto.

The House Monopoly Subcommittee held hearings on steel, newsprint and aluminum.

(Assets, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 661; basing points, p. 564; natural gas, p. 598).

1951: A bill making good faith a complete defense in price discrimination cases arising under the Robinson-Patman Act passed the Senate, 42-34, (D 9-28, R 33-6). It was pending before the House Judiciary when the session closed.

The House passed a bill increasing fines for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The Monopoly Subcommittee continued hearings on newsprint and looked into baseball.

(Price vote, see page 544.)

FLOOD CONTROL; RIVERS AND HARBORS

Democrats: "We pledge to continue policy initiated by the Democratic Party of adequate appropriations for flood control for the protection of life and property... We will continue to improve the navigable waterways and harbors of the nation."

Republicans: "We favor progressive development of the nation's water resources for navigation, flood control and power, with immediate action in critical areas...We propose...the continued development of our harbors and waterways."

PERFORMANCE

1949: A $1 billion omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill was passed by the House. Passage was by a division vote of 202-1. The measure was reported by the Senate Public Works Committee but did not reach the Senate floor. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 773).

1950: The Senate completed action on the bill which the House had passed in 1949. Senate vote on passage was bipartisan, 53-19, but agreement on the conference report was party-line, 44-24. The Republicans were almost evenly divided, 16 for, 18 against. (Senate vote, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 607). The House agreed to the conference report 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80). The Congress in passing its omnibus appropriations made provisions for rivers, harbors and flood control.

1951: The Congress appropriated more than $500 million for river and harbor and flood control projects in the Army Civil Functions bill. Two attempts in the Senate to cut rivers and harbors funds failed; one to cut funds 10 per cent was rejected 38-38 (D 11-32, R 27-6), Vice President Barkley casting the deciding vote. The large appropriation for flood control came as a result of the disastrous floods which struck the Midwest.

A House committee held hearings on the St. Lawrence Seaway, but voted against reporting any measure.

(Rivers and harbors, see page 138.)

RECLAMATION

Democrats: "We favor acceleration of the federal reclamation program, the maximum beneficial use of water in the several states for irrigation and domestic supply. In this connection, we propose the establishment and maintenance of new family-size farms for veterans and others seeking settlement opportunities, the development of hydroelectric power and its wide-

spread distribution over publicly owned transmission lines to assure benefits to the water users in financing irrigation projects, and to the power users for domestic and industrial purposes, with preference to public agencies and REA cooperatives."

Republicans: "We favor a comprehensive reclamation program for arid and semi-arid areas with full protection of the rights and interests of the states in the use and control of water for irrigation, power development incidental thereto and other beneficial uses."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Congress approved the following major reclamation bills:

The American River Basin Development in central California; the Weber Basin project in Utah; the Vermejo project in New Mexico (vetoed by President Truman); a measure providing for return of rehabilitation and betterment of costs of federal reclamation projects.

Extensive committee hearings also were held on the Central Arizona project but no chamber action was taken.

(CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 766-768).

1950: The Congress authorized funds for Palisades Dam, a multiple-purpose reclamation development. It passed a bill to expedite emergency reclamation projects. It enacted a bill authorizing the Reclamation Bureau to construct, operate and maintain the Vermejo Reclamation Project.

The Senate approved the Central Arizona Project in a 55-28 vote (D 41-5, R 14-23) after several riders were rejected by party-line votes, Democrats opposing. A House committee then tabled the bill, and there was no further action. (Palisades, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 613; emergency reclamation, p. 635; Vermejo, p. 660; Central Arizona, p. 659).

1951: The Senate passed the Central Arizona Project bill in a vote of 50-28 (D 38-3, R 12-25). The House held hearings, but took no action.

The Congress approved appropriations for the Reclamation Bureau in the Interior Department's appropriations for 1952, but placed restrictions on the Bureau's power to build transmission lines. The House had agreed to an amendment prohibiting spending of funds for construction of power transmission facilities within areas covered by power wheeling contracts serving federal establishments and preferred customers. The vote was 226-165 (D 67-140, R 158-25). The Senate modified the amendment to exempt lines for which funds had already been appropriated, or those where private companies were "unable or unwilling" to fulfill tranmsission contracts.

Funds were approved for the Bonneville Power Administration and Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations. (Central Arizona, page 482; transmission lines, page 120.)

NATURAL RESOURCES

Democrats: "We shall expand our programs for forestation, for the improvement of grazing lands, public and private, for the stockpiling of strategic minerals and the encouragement of a sound domestic mining industry. We shall carry forward experiments for the broader utilization of mineral resources in the highly beneficial manner already demonstrated in the program for the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuel from our vast deposits of coal and oil shale and from our agricultural resources."

Republicans: "We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the United States. We urge the full development of our forests on the basis of cropping...We favor...withdrawal or acquisition of lands for public purposes only by act of Congress and after due consideration of local problems...development of processes for the extraction of oil and other substances from oil shale and coal..."

PERFORMANCE

1949: The Senate considered two bills to encourage exploration and development of mineral resources. One which would have provided a premium-price incentive payments plan was shelved in favor of a bill which would set up a National Minerals Board to administer the act, and permit negotiation of selective contracts for exploration and development of specific metals. The measure was passed by the Senate by voice vote. In the House it failed to get sufficient votes to pass under suspension of the rules; the vote was 176-118 (D 120-52, R 56-66). This prevented further consideration until 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 685, House vote, p. 822).

1950: When the National Minerals Act came up for consideration in the House in 1950, it was rejected by a party-line vote of 144-166 (D 99-83, R 44-83). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 638).

The Congress extended for five years the Interior Department's research and experimentation in synthetic fuels. In addition, the Senate approved funds for its Interior Committee to study available fuel supplies and to formulate a national fuel policy. (Minerals Act, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 638; fuels policy, p. 659).

1951: The Senate Interior Committee held hearings on a national fuel policy, but no legislation resulted. In addition, there were hearings on manganese development and sulphur shortages.

The Revenue Act extended depletion allowances to cover borax, clay, sand, gravel, marble, etc., and increased the percentage allowance on some minerals which were already covered.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Democrats: "We pledge the continued full and unified regional development of the water, mineral, and other natural resources of the nation, recognizing that the progress already achieved under the initiative of the Democratic party in the arid and semi-arid states of the West, as well as in the Tennessee Valley, is only an indication of still greater results which can be accomplished."

The Republicans had no specific mention of this subject in their platform.

PERFORMANCE

1949: Numerous development proposals were embodied in a rivers and harbors and river valley development bill that cleared the House, but failed to get action in the Senate. Both houses held lengthy hearings on legislation to distribute water equitably among Western states, but no action was taken.

1950 and 1951: (See Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors, and Reclamation above, and Tidelands, below).

TIDELANDS

Democrats: There was no direct mention of tidelands in the platform. However, the platform said, "Our national resources are the heritage of all our people and must not be permitted to become the private preserves of monopoly."

Republicans: "We favor restoration to the States of their historic rights to the tide and submerged lands, tributary waters, lakes, and streams."

PERFORMANCE

1949: Federal versus states' rights to the ownership and control of the tidelands was considered in both houses. No legislative action was taken. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 770).

1950: Action was confined to committees. A House committee reported the bill favorably. The Senate got no further than hearings. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 642).

1951: Numerous measures were introduced. The House passed a bill confirming title of states to submerged lands and resources by a vote of 265-109 (D 109-91, R 156-17). A Senate committee held hearings and on the day before adjournment of the session, the committee voted to table the legislation. (House vote, page 475.)

Senate "Platform" Votes -- 1949-1951

1. 1949--National Housing Act (S 1070). Authorize a public housing, slum-clearance, and farm housing program. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate low-rent public housing and farm housing. Rejected, 19-58, April 21, 1949.
2. 1951--Mutual Security Act (HR 5113). Authorize $7,286,250,000 for foreign military and economic aid. (Senate later accepted conference figure of $7,483,400,000.). Passage of bill. Passed, 61-5, Aug. 31, 1951.
3. 1951--Trade Agreements Extension Act (HR 1612). Extend for two years authority of President to enter into foreign trade agreements. Malone (R Nev.) substitute establishing a six-member Foreign Trade Authority with power to make tariff concessions and to make periodic adjustment of import duties, subject to Congressional disapproval, under a "flexible import fee" system. Rejected, 15-65, May 23, 1951.
4. 1949--National Labor Relations Act (S 249). Repeal Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact Wagner Act. Taft (R Ohio), Smith (R N.J.), Donnell (R Mo.) substitute retaining provisions of Taft-Hartley and also outlawing union shop. Agreed to, 49-44, June 30, 1949.
5. 1950--Fair Employment Practices Act (S 1728). Declare discrimination because of race, creed, or color to be illegal, and establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission with powers of enforcement. Invoke cloture (limit debate) on motion to take up the bill. Rejected, 55-33 (64 "yeas" required), July 12, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	19	61	15	49	55
NAYS	58	5	65	44	33

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	6	39	1	16	22
NAYS	35	0	41	36	27

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	13	22	14	33	33
NAYS	23	5	24	8	6

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	✓	N	N	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	?	✓	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	?	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
Nixon (R)	?*	Y	N	N*	?*
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	N**	Y	N	Y**	Y
McMahon (D)	X	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	N	Y	X	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	?*
GEORGIA					
George (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	X*	Y	Y	N*	Y
Welker (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	✓*
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen (R)	X*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	?	X	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	N	✓	X	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	?**
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Underwood (D)	N*	Y	N	Y*	N*
Clements (D)	N*	Y	X	N*	X*
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	✓	N
Long (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	?	Y	X	Y	Y
Smith (R)	X	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Butler (R)	Y*	Y	X	Y*	Y*
O'Conor (D)	Y	✓	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	N	✓	N	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	✓	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	N	✓	N	Y	Y
Moody (D)	N**	Y	N	Y**	Y**
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	?	Y	X	Y	N
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings (D)	N**	Y	N	Y**	Y**
Kem (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	Y	N	✓	N	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Vacancy	N**	✓**	?**	Y**	Y**
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	N	X	Y	X	N
McCarran (D)	?	✓	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	N	✓	X	Y	N
Tobey (R)	N	✓	N	N	✓
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	✓	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	N	✓	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	X*	Y	X	-	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smith (D)	?*	?	X	N*	N*
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	N
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	N	Y	X	N	N
Monroney (D)	N*	?	N	N*	Y*
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	Y	X	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff (R)	N*	✓	N	N*	Y*
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	X	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore (D)	X*	Y	N	N*	Y*
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case (R)	N**	Y	Y	Y**	N**
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	X	N	N
McKellar (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH					
Bennett (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
Watkins (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	X	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	N	✓	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	✓
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	✓	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	?	✓	?	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y

*Vote cast by previous Democratic incumbent.
**Vote cast by previous Republican incumbent.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

House "Platform" Votes -- 1949-1951

1. 1949--National Housing Act (HR 4009). Authorize a public housing, slum-clearance, and farm housing program. Rees (R Kan.) amendment to eliminate public housing. Rejected, 204-209, June 29, 1949.
2. 1951--Mutual Security Act (HR 5113). Authorize $7,498,750,000 for foreign military and economic aid. (House later accepted conference figure of $7,483,400,000.) Passage of bill. Passed, 260-101, Aug. 17, 1951.
3. 1951--Trade Agreements Extension Act (HR 1612). Extend for three years authority of President to enter into foreign trade agreements. Simpson (R Pa.) amendment directing Tariff Commission to determine minimum tariff rates for protection of U.S. industries, and require that if tariffs are lowered beyond that, or if already lower are not raised to the minimum, full information shall be filed with Congress ("peril points" amendment.) Agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7, 1951.
4. 1949--National Labor Relations Act (HR 2023). Repeal Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact Wagner Act. Wood (D Ga.) substitute retaining provisions of Taft-Hartley and also outlawing union shop. Agreed to, 217-203, May 3, 1949.
5. 1950--Fair Employment Practices Act (HR 4453). Provide for a Fair Employment Practices Commission limited to investigation and recommendation. Passage of bill. Passed, 240-177, Feb. 23, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	204	260	225	217	240
NAYS	209	101	168	203	177

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	64	179	42	71	116
NAYS	184	20	163	180	134

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	140	81	183	146	124
NAYS	24	81	4	22	42

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	X	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	√	N	?	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	?	N	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Roberts (D)	Y*	Y	N	√*	N*
ARIZONA					
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	N
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hunter (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N**	?	N	N**	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	Y	?	√	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	Y**
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	?	√	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	Y*
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	N*	X	Y	N*	N*
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*
CONNECTICUT					
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	N**	Y	Y	Y**	Y**
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
DELAWARE					
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Lantaff (D)	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N*
1 McMullen (D)	?*	Y	Y	Y*	N*
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Forrester (D)	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N*
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Preston (D)	N	√	N	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	N	√	N	Y	N
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	X	√	Y	N
IDAHO					
2 Budge (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	N**
1 Wood (R)	N*	X	Y	N*	N*
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	N
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	√**	Y	Y	Y**	N**
18 Velde (R)	Y	N	√	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County					
3 Busbey (R)	N*	X	Y	N*	Y*
13 Church (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	-
1 Dawson (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Gordon (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	-
4 McVey (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	N	?	X	N	Y
11 Sheehan (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
2 Vail (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair (R)	Y*	N	Y	N*	Y*
5 Beamer (R)	N*	N	Y	?*	Y*
7 Bray (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
11 Brownson (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
3 Crumpacker (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Cole (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	-
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Morton (R)	X	√	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Watts (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	N*
2 Whitaker (D)	?	?	N	?	N
LOUISIANA					
8 Allen (D)	Y	?	N	N	X
2 Boggs (D)	N	?	N	N	N
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hebert (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	N	N	N
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
3 Vacancy	Y**	N**	Y**	Y**	N**
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux (R)	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	N*
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	-
4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	?	N	N
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Meader (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	Y**
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (R)	N**	N	Y	N**	Y**
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	√
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne County					
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	-
1 Machrowicz (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	√*
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	X	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	X
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	N	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N

*Vote cast by previous Democratic incumbent.

**Vote cast by previous Republican incumbent.

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Smith (D)	Y*	Y	N	Y*	N*
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
6 Armstrong (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
4 Irving (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	N	X
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	N	✓
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Bakewell (R)	N*	Y	-	N*	Y*
3 Welch (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Buffett (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy	Y**	N**	Y**	Y**	Y**
NEVADA					
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	Y*
9 Vacancy	Y**	N**	Y**	Y**	Y**
7 Widnall (R)	✓**	Y	Y	?**	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey (D)	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK					
44 Butler (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y**	Y	N	Y**	X**
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Miller (R)	N**	Y	Y	Y**	Y**
41 Ostertag (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	N**
43 Radwan (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
45 Reed (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	✓	X	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	Y**
35 Williams (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	✓*
New York City					
8 Anfuso (D)	X*	✓	N	N*	Y*
25 Buckley (D)	N	✓	N	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	X	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Donovan (D)	N#	Y	Y	N#	N#
23 Fine (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	Y*
11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	X	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	-	Y	N	-	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Powell (D)	N	Y	?	N	N
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Rooney (D)	X	Y	N	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	X	-	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	?	✓	N	Y	X
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	X	N
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	?*	Y	N	✓*	-
2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	X	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Aandahl (R)	Y**	N	Y	N**	-
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
14 Ayres (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*
AL Bender (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
8 Betts (R)	Y**	N	Y	?**	?**
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	Y*
3 Vacancy	N*	?*	?*	N*	Y*
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Hess (R)	N*	✓	Y	N*	Y*
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Reams (I)	N*	Y	N	N*	N*
15 Secrest (D)	N	X	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert (D)	N	✓	N	N	N
8 Belcher (R)	N*	N	Y	N*	N*
5 Jarman (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	N*
6 Morris (D)	N	N	N	N	N
1 Schwabe (R)	X*	N	Y	X*	X*
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON					
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
33 Buchanan, V.(D)	N*	Y	N*	N*	N*
15 Bush (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	N**
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Denny (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	N*
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Vacancy	Y**	-	✓**	Y**	Y**
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Mumma (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	Y**
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 Saylor (R)	-	?	Y	-	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Sittler (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vacancy	Y**	N**	Y**	Y**	Y**
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn (D)	Y*	N	Y	Y*	N*
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Riley (D)	N*	Y	N	N*	N*
1 Rivers (D)	Y	✓	✓	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	Y**
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker (R)	Y**	Y	Y	Y**	N**
9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	X	N	N
10 Davis (D)	N	?	N	Y	N
5 Evins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Gore (D)	N	?	N	N	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Reece (R)	N**	N	Y	N**	N**
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	✓	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Fisher (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard (D)	Y*	-	Y*	Y*	N*
20 Kilday (D)	✓	Y	?	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	N	Y	X	N	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Rogers (D)	Y*	N	N	N*	-
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	Y	?	N	N	N
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty (R)	✓**	✓	Y	Y**	Y**
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	✓	N	Y	N
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)	N*	Y	Y	Y*	-
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	?	N	N	✓
5 Kee, Eliz. (D)	X*	Y	?*	N*	Y*
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	X	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kersten (R)	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y*
7 Murray (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	X	✓	N	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	X
6 Van Pelt (R)	Y**	X	Y	Y**	Y**
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	X	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
AL Harrison (R)	Y**	N	Y	Y**	Y**

Vote cast by previous ALP incumbent. *Vote cast by previous Democratic incumbent. **Vote cast by previous Republican incumbent.

Copyright, 1951, Congressional Quarterly News Features

TRUMAN VERSUS TAFT

Rival Party Leaders Agree on 22, Disagree on 44 Major Issues in Last 12 Years; Senator and GOP Stick Together More Often Than President, Democrats

Summary

How often did those two "old pros" of the rival political parties, President Truman and Sen. Taft, disagree?

They tangled on about two of every three important legislative issues during the past 12 years, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of their stands and Senate voting records.

Of 67 key issues that came to record votes in the Senate from 1939 through 1951, President Truman and Sen. Taft were in disagreement on 44. Twenty-two times they agreed; and once, in 1943, the position of then-Sen. Truman was not recorded.

Over the years, Sen. Taft apparently spoke for the Republicans in the Senate more often than did Mr. Truman for the Democrats.

Sen. Taft, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee and the Senate's only announced Presidential candidate, either shared or shaped the position of the majority of the Senate Republicans on 59 of the 67 issues. He disagreed with his party's majority on eight.

The stand of Mr. Truman, titular head of the Democratic party and 1952 candidate-apparent, was with that of most Senate Democrats 53 times, opposed to the party majority in 13 instances.

SHARPLY DIVIDED

Moreover, the two party leaders have been very much at odds on several controversial topics--foreign policy, where they disagreed on 10 of 14 issues; economic controls, where they divided on every one of six issues; labor, in disagreement on four of six; defense, four of six; farm legislation, four of six; economy and spending, five of six, and on monopoly, states rights and security, where they never agreed in the course of five Senate showdowns.

Disparities were so great, CQ found, that voters choosing between the two veteran campaigners would have a number of sharply opposing policies on which to base their decisions.

CQ found some broad areas of agreement between Truman and Taft, however.

They were in disagreement only once in the course of six housing and education issues; twice in six civil rights votes, and split half the time on six key tax decisions.

Stands of both were made known on virtually every issue of major importance that developed since the threatening days before World War II. Sen. Taft was recorded on all the 67 big issues; Mr. Truman on all except a 1943 ballot on federal aid to education.

Truman and Taft -- Stands At A Glance

President Truman and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) disagreed on nine of 17 major legislative issues from 1939 through 1951, a Congressional Quarterly survey shows. The rival party leaders were in general agreement on six other issues. On the remaining two (1951 tax hikes and FEPC) they were in partial accord on the programs but disagreed on the extent.

Here are the 17 issues (checks mean stands for; crosses mean stands against.)

	Truman	Taft
FOREIGN POLICY		
European Recovery Plan	✓	✓
Military Armed Aid to Western Europe	✓	X
No more U.S. ground troops to Europe without Congressional consent	X	✓
Cut economic aid to Europe	X	✓
EDUCATION AND WELFARE		
Federal aid to education	✓	✓
Comprehensive federal housing program	✓	✓
Expanded social security coverage	✓	✓
TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY		
1951 tax increase	✓*	✓
Extension of the Defense Production Act	✓	✓
Ban on slaughtering quotas	X	✓
Tie prices to costs	X	✓
GOVERNMENT ECONOMY		
Ten per cent cut in non-defense costs	X	✓
MILITARY POLICY		
Universal military training	✓	X
CIVIL RIGHTS		
Cloture	✓	✓
Fair employment practices legislation	✓	✓**
NATURAL RESOURCES		
State (vs. U.S.) control of tidelands oil	X	✓
Limit U.S. jurisdiction over natural gas	X	✓

*But Truman favored a tax boost twice as high as Taft approved.

**Taft opposes compulsory features.

XUM

ON 17 MAJOR ISSUES

When the list of issues was narrowed to those of top-flight importance, CQ found that the percentage of disagreement between Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft still held. On 17 issues of far-reaching importance, the two were in disagreement on nine. On two others--1951 tax hikes, and fair employment practices--they were in partial accord on programs but did not agree on extent.

They were in agreement on six issues--the European Recovery Plan, federal aid to education, a comprehensive federal housing program, expanded social security coverage, Defense Production Act (a proposal for its extension), and for cloture, or limitation on Senate debate.

Here are the Truman-Taft disagreements, in nine legislative fields, on the 67 important issues. The first figure is the total number of issues, the second the disagreements.

	Issues	Disagreed
Agriculture	6	4
Civil Rights	6	2
Defense	6	4
Foreign Policy	14	10
Economic Controls	6	6
Economy, Spending	6	5
Labor	6	4
Housing, Education	6	1
Monopoly, States Rights and Security	5	5
Taxes	6	3
Totals	67	44

On Foreign Policy

The survey showed sharp disagreements on foreign policy but even in this field the differences sometimes were ones of degree. For example, both favored the authorization for Marshall Plan economic aid for Europe. Taft opposed the North Atlantic treaty and military aid, however, disagreeing with the President. Later the Senator said he believed the commitment, once made, should be honored.

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft usually have been poles apart on foreign policy, with a few notable exceptions such as approval of ERP, Greek-Turkish aid, and displaced persons legislation.

During 1951, they carried on a nation-wide debate through the press on the question of sending U.S. ground troops to Europe and on the conduct of the Korean war and Administration policy in the Far East.

Their preoccupation with foreign policy promises to make it a major issue in the 1952 campaign. Sen. Taft has ventured to predict that it will be the No. One issue. Mr. Truman has voiced hope that it will not be an issue. But if it is, he warned Republicans--including Sen. Taft, recently the author of a book on foreign policy--it will be the best issue that the Democrats have.

Points of disagreement on foreign policy between the President and the Ohio Senator, besides military aid to the Atlantic Pact nations, included technical assistance to underdeveloped areas, cuts in the European Recovery program, continuing the reciprocal trade program with the "peril point" amendment added to protect domestic industry, the British loan and the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement.

Housing, Education

In the fields of education and housing, in which the two show most agreement at the present time, Sen. Taft has changed his previous stands to parallel those of Mr. Truman. Whereas he once opposed comprehensive federal programs in both fields, he has more recently sponsored legislation providing for such aid.

Sen. Taft has voted for cloture many times, and Mr. Truman also has favored cloture (limitation of Senate debate) as a means of pushing civil rights legislation through the Senate. On the other hand, Sen. Taft supported a new Senate cloture rule in 1949 which made limitation of debate in the Senate harder to invoke than ever. Mr. Truman vigorously protested the new rule, which choked off an Administration attempt to push a Fair Employment Practices Act through Congress.

Sen. Taft has maintained that government spending was leading the nation down the path of socialism; Mr. Truman has held it necessary to spend freely for defense and other government services during the "cold war." They have had many a legislative battle over cuts in federal programs, particularly in non-defense items like public power.

Sen. Taft has favored reductions in such well-known programs as school lunch and rivers and harbors and flood control projects. But they both were in favor of extensive revision of the federal social security program in 1950.

Taxes, Controls

Sen. Taft has shown a consistent dislike for the Administration's program designed to control inflation. Mr. Truman was particularly opposed to two Republican-backed amendments to the 1951 Defense Production Act which Taft supported: A prohibition on the use of slaughtering quotas and a provision that cost increases be passed on to consumers.

Likewise, Sen. Taft has been strongly opposed to Mr. Truman's tax measures calling for higher corporate and income taxes. As an influential member of the Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Taft has fought hard to cut down or curtail the President's tax proposals. In their years as Senate colleagues, however, Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were in agreement on such major tax votes as pay-as-you-go and the 1944 tax bill which President Roosevelt vetoed.

In recent years they have had extreme differences in the field of labor legislation, but they voted together on some major labor legislation, while Senate colleagues. It has been one of the prime aims of the Truman Administration to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act which went on the statute books in 1947.

On the other hand in 1946, when President Truman proposed drafting railroad workers into the Army as a last-ditch effort to break up a nation-wide rail strike, Sen. Taft put up a vigorous fight to defeat the legislation. It never became law.

XUM

Truman-Taft Stands -- Point By Point

Here is a point-by-point comparison of stands taken by the two leaders. It has been organized around 11 broad topics: Agriculture, Civil Rights, Clean Politics, Defense, Foreign Policy, Economic Controls, Economy and Spending, Housing and Education, Labor, Taxes, and Monopoly, States Rights and Security.

Agriculture

President Truman and Sen. Taft often have been at odds on farm legislation, and their differences occurred long before the emergence of the Brannan plan, which the Republicans labeled "socialistic" and which Mr. Truman supported. This plan, a strong campaign issue with the Republicans for 1952, would do away with the parity formula on many farm items and pay direct subsidies to farmers instead. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 134-135).

On the question of parity, President Truman and Sen. Taft, while colleagues in the Senate, agreed in 1942 that farm labor should not be included in figuring a parity formula, although a Senate bipartisan majority passed a farm bloc amendment to include farm labor costs in the parity formula. Later in 1942, Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft voted for a substitute farm bill which did not include the farm labor provision. The same year Sen. Taft favored and Mr. Truman opposed an amendment, rejected by bipartisan vote, prohibiting any sales of government-held wheat below the parity price for corn. In 1940, on a Party Unity vote, Mr. Truman had favored and Sen. Taft opposed earmarking $212 million for farm parity payments.

In 1948 Mr. Taft opposed a measure continuing wartime price supports instead of the then-new Aiken long-range plan which provided for reorganization of soil conservation activities and for a permanent flexible price support system, based on a revised parity formula. The substitute measure, which had the support of the President, was defeated by a Party Unity vote. Finally Congress agreed to a much-amended version of the Aiken plan, just before adjournment. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 53, 72).

90 PER CENT SUPPORT

The following year, 1949, the President and Sen. Taft both opposed a provision requiring 90 per cent of parity support for basic crops under marketing quotas or acreage allotments. It was rejected by bipartisan vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 177). Congress finally passed a farm bill which was contrary to the President's proposal to provide a trial run for the Brannan plan, thereby putting off the Brannan plan fight until after the 1950 elections. As passed, it provided for 90 per cent price supports for basic commodities during the first year of operation, and gradual introduction of the Senate's 75-90 per cent flexible support program afterwards. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 131).

Sen. Taft was not recorded in 1951 on Senate passage of the bill extending sugar import and production quotas, which Mr. Truman favored. The measure had bipartisan support. In 1947 Sen. Taft and a GOP majority favored the bill providing price support for wool -- a bill which Mr. Truman vetoed because it contained an import fee which he said was dangerous to the reciprocal trade program. (See page 92; also Vol. III, p. 190.)

Republicans have repeatedly cast protest votes against the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation primarily because of the pile-up of huge government food surpluses. Votes on CCC extension and increased authority were settled by Party Unity vote in 1942, 1945, and 1950. Sen. Taft and the GOP majority cast opposing votes while Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority supported the measures. (CQ Almanac, Vol. I, p. 10, and Vol. VI, p. 102).

CONSUMER SUBSIDIES

In 1944 an amendment to provide the CCC $1.5 billion a year for paying consumer subsidies won the vote of Mr. Truman while Sen. Taft opposed it. It was rejected on a Party Unity vote, with Republicans opposed, Democrats in favor of the program. Sen. Taft offered a compromise amendment which also was rejected. It would have permitted continuation of the program at an annual cost of $950 million, but would have terminated the milk subsidy.

The Senate that year finally agreed to a measure killing consumer subsidies. It was passed with the approval of Sen. Taft and over the opposition of Mr. Truman. Democrats split 25-25 on the vote; a majority of Republicans supported it.

In 1944 both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft opposed legislation, rejected by a bipartisan vote, which suspended the federal tax on oleomargarine. In 1950, both parties, Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft all favored repeal of the oleo tax. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 97).

In 1943 Sen. Taft favored and Mr. Truman opposed a blanket draft deferment for farm labor. The provision passed with bipartisan support. In the same year Mr. Truman favored and Sen. Taft opposed continuing the Farm Security Administration, which conducted a farm tenancy program. The FSA measure won bipartisan support in the Senate.

AGRICULTURE ISSUES

Here are the stands taken by the two leaders on six farm issues, and those of the party majorities. Checks indicate a stand for a proposal, the crosses opposition to it.

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Include farm labor in parity formula-1942. (Accepted, 48-43)	X	X	✓	✓
2. Blanket draft deferment for farm labor-1943. (Accepted, 50-24)	X	✓	✓	✓
3. $1.5 billion consumer subsidy program-1944. (Defeated, 26-49)	✓	X	✓	X
4. Russell substitute continuing wartime price supports instead of the Aiken plan-1948. (Defeated, 27-55)	✓	X	✓	X

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
5. Agricultural Commodity Price Stabilization--Young-Russell amendment to require 90% parity support for basic crops-1949. (Defeated, 26-45)	X	X	X	X
6. Commodity Credit Corp. Borrowing Authority. Increase borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion-1950. (Accepted, 36-35)	✓	X	✓	X

Civil Rights

A comparison of the stands and voting records of President Truman and Sen. Taft indicated that they often have been in agreement on civil rights legislation. Both have favored several attempts to limit debate to bring civil rights issues to a vote in the Senate. Both opposed an attempt to kill a Presidentially-appointed Fair Employment Practices Committee in 1944. But in 1949, they differed on a new Senate cloture rule.

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were in favor of cloture on anti-poll tax bills in 1942, 1944, and 1946. On all three occasions, the Democratic majority opposed and the Republican majority favored limitation of debate. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 568).

Mr. Truman sought to push through the Senate in 1950 a Fair Employment Practices Act providing for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. The Senate did not vote on the proposal, but voted on a motion to limit debate in order to take up consideration of the bill. Here again Sen. Taft and the GOP majority voted for cloture; the Democratic majority against. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 542).

1944 FEPC VOTE

The last Senate vote on FEPC itself came in 1944 when the Senate voted on an amendment by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) to an appropriations bill. It would have stricken funds for a Presidentially-appointed temporary Fair Employment Practices Committee. The Senate rejected the amendment by a bipartisan majority, and both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were against it.

In 1949 Mr. Truman and Senate Democratic leaders made an effort to liberalize the Senate cloture rule (limitation of debate) as a preliminary to clearing the way for civil rights legislation. The effort ended in failure, however, as the Senate voted for a stricter cloture provision than the 1917 rule then in force. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 583).

With a bipartisan majority of the Senate, Taft voted for the stricter Senate rule. Truman vigorously opposed the new rule. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 671).

A week earlier, on March 10, Sen. Taft joined 15 Republicans and 17 Democrats in a cloture petition to break a filibuster against the rules change then in progress.

He differed with his party majority in agreeing with an important, though technical, ruling by Vice President Alben W. Barkley: That cloture applied to a motion to consider a resolution amending the cloture ruling. The Barkley ruling was rejected, 41-46, on a Party Unity vote. Mr. Truman, of course, favored the Barkley ruling. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 586ff., 670).

SERVICEMEN'S VOTING

There were several votes on permitting servicemen to ballot which were taken in the Senate while Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were Senate colleagues. In 1942, Sen. Taft and all other Senate Republicans favored giving servicemen absentee voting rights in primaries, and favored suspending the state poll taxes for servicemen. Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed both measures.

In 1943 both opposed a measure providing for a state system of soldier voting, which was supported by the GOP majority, opposed (24-25) by a slim Democratic majority. In 1944, Sen. Taft and the GOP majority favored and Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed a "states rights" soldier vote bill. As the legislation was finally passed, Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority favored, and Sen. Taft and the GOP majority opposed it. It required servicemen to vote by state ballot if their states permitted them to do so, but otherwise permitted use of the federal ballot when state election authorities allowed such ballots to be counted.

In 1941, Sen. Taft and a GOP majority favored an amendment to the lend-lease bill stating that the legislation gave the President no authority to censor the press or radio; Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed this provision.

CIVIL RIGHTS STAND

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. No authority to censor press-1941. (Defeated, 33-48)	X	✓	X	✓
2. Cloture for anti-poll tax bill-1944. (Defeated, 36-44)	✓	✓	X	✓
3. Strike out $500,000 for FEPC-1944. (Defeated, 21-39)	X	X	X	X
4. Barkley cloture ruling-1949. Apply cloture to a motion to consider a resolution. (Defeated, 41-46)	✓	✓	✓	X
5. Cloture Rules Change-1949. Apply cloture to all Senate business, except proposals to change rules, by "yea" vote of 64 Senators. (Accepted, 63-23)	X	✓	✓	✓
6. FEPC. Invoke cloture on motion to take up the bill-1950. (64 yeas required). (Rejected, 52-32)	✓	✓	X	✓

Clean Politics

While both served in the Senate, Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft went on record several times on clean politics legislation.

Both favored passage in 1940 of a clean state politics bill which applied the provisions of the Hatch Act to state and local employees. The purpose was to cut down the political activities of state and local government employees. The bill was passed by a bipartisan vote.

Mr. Truman favored and Sen. Taft opposed an amendment, which barely scraped through the Senate, limiting campaign gifts to $5,000. The GOP majority opposed the amendment; the Democratic majority favored it.

Mr. Truman favored and Sen. Taft opposed an attempt to strike out restrictions in the original Hatch Act relative to political activity. A Democratic majority favored the provision; a GOP majority opposed it. It was defeated by a close vote.

All of these votes were taken a decade ago, and there is no recent comparison on these votes.

Defense

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft frequently differed on defense legislation. Sen. Taft indicated by his votes that he would have used a brake on military activities and spending more than did the President.

A major goal of the military, and one which President Truman advocated, was the institution of a universal military training program. UMT came to a Senate vote in 1951. Sen. Taft voted for an amendment to the 1951 military service act to eliminate the UMT provision. The proposal was rejected by a bipartisan vote.

When this amendment was rejected, Sen. Taft offered another to limit the application of the measure to four years or less if so specified by Congress. A majority of Republicans voted for the Taft amendment while a majority of Democrats opposed it.

DISAGREE ON DETAILS

Under the same legislation the military and President Truman sought Congressional authority to put the minimum draft age at 18, for two years of military service. Sen. Taft favored several amendments to raise the minimum draft age and to lower the ceiling on the overall number of military personnel on active duty. On these votes the Republican majority voted with Sen. Taft, the Democratic majority against him. On the final vote on the measure, providing for a continuation of selective service and a UMT program to begin after the emergency, there was overwhelming bipartisan support, in which both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft concurred. (Page 274.)

In earlier votes on selective service, Mr. Truman in August, 1941, voted for extension while Sen. Taft opposed the measure (which finally squeaked through the House by a one-vote margin.) Passage in the Senate was by Party Unity vote, with the Democrats in favor, the Republicans opposed. The Republicans previously had lined up to back a proposal by Sen. Taft to extend the service of draftees for only six months, the service of National Guardsmen for one year. This plan was rejected.

And in 1948 Sen. Taft voted for a peactime military draft of men 19-25 for a period of two years, as did a bipartisan majority of the Senate. Mr. Truman favored this program. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 267).

Although there was lengthy debate over the unification of the armed services, no record vote on a major part of the bill was taken in 1947 or 1949. In 1947 Sen. Taft obtained adoption of an amendment limiting the sphere of the National Security Council to matters strictly affecting national defense. This was a non-record vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 459).

FUNDS FOR DEFENSE

Both in 1949 and in 1951, major efforts were made to cut certain defense expenditures. In 1949 the Senate, by bipartisan vote and with the approval of both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft, cut Air Force funds by $577,755,000, to reduce air groups from 58 to 48. The House had increased the appropriation to provide for 10 more groups, over the opposition of the White House and without the recommendation of the Defense Department. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 263).

In 1951 there were three record votes in the Senate on cuts in military funds, including a provision to reduce the number of Air Force officers entitled to draw extra flying pay. Sen. Taft voted for all three, as did the Republican majority, while the Democratic majority and Mr. Truman opposed them. One was adopted, two were rejected. (Page 131.) In addition, the Senate by voice vote accepted a 2.5 per cent reduction in military funds.

President Truman and Sen. Taft were on opposite sides of the fence in 1951, however, on legislation increasing pensions for veterans with non-service-connected disability. Mr. Truman vetoed the legislation on grounds of economy and because it singled out one group of handicapped persons for aid. Mr. Taft and a bipartisan majority of the Senate voted to override the President's veto, 69-9. (Page 295.)

DEFENSE STANDS

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Extension of selective service-1941. (Accepted, 45-30)	✓	X	✓	X
2. Selective service-1948. Peacetime military draft of men 19 through 25 for two years. (Accepted, 78-10)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Military Establishment Appropriation-1949. Committee amendment eliminating $577 million, cutting Air Force groups from 58 to 48. (Accepted, 49-9)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Universal Military Training and Service Act. Eliminate provision for UMT-1951. (Defeated, 20-68)	X	✓	X	X

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
5. Universal Military Training and Service Act. Taft amendment limiting act to 4 years or earlier as specified by Congress-1951. (Defeated, 30-58)	X	✓	X	✓
6. Disability Pension Increase. Increase pension for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities-1951. (Veto overridden, 69-9)	X	✓	✓	✓

Foreign Policy

In the field of foreign policy -- which Mr. Truman wanted to keep out of the 1952 campaign and Sen. Taft said would be the No. 1 issue -- there were vital Truman-Taft differences for many years.

They were on opposing sides on the questions of continuing the reciprocal trade program with the "peril point" amendment added, Bretton Woods monetary agreement, British loan, military aid to the Atlantic Pact nations, technical assistance to underdeveloped areas, cuts in the European Recovery Program and sending U.S. ground troops to Europe without Congressional approval.

They were in agreement on U.S. entry into a world organization, aid to Greece and Turkey, the authorization of the European Recovery Program, and entry of displaced persons into the United States.

Sen. Taft was in disagreement with his own GOP majority on Bretton Woods, military aid to NATO nations, and a 1949 cut in ERP funds. On other votes, the Senator voted with his party majority.

1951 DIFFERENCES

Most violent disagreements between Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman over foreign policy issues came during 1951. Sen. Taft, backed up the GOP majority, fought hard to require Congressional approval for sending U.S. ground troops to Europe, and voted for a resolution so advising Mr. Truman. The President bitterly opposed any curb on his Constitutional authority, as Commander-in-Chief, to send U.S. troops anywhere. A Democratic majority agreed with Mr. Truman. (Page 220.)

Sen. Taft was severe in his criticism of the conduct of the Korean war, for which he believed the Truman Administration responsible. He and his GOP colleagues sought to have hearings on the MacArthur controversy and on U.S. military policy in the Far East open to all Senators. Mr. Truman and Senate Democrats opposed this. (Page 242.)

On the question of sending economic and military aid abroad, Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman often were at loggerheads, but sometimes were in agreement. In 1948, Sen. Taft voted for the Marshall Plan, a key Administration foreign policy program to help put Western European countries "on their feet." A bipartisan majority of the Senate favored ERP. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 216).

Sen. Taft sought, however, to cut the authorization of the European Recovery Program from $5.3 billion to $4 billion. This amendment split the Republicans down the middle, 23 voting for the amendment and 24 against it. The Democrats opposed it, and it was rejected 31-56. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 178). Later Sen. Taft voted for ERP as "justified by the world battle against communism" although he considered it was "completely without economic justification."

Subsequently many attempts were made to cut down Administration requests for more funds for economic aid to European nations, some successful, some unsuccessful.

A key vote was taken on this point in 1949 when Sen. Taft and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) sponsored an amendment providing for a 10 per cent cut in the second year's ERP authorization. It was opposed by Mr. Truman and rejected by a bipartisan majority, 23-54. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 428).

ECONOMIC AID CUT

A second key vote was taken in 1951 when the Senate accepted an amendment by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) to cut European economic aid by $250,000,000. A majority of Republicans, including Sen. Taft, voted for this amendment, while a majority of Democrats backed President Truman in opposing it on a close vote, 36-34. Sen. Taft was a co-sponsor of this amendment. (Page 210.)

After World War II, Sen. Taft sometimes favored, sometimes opposed outright military aid to foreign nations. Sen. Taft voted with the Republican majority in favor of extending aid to Greece and Turkey, most of it in the form of military assistance. Moreover, Sen. Taft voted against proposals to delete military aid from the bill or to table the bill. A Democratic majority joined the President in supporting this program in 1947. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 270).

Two years later, in 1949, Sen. Taft opposed extension of military aid to Western Europe. He split from the Republican majority, which favored this Administration program. Mr. Truman had a Democratic majority with him on this vote. Sen. Taft held: "It would certainly seem foolish to me to send arms if Russia is not about to invade (Western Europe)." (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 360, 431).

ON "PERIL POINTS"

Sen. Taft frequently fought in behalf of safeguarding domestic industry through a "peril point" amendment to the reciprocal trade program. This amendment directed the Tariff Commission to determine minimum tariff rates for protection of domestic industries, and required that if tariffs were set below that point, or if already lower were not raised to the minimum, full information be filed with Congress. A key vote on this provision--now incorporated into the law--came in 1949 when a majority of Republicans including Sen. Taft lined up against a majority of Democrats to favor the peril point amendment. Mr. Truman opposed peril points. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 430).

Sen. Taft opposed the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement in 1945 for a number of reasons including his conclusion that the United States would put

up most of the money and receive "negligible benefit." Sen. Taft unsuccessfully sought to require countries using the fund to remove currency restrictions. A bipartisan majority favored Bretton Woods, which President Truman proposed. (CQ Almanac, Vol. I, pp. 466, 468).

Sen. Taft also opposed the British Loan in 1946 on the ground, he said, that lending and borrowing make bad friends. He proposed a substitute, which was rejected, to make an outright gift of $1,250,000,000 to Britain. Republicans split on the British Loan, 18, including Sen. Taft, opposing it and 17 voting with the Democratic majority in favor of it. The loan was a key part of Administration policy. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, pp. 280-82, 484.)

Sen. Taft and a majority of Republicans opposed beginning the Point Four program in 1950. This program, proposed by President Truman in his 1949 inaugural address, provided for U.S. technical assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world. Sen. Taft called it "a new field for spreading government money around the world." The Point Four program scraped through the Senate 37-36 on a Party Unity vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 215, 267).

AGREE ON WORLD ORGANIZATION

Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman voted with a bipartisan majority in 1943 in favor of a resolution advocating United States membership in a world organization to maintain "international peace and security."

They were also in agreement in 1948 on a program to admit displaced persons to the United States for resettlement. It passed by a bipartisan majority, with only one Republican vote cast against the bill on final passage. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 218).

A month before the beginning of World War II, the Senate majority voted against repealing the neutrality act. Mr. Truman favored repeal; Sen. Taft opposed it.

They both voted for passage of new and less strict neutrality legislation in 1940. They both opposed a nation-wide referendum on war overseas. Sen. Taft proposed limiting the authority of the President to employ U.S. armed forces beyond the Western Hemisphere, while Mr. Truman opposed such limitation on the President's authority over U.S. military action.

In 1941 Sen. Taft opposed and Mr. Truman favored lend-lease, which passed the Senate on a Party-Unity vote at the request of President Roosevelt and the Democratic leaders of Congress. Sen. Taft proposed, as a substitute, lending $2 billion to Great Britain, Greece and Canada to purchase war materials in the United States, but it was defeated in the Senate.

FOREIGN POLICY STANDS

President Truman and Sen. Taft often have differed, sometimes have agreed, on foreign policy. Here, with those of the majorities of the parties, are their stands on 14 major issues.

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition to a proposal).

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Passage of lend-lease bill-1941. (Accepted, 60-31)	✓	X	✓	X
2. Repeal Neutrality Act-1941. (Defeated, 11-78)	✓	X	X	X
3. Connally resolution on World Organization-1943. (Accepted, 85-5)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement-1945. (Accepted, 61-16)	✓	X	✓	✓
5. British Loan -1946. (Accepted, 46-34)	✓	X	✓	X
6. Greek-Turkish Aid-1947. (Accepted, 67-23)	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Displaced Persons-1948. (Accepted, 63-13)	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. European Recovery Program-1948. (Accepted, 69-17)	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. European Cooperation-1949. Ten per cent cut amendment. (Defeated, 23-54)	X	✓	X	X
10. Military Aid-1949. (Accepted, 55-24)	✓	X	✓	✓
11. Reciprocal Trade-"Peril Point" amendment-1949. (Defeated, 38-43)	X	✓	X	✓
12. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950. Connally amendment providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point IV program. (Accepted, 37-36)	✓	X	✓	X
13. Troops to Europe-1951. McClellan amendment stating no ground troops beyond the four divisions planned should be sent to Europe without Congressional approval. (Accepted, 49-43)	X	✓	X	✓
14. Mutual Security Act-1951. Dirksen amendment to cut European economic aid by $250,000,000. (Accepted, 36-34)	X	✓	X	✓

Economic Controls

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft long have differed sharply on price control and other economic policies. Their differences, however, were not so sharp, as those between Mr. Truman and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), 1944 GOP Vice Presidential candidate.

Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed the following amendments to the 1951 Defense Production Act which Sen. Taft and the GOP majority supported: prohibiting the OPS from placing any restrictions, quotas, or other limitations on livestock slaughtering; and prohibiting price ceilings lower than either the price prevailing just before the regulation or the price prevailing Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1951.

They both opposed, however, amendments banning ceilings on any farm product prior to the enactment of the 1951 Defense Production Act, terminating rent control except in critical defense areas, prohibiting any OPS regulation reducing the percentage margin of profit of any wholesaler or retailer, and prohibiting ceiling prices on milk or butter fat until the Secretary of Agriculture determined they were fair and reasonable. The Democrats opposed all these provisions while the GOP majority favored all except the termination of rent control.

Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman were in agreement on final passage of the Defense Production Act, which provided not only for continued price and rent control, but also controls on credit and materials. Both parties supported the bill on final passage. (Page 438.)

Republicans and Democrats were at odds in 1951 over the so-called Capehart amendment worked out in the Senate-House conference on the Defense Production Act. The provision allowed sellers to pass on to consumers certain increases in costs which occurred between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951.

On Oct. 4, the Senate voted to revise the Capehart provision, to direct that prices reflect only "necessary and unavoidable" cost increases, including those for labor, material and transportation. President Truman and a majority of Democrats heartily favored the revision. Sen. Taft and a majority of Republicans opposed it. (Page 464.)

ON RENT CONTROL

In 1950, Sen. Taft voted against a measure extending federal rent control for six months and continuing rent control thereafter by local option. Mr. Truman signed the conference report, although he had sought a stronger measure. Democrats supported the conference report while the GOP majority opposed it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 726).

During balloting on the 1950 Defense Production Act, Sen. Taft voted to eliminate selective controls and to tie wage controls to price controls. Mr. Truman opposed the amendment as did a majority of the Democrats. Most Republicans lined up for it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 727).

In 1948, Sen. Taft opposed an amendment granting the President's request for stand-by rationing and price-wage control authority, and in 1947 he opposed a somewhat similar Presidential request for mandatory priority, inventory controls and allocation powers. A majority of Democrats favored the legislation; Republicans opposed it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 740; CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 386).

In 1947, the Ohio Senator voted for an amendment providing for a 15 per cent rent boost. It was opposed by Mr. Truman. A majority of Republicans voted with Taft, while a majority of Democrats were against the boost. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 243).

PRICE CONTROLS

In 1945 the Senator sponsored an amendment to the price control extension bill requiring prices to reflect 1939 profit margins. It was defeated, with the approval of Mr. Truman, on a Party Unity vote, with Republicans for and Democrats against it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. 1, p. 381). Both Republicans and Democrats agreed to continuation of price control in 1945.

In 1946 Sen. Taft introduced an amendment to the price control extension legislation which would have allowed prices to reflect cost increases. It was defeated 40-40 on a Party Unity vote, the GOP for, the Democrats against. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 591).

After a Presidential veto of the first 1946 price control extension bill, both Democrats and Republicans agreed to a measure continuing controls for another year, subject to systematic decontrols by a Price Decontrol Board. Both Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman approved the measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 592).

ECONOMIC CONTROLS STANDS

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Taft amendment to require prices to reflect 1939 profit margins-1945. (Defeated, 41-26)	X	✓	X	✓
2. Rent Control Extension-1947. Amendment providing for 15% voluntary increase. (Accepted, 48-26)	X	✓	X	✓
3. Anti-inflation-1947. Barkley amendment to give President mandatory priority, inventory control, and allocation powers subject to Congressional disapproval. (Defeated, 35-48)	✓	X	✓	X
4. Anti-inflation-1948. Barkley amendment giving President standby price, wage and rationing control authority. (Defeated, 33-53)	✓	X	✓	X
5. Defense Production Act-1951. Butler (R Neb.) amendment prohibiting OPS from placing any restrictions, quotas, or other limitations on livestock slaughtering. (Accepted, 47-33)	X	✓	X	✓
6. Revision of Defense Production Act of 1951. Passage of bill. (Accepted, 49-21)	✓	X	✓	X

Economy and Spending

Major differences arose between Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft over government economy in non-defense programs.

For example, Sen. Taft repeatedly supported cuts in the Administration's foreign aid program, such as the Dirksen amendment to cut European economic aid which the Senate tacked on to the Mutual Security Act in 1951. Mr. Truman vigorously opposed such cuts. (See Foreign Policy section.)

But most differences between Mr. Taft and Mr. Truman on government economy arose from the frequent attempts made in the Senate to cut down federal domestic programs or prevent new federal programs from being launched. Mr. Taft usually did not favor extending as much federal aid for such programs as the President did. Housing was the one big exception--both agreed more federal aid was needed. (See Housing section).

A major drive was launched by an economy bloc in the Senate in 1950 to reduce by 10 per cent funds for all the executive agencies and programs, except the Defense Department and certain emergency programs. Mr. Truman bitterly opposed the cut, but it was approved by the Senate on a Party Unity vote. Mr. Taft and the Senate GOP majority favored it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 149).

BRANNAN FARM PLAN

Sen. Taft's opposition to the farm program sponsored by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan prompted him to introduce an amendment to the omnibus funds bill in 1950 designed to prevent the Department from "propagandizing" the Brannan plan. It was accepted by the Senate by voice vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 123). (Also see Agriculture section).

The Senate in 1951 took a key vote on an amendment cutting funds for river, harbor and flood control projects by 10 per cent. The amendment was defeated on a Party Unity vote, the Democratic majority and Mr. Truman opposed to it, Mr. Taft and the GOP majority in favor of it. (Page 140.)

In 1950 Sen. Taft obtained Senate approval by voice vote of a $540,000 project to provide flood control at Roseville, Ohio. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 124).

PUBLIC POWER

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft often were at odds on the government's power program. In 1942, Sen. Taft voted for an amendment denying authority to the Tennessee Valley Authority to use its revenues from power and light as a revolving fund, thereby requiring TVA to seek in Congress direct appropriations to meet all expenditures. The Republicans favored the amendment; the Democrats split, 29-29, on it.

In 1948, Sen. Taft opposed and Mr. Truman favored a $3.6 million item to start an $84 million TVA steam plant. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 112, 125). The Senate passed the provision on a Party Unity vote, with Democrats for; GOP against.

In 1944, 1946, and 1949, key votes were taken on limiting the construction of transmission lines by the Department of Interior. Mr. Taft and the GOP majority favored the limitations; Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed them. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 247; Vol. V, p. 263).

On both occasions that the St. Lawrence seaway and power project came before the Senate for a vote -- in 1944 and in 1948 -- Sen. Taft and a bipartisan majority opposed the legislation while Mr. Truman favored it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 328). Sen. Taft said the federal government should not undertake a large increase in public works program costs such as the project would entail. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 283).

PLANNING, CROP INSURANCE

In 1943 Sen. Taft and the GOP majority favored terminating the National Resources Planning Board, while Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority sought to retain it. During the same year, however, Sen. Taft and the GOP majority opposed terminating the federal crop insurance program while the Democratic majority favored ending it. Mr. Truman was not recorded on the crop insurance issue.

Sen. Taft became a leading advocate of federal aid to education (see Education), but favored cutbacks in the school lunch program. In 1946 he sponsored an amendment to cut program funds from $100 million to $57.5 million.

He also sponsored an amendment to eliminate a provision for nutrition education, training of supervisors, and purchase of equipment. Both amendments were rejected, the Democratic majority backing up Mr. Truman in opposing them; the Republican majority siding with Sen. Taft in favor. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, pp. 41, 57).

RECONVERSION BENEFIT

During the reconversion period, in 1945, President Truman asked Congress to provide federal assistance to the states to provide a maximum of $25 a week for 26 weeks to the unemployed. Legislation carrying these provisions was defeated in the Senate by a bipartisan vote. Mr. Taft opposed it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. I, pp. 483-4).

In 1948, Mr. Taft and a bipartisan majority voted to override a Presidential veto of a provision cancelling social security coverage for salesmen, life insurance agents and piece workers. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 165).

However, in 1950, the Senate bipartisan majority, including Sen. Taft, voted for widespread expansion of the social security program. The 1950 bill granted social security coverage to 10 million more persons and increased existing benefits 70-100 per cent. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 201).

ECONOMY, SPENDING STANDS

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Unemployment compensation-1945. Provision for $25 maximum weekly benefits for 26 weeks. (Defeated, 29-51).	✓	X	X	X
2. School lunch program-1946. Taft amendment to cut funds from $100 million to $57.5 million. (Defeated, 21-50)	X	✓	X	✓
3. TVA steam plant-1948. $3.6 million. (Accepted, 45-37)	✓	X	✓	X
4. Revision of Social Security -1950. Passage. (Accepted, 81-2)	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
5. General Appropriations-1950. Ten per cent cut in non-defense programs. (Accepted, 55-31)	X	✓	X	✓
6. Army Civil Functions-1951. Reduce river, harbor and flood control projects 10 per cent. (Defeated, 28-48)	X	✓	X	✓

Housing and Education

A compilation showed Sen. Taft's voting record on housing and federal aid to education to be unusual. At one time he opposed comprehensive federal programs in both fields but later in his Senate career sponsored legislation in both fields and fought for its acceptance in the Senate.

In 1943 Sen. Taft made a motion in the Senate, which carried by a vote of 53-26, to shelve a federal aid to education bill by sending it back to the Education and Labor Committee. The Administration sought vainly to prevent recommittal on the ground that the program would be delayed "for a long while." Then a Senator, Mr. Truman was unrecorded on this vote. A bipartisan majority supported the Taft motion.

In 1948 and again in 1949, Sen. Taft was co-sponsor of a measure to provide federal aid to elementary and secondary education. Legislation was passed by the Senate each year, but not by the House. Wary of federal control of the nation's educational system, Sen. Taft said that the bill, which provided $300 million a year for grants to states on a sliding scale to equalize educational opportunities, merely required a federal audit to see that the money was used for primary and secondary education.

In both years, Sen. Taft got a bipartisan majority to support his legislation, which was warmly endorsed by President Truman. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 146, Vol. V, p. 327).

Because of opposition in the House, however, such legislation never has been passed by Congress.

In 1939, first year that Sen. Taft was in the Senate, he introduced an amendment to cut the loan authority for the U.S. Housing Authority, which was charged with developing housing projects for farm families of low income in rural areas. Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority voted against the Taft amendment. The Republican majority lined up with Sen. Taft. Both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft voted that year to increase the total amount of mortgage insurance that the Federal Housing Administration might have outstanding.

In 1946 Sen. Taft sponsored with Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and then Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.), a comprehensive housing bill which included provisions for low-rent public housing and slum clearance. This bill was recommended for passage by President Truman, and the Senate passed it by voice vote in 1946, after Taft, Wagner and Ellender had conducted months of hearings on the need for better housing. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 262).

In 1948, Sen. Taft led the fight for Congressional approval of the W-E-T bill, but a substitute measure was passed. A key vote was taken on an amendment by Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) to strike out the public housing clause. It was defeated by a bipartisan vote. Taft opposed the Cain amendment, as did the President. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 164).

LOW-COST HOUSING

In 1949 the Senate passed by bipartisan vote a housing measure supported by both Sen. Taft and the President which provided for a program of low-cost housing and slum clearance and authorized the construction of 810,000 units of public housing over a five-year period. The House later passed the same measure, and it became the National Housing Act of 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 274).

In 1950, Sen. Taft and the President differed on the 1950 Middle Income Housing Act. A key vote came on an amendment by Taft's colleague, John W. Bricker (R Ohio), to delete a provision for direct loans to housing cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation. Sen. Taft, and the GOP majority, supported the Bricker amendment, which the Senate passed, 43-38. The President opposed the amendment, as did a Democratic majority. The final passage of the legislation was by voice vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 200).

President Truman recommended a defense housing measure in 1951 which was passed by the Senate without a record vote, but with Sen. Taft's support. A roll call was taken, however, on an amendment of Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) to cut down the number of public housing units to be constructed in the 1952 fiscal year. The amendment was rejected on a Party Unity vote, 25-47. Sen. Taft, President Truman and a Democratic majority opposed it; the GOP majority favored it. (Page 118.)

HOUSING, EDUCATION STANDS

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Taft amendment to cut loan authority for USHA-1939. (Defeated, 26-39)	X	✓	X	✓
2. Shelve Federal-Aid-to-Education bill-1943. (Accepted, 53-26)	NR	✓	✓	✓
3. Federal Aid to Education. Provide $300 million a year for grants to states on sliding scale to equalize educational opportunities-1949. (Accepted, 58-15)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Housing-Cain amendment to strike out section of housing bill providing for public housing units-1948. (Defeated, 35-49)	X	X	X	X

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
5. National Housing Act of 1949. Provide five-year program for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction. (Accepted, 57-13)	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Independent Offices Appropriations for 1952. Dirksen amendment to authorize construction of 5,000 dwelling units instead of 50,000 and appropriate $5 million for such construction, rather than $11.4 million. (Rejected, 25-47)	X	X	X	✓

Labor Issues

Although President Truman and Sen. Taft generally were regarded as being poles apart on labor issues, their records did not entirely bear this out. In the earlier years they were often in agreement on labor issues. After Mr. Truman became President, they generally disagreed.

The first big split came in 1946, when the President proposed to draft railroad workers into the army if they failed to halt a nation-wide strike. Sen. Taft vigorously opposed the legislation because of the drastic Presidential powers it embodied. The Senate, however, passed it, 61-20, without the draft provision, but with a provision for federal injunctions in labor disputes. Taft and the GOP majority voted for the watered-down bill, which the Democratic majority opposed. It died in conference. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 307).

CASE BILL

The next big disagreement between Sen. Taft and the President came over the so-called Case bill which was a forerunner of the Taft-Hartley Act. It set up a mediation board and otherwise limited the right to strike. This measure passed the Senate May 25, 1946, by a Party Unity vote, 49-29, Sen. Taft and the GOP majority voting for the bill, the Democratic majority against it. The President vetoed the legislation and the House failed to override the veto. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, pp. 325, 705).

An apparently permanent split between Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman in the field of labor legislation developed in 1947 when the Senate passed the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations bill, which the President promptly vetoed. Congress overrode the veto, and the legislation became one of the most controversial statutes ever put on the books.

The Act outlawed the closed shop, jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. It prohibited certification of foremen's unions and bargaining representatives; made labor unions liable to suits; required non-Communist affidavits from union officials and banned union political expenditures. It set up a new procedure to settle strikes, divided NLRB authority between the board and the general counsel and authorized injunctions against strikes threatening the public safety.

TRUMAN: NOT WORKABLE

The Senate passed this bill by a vote of 68-24, with Sen. Taft leading the fight. The Republican majority favored the bill, while the Democrats split, 21 for, 21 against.

President Truman vetoed the bill, saying that it was not workable, would not improve relationships between employers and employees, and was unfair to labor. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, pp. 296, 308). The Senate voted 68-25 to override the veto, with Taft and the GOP majority in favor of overriding and the Democrats split -- 20 for, 22 against.

During the 81st Congress, an unsuccessful effort was made to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. One of the key votes in the Senate was on an amendment by then-Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.). It proposed to delete a provision for anti-strike injunctions in a Taft substitute measure, and was rejected on a close 44-46 vote, along party lines. Mr. Truman favored the amendment, and Sen. Taft opposed it.

The Ohio Senator then successfully sponsored a measure restating the major provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and it was passed by the Senate on a Party Unity vote, 49-44, with most Republicans backing Taft. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 470).

In 1951 came the first amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, and both Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft supported it, along with a bipartisan majority in the Senate. (Page 268.)

It provided for validating 4,600 union shop elections which the Supreme Court had declared invalid because they were held before top officials of the CIO and AFL complied with provisions of the Taft-Hartley law that required filing of financial statements and non-Communist affidavits. The measure also dispensed with a requirement that an election must be held before a labor organization and an employer entered into a union-shop agreement.

WANTED ISSUE IN PLATFORM

Labor organizations continued to demand the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and President Truman made it plain that he would favor such a plank in the 1952 Democratic platform. Sen. Taft vigorously opposed repeal, although he did suggest some changes in the Act.

When Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were Senate colleagues, they often voted the same way on labor legislation. They (and a bipartisan majority) favored a pay raise for rail workers in 1943, Presidential authority to seize struck defense plants in 1941, and passage of an anti-labor spy bill in 1940. Both opposed legislation in 1944 to require labor unions, chambers of commerce, farm cooperatives and other tax-exempt organizations to file information on their income and other fiscal reports.

However, they differed in 1940 on an amendment providing for industrial conscription along with military conscription. Mr. Truman and a bipartisan majority favored the amendment; Sen. Taft opposed it.

Sen. Taft favored and Mr. Truman opposed the Smith-Connally "no-strike" bill in 1943. It gave the

President statutory authority to seize war facilities, provided penalties for instigating strikes at government-operated plants, and gave statutory authority to the War Labor Board.

The bill was aimed at curbing, in particular, labor disturbances in coal mines. President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, however, on the ground that it would "stimulate labor unrest." On the key vote to override the veto, Sen. Taft and a bipartisan majority voted to override, and Mr. Truman voted against overriding. The vote was 56-25. The veto was overridden by both the House and Senate.

LABOR STANDS

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Revised anti-labor spy bill-1940. (Accepted, 47-20)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Authority to seize struck defense plants-1941. (Accepted, 67-7)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Override veto of Anti-Strike bill-1943. (Overridden, 56-25)	X	✓	✓	✓
4. Federal Mediation. Case bill to set up mediation board and otherwise limit right to strike-1946. (Accepted, 49-29)	X	✓	X	✓
5. Taft-Hartley. Vote to override veto-1947. (Overridden, 68-25)	X	✓	X	✓
6. Labor Relations Act-1949. Lucas amendment to eliminate anti-strike injunctions. (Defeated, 44-46)	✓	X	✓	X

Monopoly, States Rights and Security

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft frequently disagreed on legislation dealing with monopoly, states rights and security, CQ's survey of their records revealed.

They were at odds in 1948 on legislation which exempted railroads from provisions of anti-trust laws insofar as rate-fixing agreements were concerned. President Truman vetoed the measure known as the Reed-Bulwinkle Act, but the veto was overridden on a Party Unity vote, Mr. Taft voting, with his party's majority, to override. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 335, 388).

Sen. Taft favored legislation, known as the "basing point" bill, which passed the Senate in 1950, but Mr. Truman vetoed the bill. It provided for legalizing freight absorption and certain price discriminations if done in good faith and not to establish monopoly. It also permitted use of delivered-pricing practices in some cases. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 826, Vol. V, pp. 564, 722).

In 1945 Sen. Taft voted for exempting the insurance business from federal anti-trust laws and affirming states' right to regulate and tax insurance companies. Such legislation was passed by the Senate on a bipartisan vote. Mr. Truman, then a Senator, was not recorded on this measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. I, p. 104).

ON "TIDELANDS"

Legislation renouncing the claim of the federal government to lands lying beneath the tidewaters and navigable waters within state boundaries was passed by the Senate in 1946. Sen. Taft and the GOP majority were in favor of the legislation; the Democratic majority opposed it. Mr. Truman vetoed the bill, and the House upheld his veto. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, p. 593).

A revision of the natural gas act designed to assure exemption for independent gatherers and producers of natural gas from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission passed the Senate in 1950. It was promptly vetoed by President Truman on the ground that the Commission had authority to regulate independent producers who supplied more than 80 per cent of the gas produced. Sen. Taft joined the Democratic majority to favor the bill while a majority of his GOP colleagues voted against it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 598, 722).

President Truman frequently has been at loggerheads with Sen. Taft over the handling of the nation's security problem. The Senate passed in 1950 legislation which required Communists and Communist-front organizations to register, barred Communists from government and defense jobs, barred aliens from the U.S. who had been connected with a Communist or totalitarian regime or organization, and provided for the detention of any persons engaged in sabotage and espionage. President Truman vetoed the bill as "unworkable" and the Senate, with the support of Sen. Taft and a bipartisan majority, overrode. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 390).

MONOPOLY, STATES RIGHTS AND SECURITY

(Checks indicate support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. Tidelands Oil-1946. Renounce federal claim to oil beneath tidewater. (Accepted, 44-34)	X	✓	X	✓
2. Reed-Bulwinkle railroad bill-1948. Exempt rail rate-fixing agreements from anti-trust laws. (Veto overridden, 63-25)	X	✓	X	✓
3. Basing Point bill-1950. Conference report. (Accepted, 43-27)	X	✓	X	✓
4. Passage of amendments to Natural Gas Act-1950. (Accepted, 44-38)	X	✓	✓	X
5. Passage of Internal Security Act-1950. (Veto overridden, 57-10)	X	✓	✓	✓

Taxes

President Truman and Sen. Taft frequently split on tax measures, but they differed more often in recent years than they did when they were both in the Senate.

In 1951 President Truman asked for a $10 billion boost in taxes, but Congress passed a measure raising only an estimated $5.6 billion in additional revenue. (Page 409.)

As a top ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Taft helped pare down the President's request. The Senate Committee decided to delete a provision in the House bill applying the excess-profits tax to all earnings in excess of 75 per cent of income during the base period.

The effect of this amendment was to restore the existing provision applying excess-profits tax to earnings in excess of 85 per cent of income during the base period. It was agreed to, 62-20, Sept. 25. (Page 427.)

Mr. Truman favored a sharp boost in corporate taxes and opposed this amendment. Sen. Taft and a bipartisan majority favored the provision.

KEY TAX VOTE

Another key vote on the 1951 tax bill was on an amendment by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to delete a provision which permitted the creation of a family partnership by gift even though the "partners" performed no service to the partnership, formed only for tax purposes. The provision was to be retroactive to 1939. (See page 534.)

The Humphrey amendment had the approval of Mr. Truman but was opposed by Mr. Taft and a bipartisan majority of the Senate on a vote of 27-58. So the partnership provision was retained.

The Republican 80th Congress was determined to cut taxes while President Truman resisted a tax reduction because of the resultant loss of revenue. He was successful in beating back two GOP tax cuts, supported by Sen. Taft, in 1947. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, pp. 340, 356, 509, 521).

1948 TAX REDUCTION

In 1948, however, the Republicans succeeded in writing and passing an income tax reduction bill over the President's veto. Every Republican and a majority of Democrats opposed the President on a vote of 77-10. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 388).

Mr. Truman and Sen. Taft were in agreement on three key tax votes when they were Senate colleagues.

Both of them and a bipartisan majority in 1942 opposed a 50 per cent normal corporate tax rate, as against a 40 per cent rate.

BOTH OPPOSED FDR VETO

On a bipartisan vote Mr. Truman and the Ohio Senator favored approval of the conference report on the pay-as-you-go tax bill in 1943. In 1944 they voted with a bipartisan majority, 72-14, to override President Roosevelt's veto of a tax bill which Mr. Roosevelt considered an "aid for the greedy, not for the needy." This veto brought about the resignation of Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) as majority leader. (Barkley was immediately re-elected to his post by his Democratic colleagues in the Senate).

In 1940, Sen. Taft and Mr. Truman were in disagreement on two tax bills. Mr. Truman and a Democratic majority favored passage of a bill boosting excess-profits taxes, the normal tax rate on corporations, and a five-year tax-free amortization of defense plants. Sen. Taft opposed this measure, which was passed by the Senate, 46-22.

They were also in disagreement in 1940 on an amendment by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to a trade pact measure which forbade changes in excise taxes on imports of coal, lumber, oil and copper. It was rejected, 36-45, Mr. Truman and the Democratic majority opposed, and Sen. Taft and the GOP majority in favor of the amendment.

TAXES

(Checks show support; crosses, opposition.)

	Truman	Taft	Majority D	Majority R
1. 50% (vs. 40%) normal corporate tax rate-1942. (Defeated, 9-75)	X	X	X	X
2. Pay-As-You-Go Tax bill conference report-1943. (Accepted, 62-19)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Override President's veto of tax bill-1944. (Overridden, 72-14)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Income Tax Reduction-1947. Passage of 2nd Tax bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). (Defeated, 57-36)	X	✓	X	✓
5. Revenue Act-1951. Delete provision applying excess-profits tax to all earnings in excess of 75 per cent of income during base period, and restore existing provision applying excess-profits tax to earnings in excess of 85%. (Accepted, 62-20)	X	✓	✓	✓
6. Revenue Act-1951. Humphrey amendment to delete section validating family partnerships created by gift of partnership interest, even though recipient performs no vital services for partnership. (Defeated, 27-58)	✓	X	X	X

Anti-labor Spy Bill

As Senate colleagues they both favored passage of an anti-labor spy bill, and Presidential authority to seize struck defense plants. They both opposed, in 1944, legislation requiring labor unions and other tax-exempt organizations to file financial reports.

In the field of defense legislation their major differences have been over the draft--Taft opposed selective service in 1941--the initiation of universal military training and cuts in military funds. They both opposed a 1949 House attempt to increase the number of Air Force groups, but the Korean war altered their thinking on this type of economy.

The agriculture program outlined by Truman's Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, has never come to a vote in the Senate, but Sen. Taft has lambasted the plan as "socialistic" on many occasions in the past two years.

The President and Sen. Taft also have differed on farm parity programs, wartime consumer food subsidies (during World War II), wool support prices, and the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. They both favored elimination of the oleomargarine tax.

On Clean Politics

While both were in the Senate they favored extension of the Hatch "Clean Politics" Act to cover state and local employees. But Sen. Taft opposed a provision limiting campaign gifts to $5,000 while Mr. Truman favored a provision striking out restrictions in the original Hatch Act relative to political activity.

President Truman has vetoed several pieces of monopoly, states rights and security legislation which Mr. Taft has supported, namely: the Reed-Bulwinkle railroad rate-making bill, the basing point bill, a "states rights" tidelands oil bill, the Kerr natural gas bill, and the Internal Security Act of 1950.

INDEX

A

AANDAHL, FRED G. (R N.D.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 625.
ABBITT, WATKINS M. (D VA.)
Peanut acreage - 100
Soil conservation funds - 112
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ABERNETHY, THOMAS G. (D MISS.)
Military construction - 294
Mississippi patronage - 355
Parity freeze - 452
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Miscellaneous - 625.
ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Insurance company tax stand - 423
Lobby registration - 694, 696
ACCARDO, ANTHONY J. (TONY)
Contempt citation - 353
ACCESS ROADS
Defense funds authorized - 486
ACCOUNTS, BUREAU OF (TREASURY)
1952 funds - 134, 135, 136
Personnel cut - 136
ACHESON, DEAN
State Dept. pay rider - 144, 145, 146
On mutual security - 205, 208
On trade agreements - 214, 215, 217
On troops to Europe - 223, 227
India aid stand - 234, 236
Friendship resolution stand - 240
Japanese treaty reaction - 241
Export-Import extension stand - 241
Far East policy testimony - 249
Ouster demands - 251
On China lobby probe - 251
On China policy - 252
Cited in IPR probe - 378
On import controls - 463
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Stassen on policies of - 688
ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
Congress increases peanut - 100
Congress increases tobacco - 101
ACT
Definition - 20
ADAIR, E. ROSS (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans - 582.
ADAMS, JOSEPH P.
CAB appointment - 691
ADDONIZIO, HUGH J. (D N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Housing increase - 117
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ADJOURNMENT
Definitions - 20
House roll call - 335
ADLER, JULIUS OCHS
On military reserve system - 297
ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate.
ADMINISTRATIVE
See Table of Contents
First session major actions - 58
Bills introduced - 597
ADONIS, JOE
Contempt citation - 344, 353
AERONAUTICS
See Aviation
AERONAUTICS, NATL. ADVISORY COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
AFRICA
Military, economic aid - 132-4
Mutual security provisions - 207ff.
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT
Trade agreements provision - 219
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 111, 112, 113, 114
AGRICULTURE
See Table of Contents
See Committees, House; Senate.
First session major actions - 54
AGRICULTURE (Cont.)
Economic Report - 437
Defense Production provisions - 438, 439
Groups on DPA - 456-7
Contract renegotiation provisions - 471
Bills introduced - 546
Lobby group registrations - 697, 711
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 757
Truman vs. Taft - 782, 788
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
Sugar Act stand - 92, 94
On foreign farm recruits - 96, 97
Peanut acreage stand - 100
1952 appropriations - 111ff.
Flood repair funds - 142
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
1952 supplemental funds - 160, 162
Preparedness report criticism - 302
Baler twine imports stand - 483
AGRICULTURE SECRETARY
See Charles F. Brannan.
AIKEN, GEORGE D. (R VT.)
Mutual security - 210
Troops to Europe - 232
GI insurance - 291
Parcel post limit - 317
Code of ethics - 332
Co-op taxation - 427
Defense Production - 445
Airline subsidies - 485
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 557; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 575; Miscellaneous - 597; Taxes & Economic - 654.
AIKEN, PAUL
Campaign spending - 44
AIR COACH TRANSPORT ASSN.
Airline subsidies stand - 484
AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF
See Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 129ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
On defense housing - 185
Military construction authorization - 293
Organization bill passed - 298
Training probe reports - 301
Manpower utilization report - 302
Contract renegotiation provision - 468, 469
On small business contracts - 493
On bids on contracts - 494
Gilpatric appointment - 691
AIR FORCE SECRETARY
See Thomas K. Finletter
AIR RESERVE ASSN.
UMTS stand - 288
AIR TRANSPORT ASSN.
Gasoline tax stand - 418
War-risk insurance stand - 472
Airline subsidies stand - 484
Lobby registration - 703
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES ASSN.
On materials shortages - 459
Lobby registration - 703
AIRLINE SUBSIDIES
Senate action; group stands - 484
AIUPPO, JOE
Contempt indictment - 354
ALABAMA
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 45
ALASKA
Campaign spending, contributions - 51
Road construction requirements - 120, 122, 125
Preparedness report on defenses - 302
Statehood report - 333
Aluminum plant discussed - 520
ALBERT, CARL (D OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Lobby law change - 332
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ALIEN PROPERTY, OFFICE OF
1952 appropriations - 144, 147
ALIENS
Immigration curbs eased - 237
UMT provision - 275
Crime probe recommendation - 350
ALL AMERICAN CANAL
Interior Dept. funds - 125
ALLEGHENY-LUDLUM STEEL CO.
On black markets - 491
ALLEN, A. LEONARD (D LA.)
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 582.
ALLEN, JOHN J., JR. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ALLEN, LEO E. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
India aid - 235
Irish unification - 240
Foreign "junketing" - 335
House rules change - 336
Rent control - 473
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 565.
ALLOYS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Lobby registration - 699
Lobby withdrawal - 715
ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO.
Lobby registration - 696
ALSOP, JOSEPH
IPR probe witness - 378
ALUMINUM
Monopoly probe - 519
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
On aluminum stockpile - 520
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA
House monopoly probe - 519-520
ALUMINUM LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA
On aluminum monopoly - 520
ALVORD, ELLSWORTH C.
Lobby registration - 707
Lobby withdrawal - 716
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 709
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AMANA REFRIGERATION, INC.
Excise tax stand - 418
AMENDMENT
Definition - 20
AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.
Airline subsidies stand - 484
AMERICAN ASSN. OF INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIES
Lobby registration - 695
AMALG. ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RY. AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN.
On defense transportation - 460
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN.
Bonds taxes stand - 424
Withholding tax stand - 434
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION
On UMTS - 282
AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY
Postal rates stand - 319
AMERICAN BAR ASSN.
On defense production - 443
Tidelands stand - 478
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 118
AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL
Lobby registration - 701
AMERICAN BUTTER INSTITUTE
Defense Production proposals - 457
AMERICAN CABLE AND RADIO CORP.
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AMERICAN CANE SUGAR LEAGUE
Sugar quotas stand - 93
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CUBA
Sugar quotas stand - 94
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TRADE WITH ITALY
Import controls stand - 463
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
On cloture change - 334
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
VA hospital probe testimony - 300

AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE
On tax program - 423, 431, 433, 434
Wage-price controls stand - 442
Contract renegotiation stand - 470
Lobby registration - 697
AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPERS ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 217
On tax program - 417
Cotton price control stand - 442
Contract renegotiation stand - 470
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Cloture change stand - 334
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
UMTS stand - 277
AMERICAN DENTAL ASSN.
On pre-dental student draft - 277
AMERICAN DRUG MFRS. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 706
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDN.
Stands:
Sugar quotas - 93
Mexican farm labor - 98
Peanut acreage - 100
Trade agreements - 215, 219
UMTS - 288
Tax program - 417, 423
Corporation tax - 431
Excess profits tax - 431
Income taxes - 431, 434
Excise taxes - 432, 433
Capital gains tax - 433
Co-op taxation - 434
Defense production - 442, 456
Materials allocation - 460
Baler twine imports - 483
Lobby registration - 711
Lobby spending - 719
AMERICAN FEDN. OF GOVT. EMPLOYEES
Federal pay raise stand - 327
Postal pay stand - 329
AMERICAN FEDN. OF LABOR
Stands:
Sugar quotas - 94
Mexican farm labor - 98
Defense housing - 185, 189
India aid - 237
GI insurance - 291
Postal rates - 321
Postal pay raise - 328
Tax program - 416, 435
Corporation taxes - 431
Income taxes - 431, 433, 434
Capital gains tax - 433
Depletion allowances - 435
Defense Production - 447
Capehart amendment - 463
Wage stabilization - 466
Lobby spending - 718, 719
AFL BLDG. AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT
On defense housing - 187
Building union shop stand - 270
AMERICAN FINANCE CONFERENCE
Credit control stand - 442, 447
Lobby registration - 697
AMERICAN HOME LAUNDRY MFRS. ASSN.
On defense production - 460
Lobby registration - 706
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSN.
Defense housing stand - 187
AMERICAN HOTEL ASSN.
Lobby registration - 702
AMERICAN HUMANE ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS
Lobby registration - 712
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Defense housing stand - 187
AMERICAN KNIT HANDWEAR ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 215, 219
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
New York campaign complaint - 368
On tax program - 423
AMERICAN LEGION
Troops to Europe stand - 226
UMTS stand - 288
On handling of CO's - 289
AMERICAN LEGION (Cont.)
GI insurance stand - 291
Lobby spending - 718, 719
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSN.
Lobby registration - 712
AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION
GI insurance stand - 291
Insurance company tax stand - 423
AMERICAN LITHOFOLD CORP.
RFC influence probe - 508ff.
Tax frauds involvement - 514
AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSN.
Contract renegotiation seminar - 472
AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE
Lobby registration - 697
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN.
Defense housing stand - 185
Medical school aid stand - 191
UMTS stand - 277
Lobby spending - 718, 719
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
Depletion allowances stand - 435
Lobby registration - 699
AMERICAN MOLASSES COMPANY
Sugar Act stand - 93, 94
Lobby registration - 697
AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN.
Defense housing stand - 185
Bond taxation stand - 417
AMERICAN MUTUAL ALLIANCE
Tax statement protest - 426
Lobby registration - 697
AMERICAN NATL. CATTLEMEN'S ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 219
Price rollback stand - 441, 467
Slaughtering quotas stand - 464
Lobby registration - 711
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319, 321
AMERICAN NURSES' ASSN.
Economic controls stand - 442
Lobby registration - 712
AMERICAN OVERSEAS TANKER CO.
RFC loan probe - 503
AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSN.
Lobby registration - 698
AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE
Defense housing stand - 185
Lobby registration - 708
Lobby withdrawal - 715
AMERICAN PLANT FOOD COUNCIL
Lobby registration - 706
AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 432
Bond taxes stand - 434
Lobby registration - 701
AMERICAN PYROTECHNICS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 706
AMERICAN REPUBLICS
.Military, economic aid - 132-4
Mutual security provisions - 204ff.
AMERICAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORP.
Taxation stand - 423
AMERICAN RETAIL FEDN.
Sales tax stand - 418, 432
Corporation tax stand - 431
Wage-price controls stand - 442, 447
Lobby registration - 702
ASCAP
Lobby registration - 712
AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES
Lobby registration - 705
AMERICAN SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY POLICY COMMITTEE
Sugar quotas stand - 93
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF U.S.A.
Lobby registration - 711
AMERICAN TARIFF LEAGUE
Trade agreements stand - 217
AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 418, 425
Price control stand - 443
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
GI insurance stand - 291
Postal pay stand - 329
Cloture change stand - 334
On Defense Production - 460-1
Airline subsidy stand - 484
AMVETS
UMTS stand - 288
GI insurance stand - 291
On gambling machines - 343
Airline subsidies stand - 484
Lobby registration - 714
AMERICAN WATCH WORKERS UNION
Trade agreements stand - 215
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
Lobby registration - 711
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
Stands:
Defense housing - 187
Cloture change - 334
Congressional reorganization - 360
Taxation - 422
Corporation taxes - 431
Excess profits tax - 431
Income taxes - 431, 433, 434
Capital gains tax - 433
Bonds taxation - 433
Depletion allowances - 435
Defense production - 441-2, 447
Capehart amendment - 463
Airline subsidies - 485
"AN INFORMAL GROUP OF FINANCE COMPANIES"
Lobby registration - 697
ANDERSEN, H. CARL (R MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Agriculture Dept. funds - 112
Post Office funds - 135
D.C. funds - 137
ICC bill - 666
ANDERSON, CLINTON P. (D N.M.)
Mexican farm labor - 96, 97
Agriculture funds - 114
Troops to Europe - 232
Maryland campaign - 362
Slaughtering quotas - 444
Tidelands - 475, 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 557; Military & Veterans - 575; Miscellaneous- 598; Taxes & Economic - 654.
ANDERSON, JACK Z. (R CALIF.)
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625.
ANDRESEN, AUGUST H. (R MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Marketing facilities - 98
Agriculture funds - 112
Import controls - 449, 451
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ANDREWS, GEORGE W. (D ALA.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 582.
ANFUSO, VICTOR L. (D N.Y.)
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 565-6; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582-3; Miscellaneous - 625-6; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ANGELL, HOMER D. (R ORE.)
Campaign spending - 49
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ANNUAL LEAVE, GOVERNMENT
Independent Offices action - 118, 119
Labor-FSA action - 127
Postal funds bill - 136, 137
Postal rates provision - 318, 323
System revised - 323ff.
Group stands - 325
ANSLINGER, HARRY J.
Crime probe testimony - 345, 347
ANTI-LYNCHING
Platforms vs. performance - 768
ANTITRUST
See Monopoly
APARTMENT, HOTEL AND MOTEL ASSN. OF CALIF.
Lobby registration - 702
APPEAL
Definition - 20
APPEASEMENT
Truman vs. Taft - 221

APPLIANCES
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 421
Group stands on tax - 418, 431, 432
APPROPRIATIONS
See Table of Contents
See Departments and agencies (by name)
See Committees, House; Senate
Definition - 20
First session major actions - 60
Proposals to implement budget - 382
Economic Report - 437
Bills introduced - 549
ARAB REFUGEES
Mutual security provisions - 204, 209
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
1952 appropriations - 152
ARENDS, LESLIE C. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
UMTS - 282, 283
Tax program - 420
ARIZONA
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 45
ARKANSAS
Campaign spending - 44, 45
ARMAMENTS
MacArthur on - 245
Platforms vs. performance - 762
ARMED FORCES
See Air Force; Army; Navy
UMTS provisions - 274
ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
ARMSTRONG, O. K. (R MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Indian Affairs funds - 160
Oatis arrest - 241
Korea-Red China war - 244
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 666.
ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF
See Gen. J. Lawton Collins
ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS
1952 appropriations - 138ff.
ARMY DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 129ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
On rail disputes - 269
Military construction authorization - 293
Preparedness report criticism - 302
Contract renegotiation provision - 468, 469
ARMY ENGINEERS CORPS
1952 appropriations - 138ff.
Third supplemental funds - 155
New project procedure - 160
St. Lawrence Seaway estimates - 480
ARMY SECRETARY
See Frank Pace
ARN, GOV. EDWARD F.
Flood relief request - 140
ARNOLD, FORTAS AND PORTER
Lobby registration - 94, 697
ARNOLD, THURMAN
Sugar Act stand - 93
On government ethics - 332
ASHCRAFT, CHARLES L.
Lobby registration - 710
ASIA
Military, economic aid - 132-4
Mutual security provisions - 207ff.
Naturalization bill - 213
ASKINS, HERBERT R.
Navy appointment - 691
ASPINALL, WAYNE N. (D COLO.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 666.
ASSOC. BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS
Postal rates stand - 321
ASSOC. GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Taxation stand - 423
On contract renegotiation - 470
ASSOC. RETAIL CONFECTIONERS OF U.S.
Lobby registration - 698
ASSOC. THIRD CLASS MAIL USERS
On postal rates - 319
Lobby registration - 706
ASSN. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Lobby registration - 708
ASSN. OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
On rail retirement benefits - 196
Taxation stand - 424
On transportation in defense - 459
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Airline subsidies stand - 484
Lobby registration - 704
Lobby spending - 718, 719
ASSN. OF AMERICAN SHIP OWNERS
Hiring halls stand - 270
Taxation stand - 424
ASSN. OF MEDICAL COLLEGES
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
ASSN. OF SUGAR REFINERS OF PUERTO RICO
Sugar quotas stand - 93
ASSN. OF WESTERN RAILWAYS
Rail disputes testimony - 269
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY. CO.
Lobby registration - 704
Lobby withdrawal - 715
ATLANTIC PORT CONTRACTORS, INC.
Lobby registration - 704
ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE
Lobby registration - 711
Lobby withdrawal - 715
Lobby spending - 718, 719
ATLAS POWDER CO.
Lobby registration - 705
ATOMIC ENERGY
See Committees, Joint
Restricted data amendment - 521
Progress report; McMahon resolution - 522
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
1952 supplemental funds - 159, 162
On defense housing - 185, 187
War surplus purchases - 370
Contract renegotiation provision - 468
ATTORNEY GENERAL
See J. Howard McGrath
Immigration authorization - 237
AUCHINCLOSS, JAMES C. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626.
AUSTIN, WARREN
Jessup nomination stand - 688
UN appointment - 692
AUTHORIZATION
Definitions - 20, 21
AUTOMOBILE MFRS. ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 418, 425, 432
On autos in defense - 459
AUTOMOBILES
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 420
Group stands on taxes - 425, 432
AUTOMOBILES, GOVERNMENT
Funds summary - 110
Agriculture funds - 113, 114
Independent Offices funds - 119
Interior funds - 121, 123, 125
Labor-FSA action - 128, 129
Post Office funds - 135, 137
State-Justice-Commerce - 145
Stop-gap funds - 150, 151
AVIATION
Airport construction funds - 145, 148, 149
War-risk insurance provided - 472
Airline subsidy action - 484
Small business hearings - 493
Lobby group registrations - 703
AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
Lobby registration - 705
AYRES, WILLIAM H. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Ohio campaign probe - 369
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 666.

B

BADGER, VICE-ADMIRAL OSCAR C.
Far East policy testimony - 252-3
BAILEY, C. LLOYD
Lobby withdrawal - 716
BAILEY, CHARLES B.
Lobby registration - 710
BAILEY, CLEVELAND M. (D W.VA.)
Campaign spending - 51
Mexican farm labor - 97
Mutual security - 208
Trade agreements - 216, 217
UMTS - 284, 285
Wage stabilization - 450
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 666.
BAKER, GEORGE B.
UN appointment - 692
BAKER, GIBBS L.
Lobby registration - 706
BAKER, HOWARD H. (R TENN.)
Campaign spending - 50
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 666.
BAKER, JOHN A.
Lobby registration - 711
BAKEWELL, CLAUDE I. (R MO.)
Special election - 28
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BALDWIN & MERMEY
Lobby registration - 707
BALER TWINE
Made import-duty free - 483
BALDRIGE, H. M.
Lobby registration - 94
BALL, JOSEPH H.
Hiring halls stand - 270
Taxation stand - 424
BALTIMORE
Communist probe - 373-4
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD
RFC probe report - 506
BAMBACH, KARL.
Lobby registration - 706
BAMERT, LOREN C.
Lobby registration - 711
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
BANKRUPTCY ACT
Rail safety amendment - 474
BANKS, BANKING
Export-Import Bank extended - 241
Tax debate - 426-7
Contract renegotiation provision - 472
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
BARDEN, GRAHAM A. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
School aid, defense housing - 188
Defense area school aid - 194
UMTS - 282, 283
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626.
BARDES, PHILIP
Lobby registration - 705
BARING, WALTER S. (D NEV.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 667
BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W.
State Dept. funds vote - 148
Appropriations Committee increase ruling - 335
BARLEY, ANN
Lobby registration - 708
BARLOW, JOEL
Lobby registration - 697
BARMINE, ALEXANDER GREGORY
IPR probe witness - 376
BARNES, JOSEPH
Cited in IPR probe - 376
BARNEY, IRVIN, JR.
Lobby registration - 710
BARR, MAJ. GEN. DAVID G.
Far East policy testimony - 253
BARRETT, EDWARD A.
VOA handling criticized - 146
BARRETT, WILLIAM A. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 626; Taxes & Economic - 667.

BARTLETT, E. L. (D ALASKA)
Campaign spending - 51
Interior Dept. funds - 122
Alaska statehood - 333
Aluminum plant - 520
Timber development - 521
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Miscellaneous - 626-7; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BARTON, WALTER E.
Lobby registrations - 695, 696
BASEBALL
Monopoly probe - 357
BASIC VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, INC.
Lobby registration - 698
BASING POINTS
"Good faith" pricing discussion - 487-8
BASSETT, EARL C.
Lobby registration - 713
BATES, JOE B. (D KY.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous-627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BATES, WILLIAM H. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Price-wage ceilings - 453
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583.
BATTLE, LAURIE C. (D ALA.)
Intl. organization funds - 147
Communist trade ban - 211
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Labor-573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BEACH, ROBERT B.
Lobby registration - 695
BEALL, J. GLENN (R MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BEAMER, JOHN V. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566.
BEASLEY, B. C.
Patronage probe involvement - 356-7
BEAUTY & BARBER SUPPLY INSTITUTE
Lobby registration - 706
BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC.
Lobby registration - 705
BECK, A. S., SHOE CO.
Lobby registration - 702
BECKWORTH, LINDLEY (D TEX.)
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BEGG, JAMES T.
Lobby registration - 713
BELCHER, PAGE (R OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553.
BELL, C. JASPER
Lobby registrations - 694, 699
BELL, TAYLOR AND CO.
Lobby registrations - 702
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Labor-management relations report - 270
BELLINO, CARMINE S.
Lithofold loan witness - 509
BENDER, GEORGE H. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Acheson policies - 146
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627.
BENHAM, F. DARIUS
Lobby registration - 704
BENNETT, CHARLES E. (D FLA.)
Ethics in government - 331-2
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 566; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BENNETT, HARRY
Crime probe witness - 341
BENNETT, JOHN B. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547-8; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BENNETT, JULIA D.
Lobby registration - 712
BENNETT, WALLACE F. (R UTAH)
Campaign contributions; spending - 45
Defense housing - 185, 186
Depletion allowances - 426
RFC loans probe - 499, 502
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 557; Miscellaneous - 598; Taxes & Economic - 654.
BENSON, PAUL
Lobby registration - 710
BENTLEY, ELIZABETH
IPR probe witness - 376
BENTON, WILLIAM (D CONN.)
Campaign spending, contributions - 44
Sugar quotas - 93
Voice of America - 148, 149
Mutual security - 210, 211
Annual leave - 325
Ethics in government - 330-1
Debate limitation - 334
McCarthy ouster - 358ff., 366
Congressional salaries - 360
Campaign laws - 361
Military spending - 437
St. Lawrence Seaway - 437
Health, education aid - 437
Defense Production - 444, 445, 446, 463
Tidelands oil - 477
RFC loans probe - 507
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 557; Military & Veterans - 575; Miscellaneous - 598; Taxes & Economic-654.
BENTSEN, LLOYD M., JR. (D TEX.)
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 627; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BERGE, WENDELL
On postal rates - 319
On RFC abolition - 505
Lobby registration - 695
BERGEN, KENNETH W.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
BERKELEY, MARTIN
Communist probe witness - 373
BERRY, E. Y. (R S.D.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 628.
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP.
On steel supplies - 495
BETTS, JACKSON E. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
BICYCLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
Trade agreements stand - 217
BIDDLE, FRANCIS
Defense Production stand - 461
BIFFLE, LESLIE L.
Lobbying charge - 331
BILL
How to check - 17
How passed - 18
Definitions - 20, 24
BILLIARD & BOWLING INST. OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 706
BILLS ACTED UPON
Agriculture - 102
Appropriations - 164
Education and Welfare - 198
Foreign Policy - 254
Labor - 270
Military and Veterans - 303
Miscellaneous and Administrative - 384
Taxes and Economic Policy - 523
BILLS INTRODUCED
Agriculture - 546
Appropriations - 549
Education and Welfare - 550
Foreign Policy - 557
Labor - 572
Military and Veterans - 575
Miscellaneous and Administrative - 597
Taxes and Economic Policy - 654
BINGHAM, BARRY
Defense Production stand - 461
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT
Senate - 79, 81
House - 79, 82
India aid bills - 234
Postal rates study resolution - 320
BISHOP, C. W. (RUNT) (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
BISHOP, LEROY
Lobby registration - 714
BISHOP, ROBERT J.
Lobby withdrawal - 715
BISSELL, RICHARD M., JR.
Mutual Security appointment - 691
BLACK MARKETS
In steel - 491
In nickel - 494, 495
BLACKNEY, WILLIAM W. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
BLAKE, O. K.
Lobby registration - 698
BLANCHARD, HELEN
Lobby withdrawal - 715
BLATNIK, JOHN A. (D MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Tax program - 430
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480, 482
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BLAUNER, R. J.
Lithofold loan involvement - 508
RFC probe witness - 509
BLEDSOE, WARREN
Lobby registration - 710
BLEAKLEY, PLATT, GILCHRIST AND WALKER
Lobby registration - 712
BLEWETT AND ASSOCIATES
Lobby registrations - 703
BLEWETT, JOHN H., JR.
Lobby registrations - 703
BLISS, RAY C.
On Taft campaign spending - 368
BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF CITY OF LONG BEACH
Lobby registration - 714
BOEHM, GLENN P.
Patronage involvement - 356, 357
BOGGS, HALE (D LA.)
Narcotics penalties - 193
Trade agreements - 215
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 566; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous-628; Taxes & Economic - 667-8.
BOGGS, J. CALEB (R DEL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Artillery range funds - 163
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 667.
BOGGS, MAYWOOD
Lobby registration - 709
BOGIN, BENJAMIN
On postal rates - 321
BOHANNON, ROSS
Texmass loan involvement - 500, 501
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.
State Dept. appointment - 691
BOHM, DAVID JOSEPH
Contempt acquittal - 354
BOLLING, RICHARD (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Flood relief - 143
Military spending - 437
St. Lawrence Seaway - 437
Health, education aid - 437
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 553; Labor - 573; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BOLTE, LT. GEN. CHARLES L.
On Latin American aid - 208
BOLTON, FRANCES P. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
India aid - 234
Defense plant dispersal - 449
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans-583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BONDS
1951 tax provisions - 411
President's tax request - 414
Group stands on tax - 417, 433
E bond retention action - 473
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489

BONNER, HERBERT C. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
Mutual security - 207
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628.
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 120ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
BOORAS, HARRIS J.
Lobby registrations - 699
BOSONE, REVA BECK (D UTAH)
Campaign spending - 50
Price rollbacks - 450
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BOSTROM, CARL E.
Lobby registration - 698
BOURG, CLARENCE J.
Lobby registration - 94
BOW, FRANK T. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Natural gas - 451, 452
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BOWLES, CHESTER
Defense Production stand - 461
India ambassadorship - 689
BOWLING PROPRIETOR'S ASSN. OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 706
BOX SCORE
Truman program - 66
BOYD, H. B.
Lobby registration - 94
BOYDEN, JOHN S.
Lobby registration - 708
BOYER, CHARLES M.
Lobby registration - 714
BOYKIN, FRANK W. (D ALA.)
RFC loan involvement - 502
Tax probe involvement - 517
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BOYLE, WILLIAM M., JR.
On campaign techniques - 361
RFC loans involvement - 500, 508-11
Democratic Committee resignation - 511
BRACKETT, D. H.
Lobby registration - 708
BRADLEY, FONTAINE C.
Lobby registration - 712
BRADLEY, GEN. OMAR N.
On mutual security - 205-6, 209
On troops to Europe - 227
Far East policy testimony - 247
On UMTS - 276-7, 281
Defense reappointment - 691
BRAMBLETT, ERNEST K. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BRANIFF AIRWAYS, INC.
Airline subsidies stand - 485
BRANNAN, CHARLES F.
On trade agreements - 217
Export-Import extension stand - 241
Co-op taxation stand - 434
On defense production - 441, 446
On cotton price freeze - 465
On meat price rollbacks - 466, 467
BRANNAN FARM PLAN
Truman vs. Taft - 788
BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO.
Lobby registration - 705
BRATTEN, MRS. FLO
RFC probe witness - 511
BRAUND, JOHN J.
Lobby registration - 714
BRAY, WILLIAM G. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
India aid - 236
UMTS - 284
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 628
BREEN, EDWARD (D OHIO)
Resignation - 28
Campaign spending - 49
BREHM, WALTER E. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Union shop elections motion - 268
Corrupt Practices conviction - 369
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 583; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BRENNAN, GLENN A.
Lobby registration - 710
BREWER, ROY
Communist probe witness - 372-3
BREWER, WILLIAM A.
Lobby registration - 698
BREWSTER, OWEN (R MAINE)
Mutual security - 211
Trade agreements - 217
Acheson; China policies - 250
Maryland campaign contribution - 363
Contract renegotiation - 470
Airline subsidies - 485
Bowles nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 557-8; Miscellaneous - 598; Military & Veterans - 575-6; Taxes & Economic - 654-5.
BRICKER, JOHN W. (R OHIO)
Housing program - 118
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
Government reorganization - 338
RFC reorganization - 339
Brehm's character - 369
Rent control - 440, 443
DPA revision - 462, 463
"Good faith" pricing - 487
RFC loans probe - 499, 506, 507
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 598-9; Taxes & Economic - 655.
BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO.
Lobby registration - 699
BRIDGES, STYLES (R N.H.)
Civil Service funds - 118
Post Office funds - 136
Civil Defense funds - 156
1952 supplemental funds - 159, 161
India aid - 236, 237
MacArthur removal - 243
China lobby probe - 251
Congressional salaries - 360
Taxation - 427, 428
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 599; Taxes & Economic - 655.
BRINK, JAMES H.
Crime probe witness - 346
BRISBINE, DAWES E.
Lobby registration - 703
BRITISH WEST INDIES
Sugar Act provisions - 92
BRODSKY, JOHN MARTIN
Tax frauds witness - 513
BRODSON, SIDNEY A.
Crime probe witness - 345
BRONKIE, W. F.
Depletion allowance stand - 423
BROOKS, OVERTON (D LA.)
Military construction - 293
Military reserve system - 297
Temporary reorganization - 338
Bills introduced: Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 583-4; Miscellaneous - 628.
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS
Rail disputes testimony - 268-9
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN
Rail disputes testimony - 268
Lobby registration - 709
BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES
Lobby registration - 709
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN
Rail retirement benefits stand - 195
Rail disputes testimony - 268, 269
GI insurance stand - 291
Lobby registration - 710
BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 710
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS
Lobby registration - 710
BROWN, CLARENCE J. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Voice of America - 146
House rules change - 336
Conflict of interests law - 352
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 628.
BROWN, PAUL (D GA.)
Consumer credit - 450-1
Rent control - 473
BROWN, PETER CAMPBELL
SACB appointment - 692
BROWN, RAY C.
Lobby registration - 698
BROWN, THAD H., JR.
Lobby registration - 701
BROWN, WINTHROP G.
On trade agreements - 218
BROWNSON, CHARLES B. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 628.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Lobby registration - 705
BRYSON, JOSEPH R. (D S.C.)
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 628; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUCHANAN, FRANK (D PA.)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 628-9; Taxes & Economic - 668
BUCHANAN, VERA (D PA.)
Special election - 28
BUCKLEY, CHARLES A. (D N.Y.)
Dispersal - 379
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Highway aid - 486
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUDD COMPANY
Lobby registration - 703
BUDENZ, LOUIS
IPR probe witness - 377, 378
BUDGE, HAMER (R IDAHO)
Campaign spending - 46
Tidelands - 476
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUDGET
Definitions - 20, 23
Proposals to implement - 382
BUDGET BUREAU
See Frederick J. Lawton
On dispersal - 380
BUFFETT, HOWARD H. (R NEB.)
Campaign spending - 48
Military funds - 130
Defense housing - 187, 188
Price ceilings - 453
E bond retention - 474
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUGGS ISLAND DAM
Transmission line action - 121, 124
Renamed - 139, 141
BUILDER AND OWNER COORDINATING COMMITTEE, INC.
Corporate taxation stand - 423
BUILDING INDUSTRY
Union shop hearings - 270
Lobby registrations - 695-6
BUKOWSKI, PETER I.
RFC appointment - 692
BUOY, HAROLD J.
Lobby registration - 709

BURDICK, USHER L. (R N.D.)
Campaign spending - 49
Mutual security - 207
Congressional salaries - 360
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 566; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUREAU OF EDUCATION ON FAIR TRADE
Lobby registration - 707
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
1952 funds - 126
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
1952 funds - 126
BUREAU OF MINES
1952 funds - 120, 123, 124
BURKE, HAROLD
Lobby registration - 94
BURKE, MAYOR THOMAS A.
Crime probe witness - 341
BURLESON, OMAR (D TEX.)
Peanut acreage - 100
Depletion allowances - 418
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSN.
On tobacco tax - 418
BURNS, F. HUGH
Lobby registration - 713
BURNSIDE, M. G. (D W.VA.)
Campaign spending - 51
Marketing facilities - 98
Parcel post - 316, 317
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 553-4; Foreign Policy - 556; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BURTENSHAW, CLAUDE J.
Campaign spending - 44
BURTON, CLARENCE G. (D VA.)
Contract audit, review - 472
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 584; Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUSBEY, FRED E. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Subversive Activities Bd. funds - 117
Legislative funds - 152
UMTS - 284
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 629.
BUSH, ALVIN R. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
BUSH, PRESCOTT S.
Campaign spending - 44
BUSINESS COMM. ON EMERGENCY CORPORATE TAXATION
Lobby withdrawal - 715
Lobby spending - 719
BUTLER-HOPE SLAUGHTERING QUOTAS
Senate revision action - 462, 464
BUTLER, HUGH (R NEB.)
Trade agreements - 218
Alaska, Hawaii statehood - 333
Slaughtering quotas - 444, 462
Contract renegotiation - 471
Tidelands oil - 477
Baler twine imports - 483, 489
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 599; Taxes & Economic - 655.
BUTLER, JOHN C. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 668.
BUTLER, JOHN MARSHALL (R MD.)
Campaign contributions - 40, 44
Campaign spending - 41, 44
Mutual security - 210
Postal rates - 320
Maryland campaign probe - 361-6
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 599; Taxes & Economic - 655.
BYOIR, CARL, & ASSOCIATES
Lobby registration - 695
BYRD COMMITTEE
Functions; ranking members - 38
BYRD, HARRY FLOOD (D VA.)
Publicity, propaganda funds - 118, 123, 140
Defense employees - 131
Omnibus funds plan - 143
Communist trade - 156, 212
Mutual security - 210
Korea war - 250
Naval construction - 292
GI insurance - 291
Dispersal - 379, 380
RFC abolition - 505
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 599-600; Taxes & Economic - 655.
BYRNE, WILLIAM T. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 629.
BYRNES, GOV. JAMES F.
RFC abolition stand - 505
BYRNES, JOHN W. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
White House funds - 116
Trade agreements - 216, 217
UMTS - 284, 285
Economic controls - 452
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.

C

CABOT, THOMAS D.
State Dept. appointment - 691
CAIN, HARRY P. (R WASH.)
Mexican farm labor - 96
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 230, 232
Red China-Korea war - 244
Far East policy documents - 251
Federal judgeships - 335
Contempt citations - 354
Decentralization - 379
Dispersal - 380
Rent control - 473
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 600; Taxes & Economic - 655.
CALDWELL, CLARENCE J.
Lobby registration - 709
CALDWELL, MILLARD F., JR.
On dispersal - 379
Civil Defense appointment - 691
CALENDAR
Definitions - 20, 21, 22, 24, 25
CALHOUN, LEONARD J.
Lobby registrations - 696, 705, 706, 707, 713
Lobby withdrawals - 716, 717
CALIFORNIA
Campaign spending regulations - 40
Campaign contributions, spending - 41, 42, 43, 44, 45
Crime probe - 343
Hollywood Communist probe - 372-3
Tidelands oil stand - 477
CALLAWAY, MARSE
Maryland probe witness - 364
CAMP, A. SIDNEY (D GA.)
Tuna fish import duty - 489
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
CAMPAIGN, 1952
House of Representatives - 748-50
Senate - 751-55
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
1950 - 40-51
Crime probe testimony - 344
Crime probe report - 351
Ohio campaign - 367-8
Special House committee report - 368
CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES
See Corrupt Practices Act
1950 - 40-51
Cited in government ethics hearings - 331
Murphy appointment - 352
Special House committee report - 368
CAMPBELL, ALEX M.
Campaign spending - 44
CANADA
Officials on St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Aluminum monopoly probe - 519-20
CANAL ZONE CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND METAL TRADES COUNCIL
Lobby registration - 709
CANFIELD, GORDON (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Post Office funds - 135
Narcotics Bureau funds - 160
Korea war - 244
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 629.
CANHAM, ERWIN D.
On government ethics - 331
CANN, NORMAN D.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
CANNON, CLARENCE (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 48
Omnibus funds plan - 143
OPS funds - 155
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Miscellaneous - 629.
CAPEHART PRICE-COST AMENDMENT
Senate revision action - 462, 463
CAPEHART, HOMER E. (R IND.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Military spending - 158
Defense housing - 186
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
UMTS - 280
RFC reorganization - 339, 340
Dispersal - 380
Taxation - 426, 428
DPA revision - 463
Slaughtering quotas - 464
"Good faith" pricing - 487
RFC loans probe - 499, 503, 506, 507
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous-600; Taxes & Economic - 655-6.
CAPITAL GAINS TAX
Definition - 408
1951 tax provisions - 409, 411, 413, 414, 415, 420, 430
President's request - 414
Group stands - 433
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC.
On postal rates - 321
CAREY, JAMES B.
On defense production - 441, 442
CARLISLE TIRE RUBBER DIVISION
Lobby registration - 705
CARLSON, FRANK (R KAN.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Postal annual leave - 136
Flood relief - 143
Parcel post - 317
Postal rates - 320
Postal pay - 329
Annual leave - 323, 325
Taxation - 427, 428
Highway aid - 486
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous-600; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CARNAHAN, A.S.J. (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 48
India aid - 235
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 629; Taxes & Economic - 668.
CARRIGG, JOSEPH L. (R PA.)
Special election - 28
CARROLL, JAMES J.
Crime probe witness - 343, 345
CARTER, EDWARD C.
IPR probe witness - 375-6
CARTHAGE HYDROCOL CO., INC.
RFC loan probe - 503, 507, 508ff.
CASE, CLIFFORD P. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Trade agreements - 216
House rules change - 336, 337
Tidelands - 477
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 566; Miscellaneous - 629-30.

CASE, FRANCIS (R S.D.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Indian Affairs funds - 124
Transmission lines - 124
Military spending - 158
Defense housing - 186
Social security - 192
Mutual security - 210, 211
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
Annual leave - 324
Dispersal - 379
D.C. home rule - 381
D.C. hospital aid - 381
Price controls - 446
Contract renegotiation - 471
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546, 548; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 600-1; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CASEY, J. F.
Lobby registration - 710
CASEY, JOSEPH E.
RFC influence probe - 499, 503, 504
Lobby registrations - 499
CASEY, LAWRENCE J., JR.
Lobby registration - 696
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS OF U.S.A.
Lobby registration - 714
CAUDLE, THERON LAMAR
Tax probe involvement - 515, 516, 517, 519
CELLER, EMANUEL (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Mexican farm labor - 97, 98
India aid - 234
House rules change - 336, 337
Baseball probe - 357
Congressional reapportionment - 383
Tidelands - 476
Aluminum monopoly - 520
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 566; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 630-1; Taxes & Economic - 668-9.
CENSUS
Effect on reapportionment - 383
CENSUS, BUREAU OF
1952 appropriations - 144
CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT
Senate action - 482-3
CENTRAL IRON AND STEEL CO.
RFC loans probe - 500, 503
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT (CALIF.)
Transmission line action - 120, 122, 125
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, U.S.
Stands:
Defense housing - 185
Mutual security - 206
Trade agreements - 215, 217
Government ethics - 331
Tax program - 424, 435
Corporation, excess profits taxes - 431
Excise taxes - 432
Capital gains tax - 433
Withholding, co-op taxes - 434
Depletion allowances - 435
Defense production - 442, 447
Wage-price controls - 443
Anti-inflation - 458
Farm subsidies - 458
Wage stabilization - 466, 467
Contract renegotiation - 470
Tidelands oil - 478
Airline subsidies - 484
Lobby registration - 695
Lobby spending - 718, 719
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, COUNCIL OF STATE
On tax program - 417, 424
Tax stands - 431, 432, 433, 434
CHAMBERS, WHITTAKER
IPR probe witness - 376
CHANDLER, A. B. (HAPPY)
Baseball probe witness - 357
CHAPMAN, OSCAR L.
On tidelands oil - 476
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
CHAPMAN, VIRGIL M. (D KY.)
Death - 28
CHAPMAN, VIRGIL M. (Cont.)
Funds to widow - 153
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Military & Veterans - 576.
CHASE BAG CO.
Lobby registration - 705
CHATHAM, THURMOND (D N.C.)
India aid - 234
Friendship resolution - 240
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 584; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CHAUFFEURS, GOVERNMENT
Funds summary - 110
Agriculture funds - 113, 114
Independent Offices funds - 119
Interior funds - 123, 125
Labor-FSA funds - 127, 129
Treasury-P.O. change - 136, 137
State-Justice-Commerce - 147, 148, 149
CHAVEZ, DENNIS (D N.M.)
Mexican farm labor - 96, 97
Water storage funds - 114
FSA funds - 128
New Mexico Indian aid - 161
Postal rates - 320
Dispersal - 379
Highway aid - 486
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 601; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM
Project funds action - 138, 140
CHEESE IMPORTERS ASSN.
Import controls stand - 463
CHELF, FRANK L. (D KY.)
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 631.
CHEMICALS
House food probe - 193
Cosmetics probe approved - 193
CHENOWETH, J. EDGAR (R COLO.)
Campaign spending - 45
Rail retirement benefits - 196
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 631.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Lobby registration - 698
CHILDREN
Intl. welfare funds - 154ff.
CHILDS, MARQUIS
On government ethics - 331
CHINA, COMMUNIST
Action to brand as aggressor - 238
MacArthur foreign policy hearings - 242ff.
CHINA, NATIONALIST
Stop-gap aid - 150, 151
Mutual security provisions - 204
Lobby discussed in Far East hearings - 251
Platforms vs. performance - 762
CHING, CYRUS S.
On wage controls - 436, 467
CHIPERFIELD, ROBERT B. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584.
CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT MOVEMENT
Lobby registration - 708
CHRISTMAN, ELIZABETH
Lobby registration - 709
CHRISTOPHER, WILLIAM J.
Maryland campaign involvement - 365
CHRYSLER CORPORATION
On steel allocations - 495
CHUDOFF, EARL (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 631.
CHURCH, MARGUERITE S. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 631.
CIGAR MFRS. ASSN.
Cigar tax stand - 425
Lobby registration - 698
CITIES SERVICE CORP.
Labor espionage charge - 269
CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR HOOVER REPORT
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR SUBSIDY SPEARATION
Lobby registration; membership - 708
CITIZENSHIP
Americans voting in Italy regain rights - 213
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION
1952 appropriations - 144, 145, 148, 149
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
1952 funds - 144, 145
On airline subsidies - 484
Small business discrimination charge - 493
Presidential appointments - 691
CIVIL DEFENSE
See Millard F. Caldwell
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
1952 supplemental funds - 159
Presidential appointments - 691
CIVIL RIGHTS
See Segregation
Debate limitation hearings - 333-4
Truman vs. Taft - 783
CIVIL SERVICE
Platforms vs. performance - 769
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
See Robert Ramspeck; Frances Perkins
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
On federal pay raise - 326
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS
Third supplemental funds - 155
1952 supplemental funds - 162
CLANCY, FRANK J.
Crime probe witness - 341
CLAPP, AUSTIN
Lobby registration - 702
CLARK, D. WORTH
Campaign spending - 44
CLAY, GEN. LUCIUS D.
On troops to Europe - 229
CLARK, GEN. MARK W.
Vatican nomination - 689
CLARK, ROBERT M.
Lobby registration - 704
CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT
"Good faith" pricing action - 487
CLAYTON, WILLIAM L.
NSTC appointment - 692
CLEERE, FRANCIS P.
Lobby registration - 710
CLEMENTE, L. GARY (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CLEMENTS, EARLE C. (D KY.)
Campaign spending - 44
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Foreign Policy - 558; Miscellaneous - 601; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CLEVENGER, CLIFF (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Voice of America funds - 147
RFC bill - 669
CLOCK MFRS. ASSN. OF AMERICA
Excise tax stand - 425
CLOHISY, WARREN A.
Lobby registration - 707
CLOTURE
Definition - 20
Hearings to change - 333-4
CLUBB, O. EDMUND
Communist probe witness - 374
COAL
See Depletion Allowances
COALITIONS
House Rules change - 336
Temporary reorganization - 338
Tax bill - 430
Defense Production - 451
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
1952 appropriations - 144
COAST GUARD, U.S.
1952 funds - 134
COBB, TY
Baseball probe witness - 357
COCHRANE, EDWARD L.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
CODDAIRE, DAVID J.
SACB appointment - 692

COHEN, BENJAMIN V.
On government ethics - 331
UN appointment - 692
COHEN, STANLEY
Crime probe witness - 343
COLE, ALBERT M. (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
Defense housing - 188
Rent control - 448, 454
Price controls - 450, 451, 452, 454
Defense production - 461
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Miscellaneous - 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COLE, W. STERLING (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
UMTS - 284
Military reserve system - 297
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous- 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COLEGROVE, KENNETH W.
IPR probe witness - 377
COLLETT, WILLIAM A.
On parcel post limit - 317
Lobby registrations - 705, 711
COLLINS, GEN. J. LAWTON
On mutual security - 206, 208
On troops to Europe - 227
Far East policy testimony - 248
UMTS stand - 276, 281
On Marine Corps expansion - 298
COLLINS, RICHARD J.
Communist probe witness - 372
COLMER, WILLIAM M. (D MISS.)
Treasury funds - 135
Census Bureau funds - 146
Mississippi patronage - 355
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COLORADO
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 45
Spruce bark beetle control funds - 111, 113, 114
COLORADO MINING ASSN.
Lobby registration - 699
COMBINED INDUSTRIES, INC.
On nickel prices - 495
COMBS, J. M. (D TEX.)
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
1952 appropriations - 144ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
Information cut eliminated - 163
Contract renegotiation provision - 468
Aircraft war-risk insurance stand - 472
Rentzel, Horne appointments - 691
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ASSN. OF N.Y.
Economic controls stand - 447
Lobby registration - 695
COMMERCE SECRETARY
See Charles Sawyer
COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
COMM. OF AMERICAN CONTRACTORS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN WORK
Lobby registration - 707
Lobby withdrawal - 716
COMM. FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
On tax program - 417, 422
Sales tax stand - 432
Price control stand - 459
Lobby spending - 718, 719
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Sales tax stand - 423
COMM. ON FEDERAL TAXING POLICY
Sales, excise tax stands - 432
Capital gains, income tax stands - 433
Co-op taxation stand - 434
COMMITTEE OF INVESTORS OF AMERICA
Tax program stand - 422
COMMITTEE ON PRESENT DANGER
Lobby spending - 719
COMMITTEES
How bills are handled - 18
Definitions - 21, 22, 25
COMMITTEES, HOUSE
Administration:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Agriculture:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Sugar Act hearings - 92
Mexican farm labor hearings - 97
Beef price rollback study - 467
Appropriations:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Agriculture funds action - 111
Independent Offices action - 115
Interior Dept. funds report - 120
Labor-FSA action - 126
Defense Dept. action - 130
Mutual Security action - 133
Treasury-Post Office action - 134
D.C. action - 137
Army Civil Functions action - 138
State-Justice-Commerce action - 144
Stop-gap funds action - 150
Legislative funds action - 152
Deficiency funds approved - 153
Third supplemental action - 155
1952 supplemental funds action - 159, 162
Armed Services:
Functions; ranking members - 36
UMTS hearings, action - 280ff.
Naval construction action - 292
Military construction action - 293
Military reserves action - 297
Marine Corps hearings - 298
Banking and Currency:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Defense housing action - 187
Investigating powers approved - 335
Defense Production action - 446-8
Chemicals in Food Products:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Report; extension - 193
District of Columbia:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Education and Labor:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Wage Stabilization hearings - 466
Expenditures in Executive Depts.:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Temporary reorganization action - 338
RFC reorganization action - 339
Defense loans, tax write-offs probe - 496-7
Boyle, Gabrielson RFC probe - 508-11
Foreign Affairs:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Mutual security action - 205
India aid action - 234
Irish unification report - 240
GI Benefits:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Interior and Insular Affairs:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Interstate and Foreign Commerce:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Rail retirement action - 195
Judiciary:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Immigration curbs action - 237
Displaced persons action - 239
Conflict of interests action - 352
Baseball probe - 357
Reapportionment hearings - 383
Tidelands hearings - 476
Aluminum probe - 519
Steel hearings - 520
Newsprint report - 521
Judgeships hearings - 688
Katyn Forest Massacre:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Merchant Marine and Fisheries:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Post Office and Civil Service:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Parcel post hearings - 317
Postal rate hearings - 321
Federal pay raise action - 326
Postal pay hearings - 329
Public Works:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Rules:
Functions; ranking members - 37
India aid action - 235
COMMITTEES, HOUSE (Cont.)
Rules (Cont.)
Irish unification recommendation - 240
Postal rates action - 322
Rules power increased - 336-7
Election probes - 361, 369
Tidelands action - 476
Small Business:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Hearings, reports - 493, 495
Un-American Activities:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Probes - 372-5
Veterans Affairs:
Functions; ranking members - 37
GI insurance action - 290
VA Negro hospital report - 296
Ways and Means:
Functions; ranking members - 37
Trade agreements action - 215
Revenue hearings, action - 415-19
Baler twine action - 483
Duty suspension action - 489
Tax frauds probe - 512-519
COMMITTEES, JOINT
Atomic Energy:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Progress report - 522
Defense Production:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Hearings, reports - 464-6
Economic Report:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Hearings, report - 436-7
Executive Papers:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Internal Revenue Taxation:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Library:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Postal Service:
Establishment of - 318
Printing:
Functions; ranking members - 38
Reduction of Expenditures:
Functions; ranking members - 38
COMMITTEES, SENATE
Agriculture and Forestry:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Mexican farm labor hearings - 96
Farm tenant loans report - 99
Peanut acreage hearings - 100
Farm crop utilization report - 101
Appropriations:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Agriculture funds action - 112
Independent Offices action - 117
Interior Dept. funds report - 122
Labor-FSA action - 127
Defense Dept. action - 130
Mutual Security action - 133
Treasury-Post Office action - 135
D.C. action - 137
Army Civil Functions action - 138
State-Justice-Commerce action - 147
Stop-gap funds action - 151
Third supplemental action - 155
1952 supplemental funds action - 161, 163
Move to enlarge rejected - 335
Armed Services:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Mutual security action - 208-9
Troops to Europe hearings - 226ff.
MacArthur hearings - 244ff.
UMTS hearings, action - 275ff.
Marine Corps hearings - 297
Preparedness investigations - 300
Banking and Currency:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Defense housing action - 185
Export-Import Bank action - 241
DPA hearings, action - 440ff.
DPA revision action - 462
RFC loans probe - 498ff.
Crime Investigation:
Functions; ranking members - 36
District of Columbia:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Expenditures in Executive Depts.:
Functions; ranking members - 35
Temporary reorganization hearings - 337

COMMITTEES, SENATE (Cont.)
Expenditures in Executive Depts. (Cont.):
RFC reorganization action - 340
Mississippi patronage probe - 355
Congress reorganization hearings - 360
Building "sales" hearings - 371
RFC loans probe - 508-11
Finance:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Social security action - 192
Trade agreements action - 217
GI insurance action - 290
Tax hearings, action - 422-6
Contract renegotiation action - 469
Foreign Relations:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Mutual Security action - 208
Troops to Europe action - 226-30
India aid action - 236
MacArthur hearings - 244ff.
Jessup nomination hearings - 688
Interior and Insular Affairs:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Alaska, Hawaii statehood reports - 333
Tidelands action - 477
Interstate and Foreign Commerce:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Gambling bills action - 351
Airline subsidies action - 484
Judiciary:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Conflict of interests action - 352
IPR probe - 375ff.
Labor and Public Welfare:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Medical school aid action - 190
Defense area school aid action - 194
Railroad retirement action - 196
Rail disputes hearings - 268-9
Cities Service Corp. report - 269
Bell Telephone report - 270
Harbor safety hearings - 270
Labor-management relations report-270
VA hospital probe - 300
Government ethics probe - 330ff.
Wage stabilization hearings - 466
Post Office and Civil Service:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Parcel post hearings - 316
Postal rate hearings - 319
Annual leave action - 324
Federal pay raise action - 326
Federal pay action - 326
Postal pay action - 328
Public Works:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Dispersal hearings - 379
Rules and Administration:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Cloture change hearings - 334
McCarthy ouster action - 358
Election probes - 361-8
Small Business:
Functions; ranking members - 36
Hearings, reports - 490ff.
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
1952 funds - 111, 113, 114
Third supplemental funds - 155
Geissler appointment - 692
COMMODITY SPECULATION
Defense Production provision - 439
COMMUNICATIONS
Bell System report - 270
Postal rates action - 318ff.
Gambling probe - 341ff.
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 421
Group stands on tax - 432
Lobby group registrations - 701-2
COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 709
COMMUNIST TRADE
Kem funds rider - 154, 156
Congress approves ban - 211
Trade agreements provision - 214
COMMUNISTS
See Un-American Activities
Immigration curbs - 237
Hawaii statehood report - 333
COMPETITION
"Good faith" pricing action - 487
COMPTON, KARL T.
NSTC appointment - 692
COMPTROLLER GENERAL
Contract audit, review powers - 472
CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS
Postal rates stand - 319, 321
CONDON, ARTHUR D.
Lobby registrations - 704
CONE, JOHN C.
Lobbying charge - 331
CONFEDERATED UNIONS OF AMERICA
Wage Stabilization stand - 467
CONFERENCE
How bills are handled - 19
Definition - 21
CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
Internal Security issue - 352
CONGRESS
Reorganization hearings - 360
Reapportionment hearings - 383
Ex-Member lobby registrations - 694
CONGRESS, 82nd
See Senate; House of Representatives
Public laws - 8-14
Changes; officers - 28
Committees - 35-38
What it cost to elect - 40
Major actions, first session - 54ff.
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
Stands:
Mexican farm labor - 98
Defense housing - 185, 187, 190
Mutual security - 206
Trade agreements - 215, 219
India aid - 235
Immigration curbs - 238
Building trades union shop - 270
UMTS - 277, 288
Cloture change - 334
Tax program - 417, 423, 435
Corporation, excess profits taxes - 431
Income taxes - 431, 433, 434
Capital gains, bonds taxation - 433
Co-op taxation - 434
Depletion allowances - 435
Defense Production - 441, 442, 456
Capehart amendment - 463
Slaughtering quotas - 464
Wage stabilization - 466
Tidelands oil - 478
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Airline subsidies - 484
CIO MARITIME COMM.
Hiring halls stand - 270
CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
On Ohio Senatorial campaign - 367
On Congressional reapportionment - 383
CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY
1952 appropriations - 152
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Functions; services; policy - 15
Special features - 16
Almanac, how to use - 17
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
Definition - 21
CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT, ENFORCEMENT
1952 funds - 120
CONNALLY, TOM (D TEX.)
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Mexican nationals' appointments - 152
Mutual security - 209, 210, 211
Trade agreements - 219
Troops to Europe - 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230
MacArthur removal - 243
Taxes - 422, 428, 429
Clark Vatican nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 558; Labor - 572; Miscellaneous - 601; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CONNECTICUT
Campaign spending, contributions - 41, 44, 45
CONN. EDITORIAL ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 320
CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS
UMTS provisions - 274
Stands on how to handle - 289
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MFRS. ASSN.
On materials shortages - 460
CONSUMER CREDIT
Defense Production provision - 439
House DPA action - 448, 450-1
CONTEMPT CITATIONS
Crime probe - 353ff.
Un-American activities - 353-4
CONTESTED ELECTIONS
See Corrupt Practices Act
CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY
Lobby registration - 695, 698
CONTINENTAL PRESS SERVICE
Crime probe conclusions - 349
CONTRACT CARRIER CONFERENCE
Lobby registration - 703
CONTRACTS
Renegotiation action - 468ff.
Audits, review action - 472
Small business procurement - 493
Small business bids - 494
Small Business report - 494
CONTROLLED CIRCULATION NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA
Postal rates stand - 320
CONTROLS
See Defense Production Act; Imports; Prices Wages
Economic Report - 436-7
Platforms vs. Performance - 770
Truman vs. Taft - 786, 787
COOK, HENRY EARL
FDIC appointment - 692
COOK, LYLE E.
Campaign spending - 45
COOLEY, HAROLD D. (D N.C.)
Sugar quotas - 92
Mexican farm labor - 97
Marketing facilities - 98
Peanut acreage - 100
Mutual security - 208
DPA food subsidies - 449, 451
Price rollbacks - 449, 453, 467
Price controls - 453
Farm price ceilings - 461
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CO-OP TAXATION
1951 tax provisions - 409, 420, 430
President's request - 414
Group stands - 417, 424, 434
COOPER AND GRIFFIN
Lobby withdrawal - 716
COOPER, J. MILTON
Lobby registration - 697, 700
COOPER, JERE (D TENN.)
Bills introduced: Labor - 573; Miscellaneous - 631; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COOPER, JOHN SHERMAN
On troops to Europe - 225, 228
UN appointment - 692
COOPERATIVE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA
Co-op taxation stand - 424
COOPERATIVE HEALTH FEDN. OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 708
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF U.S.A.
On defense housing - 185
Trade agreements stand - 217
On co-op taxation - 417, 424, 433
Capital gains, bonds taxation stand - 433
COPPER
Import duty suspension - 489
COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSN.
Lobby registration - 699
CORBETT, ROBERT J. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Postal rates - 322
Federal pay raise - 327
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 631-2; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CORDAGE INSTITUTE
On baler twine imports - 483
Lobby registration - 707
CORDAGE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
Lobby registration - 707
CORDON, GUY (R ORE.)
Mexican farm labor - 96, 97
Interior Dept. funds - 124
Labor-FSA personnel - 127

CORDON, GUY (Cont.)
Civil Defense funds - 156
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
UMTS - 280
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous- 601; Taxes & Economic - 656.
CORPORATION TAXES
1951 tax provisions - 409, 411, 414, 420, 430
President's requests - 413, 414
Group stands - 431
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ARMY
See Army Engineers Corps
CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT
Campaign spending regulations - 40
Rep. Irving acquittal - 355
Mississippi job sales probe - 355
Sen. McCarthy ouster charge - 359
Maryland Senatorial campaign - 361
Taft-Ferguson campaign - 366
Monroney campaign - 368
House Committee proposes changes - 368
Ayres- Huber campaign - 369
Curtis-Karst campaign - 369
Davis-Lowe campaign - 369
Brehm conviction - 369
COSGRIFF, WALTER E.
On RFC reorganization - 339, 504
COSMETICS
Chemicals probe approved - 193
1951 tax provisions - 409, 415, 421
COST OF LIVING
See Inflation
Federal pay raise debate - 327ff.
COSTELLO, FRANK
Crime probe witness - 343, 344
COTTON, NORRIS (R N.H.)
Campaign spending - 48
White House funds - 116
ICC funds - 117
1952 supplemental funds - 160
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 554; Miscellaneous - 632.
COUDERT, FREDERIC R., JR. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
TVA funds - 117
Troops to Europe - 130, 220
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 632; Taxes & Economic - 669.
COUNCIL FOR CLARIFICATION OF PRICING PRACTICES
Lobby registration - 707
COURTNEY, PAUL L.
Lobby registration - 713
COX, E. E. (D GA.)
FCC funds - 117
Mutual security - 206
India aid - 235, 236
House Rules change - 336, 337
Price rollbacks - 449, 453
Price controls - 453
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 632.
COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD AND CUTLER
Lobby registrations - 705, 712
COY, WAYNE
On government ethics - 331
FCC appointment - 692
CRASS, M. F., JR.
Lobby registration - 707
CRAVEN, EMMA S.
Brehm trial witness - 369
CRAWFORD, BRIG. GEN. DAVID J.
Defense spending probe - 497
CRAWFORD, FRED L. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Defense housing - 189
India aid - 236
Tax program - 419
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 632.
CREDIT
Defense housing provisions - 184, 189
Defense Production provisions - 439
House DPA action - 448, 450-1
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
CREDIT UNION NATL. ASSN.
Taxation stand - 424
CRIME
Senate Committee functions; Members - 36
Senate probe - 341ff.
Probe reports - 349
Probe recommendations - 350
Bills introduced - 351
Contempt citations - 353ff.
District of Columbia action - 380-1
CROP INSURANCE
1952 funds - 111, 113, 114
Platforms vs. performance - 758
Truman vs. Taft - 788
CROSSER, ROBERT (D OHIO)
Helicopters for mail - 135
Rail retirement benefits - 195, 196
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 632; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CRUMPACKER, SHEPARD J., JR. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Defense housing - 188
Communist trade ban - 212
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 632.
CUBA
Sugar Act provisions - 92
CULLINANE, LEO
Lobby withdrawal - 716
CULTIVATED MUSHROOM INSTITUTE
Lobby registration - 698
CUMMINGS, HOMER S.
Lobby connection - 694
CUMMINGS, STANLEY, TRUITT & CROSS
Lobby registrations - 700, 713
CUNNINGHAM, PAUL (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Defense Production - 448
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 632.
CURRIE, LAUCHLIN
Cited in IPR probe - 376, 377
CURTIS, CARL T. (R NEB.)
Campaign spending - 48
Trade agreements - 216
Postal rates - 322
Annual leave - 325
Tidelands - 476
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 584; Miscellaneous - 632; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.
Postal rates stand - 320
CURTIS, THOMAS B. (R MO.)
Campaign spending - 48
Mutual security - 133, 207
House campaign probe - 369
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 632; Taxes & Economic - 669.
CUSIMANO, MRS. ROSARIO
Lobby registration - 714
CUSTOMS, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134, 135, 136
CUSTOMS SERVICE, U.S.
Action to facilitate procedures - 355
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Oatis arrest resolution - 241

D

DAGUE, PAUL B. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 584.
DAIRY INDUSTRY
Farm crop report recommendations - 101
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSN.
Defense Production proposals - 457
DALLES DAM
Project funds action - 138, 140, 141
DANIELS, FRANK A.
On postal rates - 321
D'ANNA, ANTHONY J.
Crime probe witness - 342
DARE, DANNY
Communist probe witness - 373
DAVIDSON, HOMER R.
Lobby registration - 697
DAVIS, CLIFFORD (D TENN.)
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 584, 585; Miscellaneous- 632; Taxes & Economic - 669.
DAVIS, GLENN R. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Treasury funds - 135
Niagara River funds - 155
GI insurance - 290
Defense production - 452, 453
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 632.
DAVIS, JAMES C. (D GA.)
Agriculture funds - 112
GSA funds - 117
Geological survey funds - 122
Public Health funds - 127
Treasury funds - 135
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Intl. organizations funds - 146
House campaign probe - 369
Price-wage controls - 450, 451, 452, 453
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 632-3; Taxes & Economic - 669.
DAVIS, SHERLOCK
Lobby registration - 94
DAWSON, DONALD S.
RFC influence probe - 499, 501, 502, 505-6, 507
DAWSON, GEORGE
On war surplus sales - 370, 371
DAWSON, WILLIAM L. (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Military segregation - 283
VA Negro hospital - 296
Emergency reorganization - 338
Airline subsidies - 486
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 633.
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, D.C.
Congress approves - 381
DEANE, CHARLES B. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
Defense housing - 188
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 633.
DEATHS
Senate; House - 28
DEBATE
Cloture change hearings - 333-4
DEBT, NATIONAL
Tidelands amendment - 476
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
Platforms vs. performance - 771
DECENTRALIZATION
Senate action - 379
DEE-JAY STORES, N.Y.C.
Lobby registration - 702
DEFENSE
See Defense Production
Housing aid authorized - 184ff.
School aid pocket-vetoed - 194
Mutual Security Act of 1951 - 204ff.
Emergency reorganization provisions - 337
Baltimore, Boston Communist probes - 373-4
Economic Report - 437
Contract renegotiation action - 468
Access roads funds authorized - 486
Small Business hearings, reports - 490ff.
Loans, tax write-offs probe - 496-7
Atomic Energy Act amendment - 521
Atomic progress report - 522
Platforms vs. performance - 765
Truman vs. Taft - 784
DEFENSE DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 129ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
1952 supplemental funds - 162
On defense housing - 187
Mutual Security functions - 204
On Far East policy - 252
On UMTS - 275-6
Naval construction stand - 292
Rubber stockpile decision criticized - 301
Dispersal stand - 380
On tax program - 422
On contract renegotiation - 469
Presidential appointments - 691
DEFENSE MOBILIZATION, OFFICE OF
See Charles E. Wilson
Stop-gap funds - 150

DEFENSE PRODUCTION
See Committees, Joint
Third supplemental funds action - 156
Emergency funds - 158
1952 supplemental funds - 159
Preparedness probe report - 302
Economic Report, hearings - 436-7
Amendments of 1951 - 438, 455
Group stands on revision - 455-461
Stop-gap extension - 461
Further revision - 462
Other hearings on controls - 464
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION
Progress reports - 465, 466
On small business contracts - 493
On Hazelton defense loan - 497
Presidential appointments - 691
DEFENSE SECRETARY
See Robert A. Lovett
UMTS authority - 275
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS
Definition - 21
1951 Legislative - 153
DEFINITIONS
Glossary - 20-25
Tax terms - 408
deGRAFFENRIED, EDWARD (D ALA.)
Military reserve system - 297
Ec. Pol. bill introduced - 669
DELANEY, DENIS W.
Tax frauds involvement - 512, 514
DELANEY, JAMES J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Miscellaneous - 633; Taxes & Economic - 669.
DELAWARE
Campaign contributions, spending - 46
DELIVERED PRICING
"Good faith" pricing discussion - 487
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
Senate-House seniority - 32
Senate Committees - 36
House Committees - 38
1950 campaign contributions - 41, 43ff.
Trade agreements voting - 215
Crime probe compromise - 346
Mississippi patronage probe - 355
William Boyle resignation - 511
House campaign, 1952 - 748-50
Senate campaign, 1952 - 751-55
Platforms vs. performance - 756-79
DEMPSEY, JOHN J. (D N.M.)
Campaign spending - 48
Trade agreements - 216
DPA minerals program - 453
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 633; Taxes & Economic - 669.
DENHAM, ROBERT N.
Lobby registration - 695, 698
DENNETT, RAYMOND
IPR probe witness - 377
DENNY, HARMAR D., JR. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
UMTS - 285
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 669.
DENTON, WINFIELD K. (D IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Defense housing - 188
Witnesses' protection - 360
Consumer credit - 452
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 633; Taxes & Economic - 669.
DEPLETION ALLOWANCES
Definitions - 408
1951 tax provisions - 411, 415, 421
President's request - 414
Group stands - 417-8, 423, 435
deSEVERSKY, ALEXANDER
On troops to Europe - 228
DETROIT
Crime probe - 341
DETZER, DOROTHY
Lobby withdrawal - 717
DEVEREUX, JAMES P. S. (R MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
Vets disability pensions - 296
DEVEREUX, JAMES P. S. (Cont.)
Marine Corps expansion - 298
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585.
D'EWART, WESLEY A. (R MONT.)
Campaign spending - 48
Defense Production - 452
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 633-4; Taxes & Economic - 669-670.
DEWEY, GOV. THOMAS E.
On troops to Europe - 225, 228
DEXTER RE-REGULATING DAM
Project funds action - 138, 140
DI CARLO, JOE
Contempt indictment - 354
DIANA STORES CORP., N.Y.C.
Lobby registration - 702
DICKIE, GORDON
Lobby registration - 708
DICKSON, CECIL B.
Lobby registration - 701
DILLON, PAUL
Patronage involvement - 356
DINGELL, JOHN D. (D MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319
DIRKSEN, EVERETT M. (R ILL.)
Campaign contributions - 40, 44
Campaign spending - 41, 44
Agriculture funds - 111, 113
Housing program - 118, 119
Interior Dept. funds - 124
Defense civilian employees - 131, 132
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Defense housing - 186, 187
Medical school aid - 190
Social security - 192
Public health centers - 192
Mutual security - 210, 211
India aid - 236, 237
Parcel post - 317
Postal rates - 320
Decentralization; dispersal - 379-80
Excise taxes - 428, 430
Defense Production - 443, 444, 445
Rent control - 445
Central Arizona project - 482
Gabrielson loan activities - 509
Telford Taylor nomination - 690
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 601; Taxes & Economic - 656.
DISABILITY BENEFITS
Vets pensions approved - 295
Vets cars authorized - 299
DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
Medical draft stand - 289
GI insurance stand - 291
Postal rates stand - 319
DISALLE, MICHAEL V.
On tax program - 416
On price controls - 436, 460, 465
On defense production - 441, 462
On Poage-Cole price-ceiling formula - 450
On Capehart amendment - 464
On cotton price freeze - 465
On beef price rollbacks - 466
DISARMAMENT
Groups favoring as UMT alternative - 289
DISASTER RELIEF
Emergency funds voted - 142
DISMUKE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
Rubber program stand - 493
DISNEY, WESLEY E.
Depletion allowances stand - 418
On contract renegotiation - 470
Lobby registration - 701
Lobby withdrawal - 716
DISPERSAL
Hearings, debate - 379-80
House DPA action - 449
DISPLACED PERSONS
Application processing extended - 239
Platforms vs. performance - 762
DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117
1952 supplemental funds - 159
DISTILLED SPIRITS INSTITUTE
Taxation stand - 425
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
See Committees, House; Senate
1952 funds - 137-8
1951 supplemental funds - 151
Third supplemental funds - 154
1952 supplemental funds - 159
Pay raise amendment - 327
Crime probe report - 350
Crime bill action - 380-1
Home rule action - 381
Hospital aid approved - 381
Daylight savings time bill - 381
Pay raise approved - 382
Rent control extended - 382
D.C. BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE
Lobby registration - 697
DIVERS, WILLIAM K.
HLBB appointment - 692
DIVISION VOTE
Definition - 22
DMYTRYK, EDWARD
Communist probe witness - 372
DODDS, HAROLD W.
On UMTS - 276
DOHERTY, WILLIAM C.
Lobby registration - 709
DOLLINGER, ISIDORE (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Rent control - 454
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 573-4; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DOLLIVER, JAMES I. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Tidelands - 476
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Sugar Act provisions - 92
DONALDSON, JESSE M.
On parcel post limit - 316
On postal rates - 319, 320, 321
On postal pay - 329
Patronage probe witness - 357
DONDERO, GEORGE A. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Voice of America - 146
Defense plant acquisition - 449
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480, 482
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DONNELL, FORREST
Campaign contributions - 44
DONOHUE, HAROLD D. (D MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DONOVAN, JAMES (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
DPA metals program - 449, 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DOOMAN, EUGENE H.
IPR probe witness - 377
DORAN, JAMES J.
Postal practices criticism - 320
DORN, W. J. BRYAN (D S.C.)
GOP foreign policy - 225
Troops to Europe - 228
FEPC - 338
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634.
DOUGHTON, ROBERT L. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
Trade agreements - 216
Customs administration - 355

DOUGHTON, ROBERT L. (Cont.)
Tax program - 419, 420, 430
Contract renegotiation - 469
Tungsten import duty - 489
Tax frauds probe - 512
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DOUGLAS, HELEN GAHAGAN
1950 campaign spending - 44
DOUGLAS, PAUL H. (D ILL.)
Mexican farm labor - 97
Agriculture funds - 111, 113
Annual leave - 118, 119, 127, 136, 324
Independent Offices funds - 118
Interior personnel - 123
Reclamation projects - 123
Labor-FSA funds - 127, 128
Military funds - 131, 132, 437
Postal funds - 136
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
State Dept. funds - 148
Legislative funds - 153
Defense housing - 186
Mutual security - 210, 211
Troops to Europe - 222, 226, 232
Labor espionage - 269
Marine Corps expansion - 297
Postal rates - 321
Code of ethics - 332
Debate limitation - 334
RFC reorganization - 339
RFC - 340
Taxation - 426, 427, 428, 429
Wage controls - 437
St. Lawrence Seaway - 437
Health, education aid - 437
Defense Production - 440, 443, 446
Price rollbacks - 444
Contract renegotiation - 470
Tidelands oil - 477
Airline subsidies - 485, 486
"Good faith" pricing - 488
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
RFC loans probe - 499, 501, 503, 506
Illinois judgeships - 687, 688
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 558-9; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous-602; Taxes & Economic - 656.
DOUGLAS, JUSTICE WILLIAM O.
Texas impeachment resolution - 478
DOWNER, ADIN M.
Lobby registration - 714
DOWNEY, SHERIDAN
Lobby registrations - 694, 714
DOXON, WALTER
Lithofold loan involvement - 509, 510
DOYLE, CLYDE (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Civil Defense funds - 161
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 634; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DOYLE, RICHARD S.
Lobby registration - 703
DOZIER, W. A., JR.
Lobby registration - 712
DRAFT
UMT program set up - 274ff.
Small business hearings - 492
Platforms, vs. performance - 766
DRAGNA, JACK I.
Contempt citation - 353
DRISCOLL, JEREMIAH J.
Lobby registration - 714
DRIVER, JOHN J.
Lobby registration - 709
DRUCKER, JOSEPH JEROME
Judgeship nomination - 688
DRUG SALES
Prescription, refill requirements eased-193
DUAL COMPENSATION ACT OF 1933
Retired military permitted to teach in D.C. - 371
DUDLEY, ALGIRE, JONES AND OSTMASS
Lobby withdrawal - 716
DUDLEY, MARGARET
Lobby withdrawal - 717
DUFF, JAMES H. (R PA.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Troops to Europe - 226, 232
MacArthur removal - 243
Parcel post - 316
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 602; Taxes & Economic - 656-7.
DUGGAN, JOSEPH CHARLES
Justice Dept. appointment - 691
DUN & BRADSTREET
On price controls - 436
DUNAWAY, CARLYLE M.
Lobby registration - 697
DUNHAM, WALTER L.
RFC influence probe - 498, 499, 500, 502-3, 504
DUNLAP, ALICE
Lobby registration - 712
DUNLAP, JOHN B.
Tax frauds witness - 513, 514, 515
Internal Revenue appointment - 691
DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
Rubber program stand - 493
DURHAM, CARL T. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous-635; Taxes & Economic - 670.
DURKEE-ATWOOD COMPANY
Rubber program stand - 493
Lobby registration - 705
DWORSHAK, HENRY C. (R IDAHO)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Mutual security - 133, 210, 211
Trade agreements - 214, 218
RFC reorganization - 340
Decentralization - 379
Dispersal - 380
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans-576; Miscellaneous - 602-3; Taxes & Economic - 657.

E

E BONDS
Retention action - 473
E. AND I. REALTY CORP.
Lobby registration - 695
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
Lobby registration - 712
EASTERN MEAT PACKERS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 698
EASTLAND, JAMES O. (D MISS.)
Mississippi patronage - 355
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 603; Taxes & Economic - 657.
EATON, CHARLES A. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
India aid - 234
EBERHARTER, HERMAN P. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
House rules change - 336, 337
D.C. crime - 381
Tax program - 430
DPA food subsidies - 449
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 670.
ECCLES, MARRINER S.
On economic controls - 436
RFC abolition stand - 505
ECONOMIC ADVISERS, COUNCIL OF
On economic controls - 436
ECONOMIC CONTROLS
See Defense Production Act
ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Stop-gap funds - 150, 151
Mutual Security Act abolishes - 204
India aid provisions - 233, 237
Export-Import extension stand - 241
ECONOMIC POLICY
First session major actions - 59
Mutual Security provisions - 205
Bills acted on - 523
Senate votes - 529-35, 544
House votes - 536-43
Bills introduced - 654
Platforms vs. performance - 770-6
Truman vs. Taft - 786-8
ECONOMIC REPORT
See Committees, Joint
Joint Committee hearings, reports - 436-7
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY
See Eric A. Johnston
ECONOMY DRIVE
Appropriations summary - 109
Agriculture funds - 111ff.
Independent Offices funds - 115ff.
Interior Dept. cut - 120ff.
Labor-FSA funds - 126ff.
Military funds - 131-2
Treasury-Post Office funds - 134, 136
Army Civil Functions - 140
State Dept. - 148
ECTON, ZALES N. (R MONT.)
Transmission lines - 124
Mutual security - 210
Troops to Europe - 231
Postal pay raises - 328
Tax deductions - 428, 429
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 603; Taxes & Economic - 657.
EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE
Corporate tax stand - 425
Excise tax stand - 432
EDUCATION
See Table of Contents
First session major actions - 55
1952 defense area funds - 126
School aid action - 190
Defense area aid pocket-vetoed - 194
Economic Report - 437
Tidelands amendment - 477
Bills introduced - 550
Platforms vs. performance - 760
Truman vs. Taft - 788
EDUCATION, OFFICE OF
1952 funds - 126
EDWARDS, DANIEL K.
Defense Dept. appointment - 691
EHRLICH, BERNARD H.
Lobby registration - 712
EISENHOWER, GEN. DWIGHT D.
On troops to Europe - 223, 224
On UMTS - 277
EISENSTEIN, LOUIS
Lobby registration - 696
ELDEAN-CAIN ORGANIZATION, INC.
Lobby registration - 695
ELECTIONS
See Corrupt Practices Act
House, 1951 - 28
House campaign, 1952 - 746
Senate campaign, 1952 - 751
ELECTORAL COLLEGE
Platforms vs. performance - 770
ELLENDER, ALLEN J. (D LA.)
Sugar quotas - 92, 93
Mexican farm labor - 95, 96, 97, 98
Legislative funds - 153
Intergovernmental relations - 382
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Foreign Policy - 559; Miscellaneous - 603; Taxes & Economic - 657.
ELLIOTT, CARL (D ALA.)
Flood relief - 142
Disabled vets cars - 299
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 635; Taxes & Economic - 670-1.
ELLIOTT, REV. D. HOWARD
Lobby registrations - 708, 709
ELLIS, C. C.
Lobby registration - 710
ELLISON, NEWELL W.
Lobby registration - 712
ELLSWORTH, HARRIS (R ORE.)
Campaign spending - 49
Irish unification - 240
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 635; Taxes & Economic - 671.
ELSE, JOHN H.
Lobby registration - 696
ELSTON, CHARLES H. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
UMTS - 283, 284
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 585; Miscellaneous - 635.

ELY, NORTHCUTT
Lobby registration - 712
EMERGENCY COMM. OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS
On postal rates - 321
Lobby registration - 701
EMMONS, K. BLYTH
Lobby registration - 695
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
1952 grants - 126
EMSPAK, JULIUS
Contempt conviction - 353
ENACTING CLAUSE
Definitions - 22, 25
ENGEL, JOHN A.
Campaign spending - 45
ENGLE, CLAIR (D CALIF.)
China lobby probe - 251
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 635; Taxes & Economic - 671.
ENGLIS, JOHN T.
Crime probe witness - 343
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134
ENGROSSED BILL
Definition - 22
ENROLLMENT OF BILL
Definition - 22
ENTERTAINMENT
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 421
Group stands on tax - 425, 431
EQUAL PAY
Platforms vs. performance - 764
EQUAL RIGHTS
Platforms vs. performance - 769
ERICKSON, FRANK
Contempt citation - 343, 344
ERNST, MORRIS L.
On government ethics - 332
ESCAPE CLAUSE
Trade agreements action - 214ff.
Definition - 215
ESPIONAGE
Senate labor report - 269
Sorge trial probed - 374, 376, 377
Report on Czech diplomat - 378
ETHANOL COMMITTEE
Excise tax stand - 433
ETHICAL STANDARDS, GOVERNMENT
Senate probe - 330ff.
Sponsors of code resolution - 332
EUROPE
Military, economic aid - 132-4
Mutual security provisions - 204ff.
Council meeting resolution - 241
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM
Platforms vs. performance - 760-1
EVANS, DR. LUTHER
Parcel post stand - 316
Postal rates stand - 320
EVINS, JOE L. (D TENN.)
GI insurance - 290
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 586; Taxes & Economic - 671.
EWING, OSCAR R.
On defense housing - 187
EXCESS PROFITS
1951 tax provisions - 410, 411, 421
Group stands on tax - 431
Contract renegotiation action - 468ff.
EXCISE TAXES
Sugar Act provisions - 92
Revenue Act provisions - 409, 414, 420, 430
Presidential request - 413
Group stands - 432
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT
Definition - 22
EXECUTIVE PAPERS
See Committees, Joint
EXECUTIVE SESSION
Definition - 22
EXPENDITURE
Definition - 22
EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPTS. COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
Financing, extension action - 241
EXTENSION SERVICE, AGRICULTURAL
1952 funds - 111

F

FAHY, KATHLEEN
Lobby withdrawal - 715
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION
Emergency reorganization debate - 338
Platforms vs. performance - 768
Truman vs. Taft - 783
FAIRCHILD, THOMAS E.
Campaign spending - 45
FALLON, GEORGE H. (D MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
Narcotics Bureau funds - 135
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Highway aid - 486
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous-635.
FANGMEIER, ROBERT
Lobby registration - 708
FAR EAST
Mutual security provisions - 204ff.
MacArthur recall; Senate hearings - 242ff.
FARM GROUPS
On Defense Production - 456-8
Lobby registrations - 711
FARM TENANT ACT
Congress amends - 99
FARMERS CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 111
FARMERS FEDN. OF ASHEVILLE, N.C.
On tobacco tax - 418
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 111
Flood repair funds - 142
FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS
Lobby registration - 694, 697
FARRELL, LEW
Crime probe witness - 345
FARRINGTON, JOSEPH R. (R HAWAII)
Campaign spending - 51
Hawaii statehood - 333
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 635-6; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FARRIOR, J. REX
Crime probe witness - 342
FEDDER, WILLIAM H.
Maryland campaign involvement - 362ff.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1952 funds - 144
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117
1952 supplemental funds - 160
Coy appointment - 692
FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT
See Corrupt Practices Act
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.
Harl, Cook appointments - 692
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
See Government Employees.
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
Mortgage insurance funds authorized - 184ff.
On defense housing - 185, 187
FEDERAL MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 119
FED. MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
1952 funds - 126, 127, 128, 129
FEDERAL NATL. MORTGAGE ASSN.
Defense housing provisions - 189
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
Export-Import extension stand - 241
Treasury Dept. dispute - 489
Martin appointment - 692
FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR
See Oscar Ewing
Drug sales authority withheld - 193
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
1952 funds - 125ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
1952 supplemental funds - 159, 160, 162
On defense housing - 185, 187
FEDERAL TAX FORUM
Excess-profits tax stand - 416
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 119
Crime probe testimony - 342
On "good faith" pricing - 488
FEDN. FOR RAILWAY PROGRESS
Airline subsidies stand - 484
FEIGHAN, MICHAEL A. (D OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Brehm's character - 369
Tidelands - 476
FELLOWS, FRANK (R MAINE)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 47
GOP foreign policy - 225
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FELLOWS, HAROLD E.
Lobby registration - 701
FELSWAY SHOE CORP., N.Y.C.
Lobby registration - 702
FENTON, IVOR D. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 671.
FERGUSON, HOMER (R MICH.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Agriculture funds - 111, 113
Independent Offices funds - 115, 117, 118
Chauffeur limitation - 123
Interior Dept. funds - 124
Labor-FSA funds - 127
Treasury-Post Office funds - 136
Army Civil Functions funds - 139, 140
Legislative funds - 153
Troops to Europe - 222
India aid - 236
Immigration curbs - 238
Annual leave - 325
Contempt citations - 353
Congressional reorganization - 360
Tax deductions - 429
Price controls - 445, 446
Credit controls - 461
Economic controls - 462
Contract renegotiation - 470
Gabrielson resignation - 510
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 603-4; Taxes & Economic - 657.
FERGUSON, JO O.
Oklahoma campaign probe - 368
FERGUSON, JOSEPH T.
Campaign spending - 45
Ohio campaign probe - 366ff.
FERNANDEZ, ANTONIO M. (D N.M.)
Campaign spending - 48
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 554; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FERNOS-ISERN, A. (POP DEM PUERTO RICO)
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FERRER, JOSE
Communist probe witness - 373
FERRIS, JOSIAH
Lobby registration - 94, 711
FIELD, FREDERICK VANDERBILT
Contempt acquittal - 354
IPR probe witness - 376
FILIBUSTER
Definition - 22
Cloture change hearings - 333-4
FINANCE COMMITTEE
See Committees, Senate
FINANCIAL
Lobby registrations - 696-7
FINE ARTS, COMMISSION OF
1952 funds - 120
FINE, SIDNEY A. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 636.
FINLETTER, THOMAS K.
On military construction - 294
Air Force organization stand - 298
FINNEGAN, HUGH
Tax frauds witness - 513
FINNEGAN, JAMES P.
Lithofold loan involvement - 509
Tax frauds witness - 513, 514

FISCAL POLICY
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
FISCAL YEAR
Definition - 22
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1952 funds - 120, 122
FISHER, MORTON P.
Lobby withdrawal - 717
FISHER, O. C. (D TEX.)
Depletion allowances - 418
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FITZGERALD, DENNIS A.
On India aid - 234
FITZHUGH, CALVIN M.
Lobby registration - 710
"FIVE PERCENTERS"
War surplus sales probe - 370
Contract renegotiation provision - 469
FLANDERS, RALPH E. (R VT.)
Horse farm transfer - 99
Military funds - 131
Medical school aid - 191
Manchuria bombing - 250
Taxation - 427, 428
Public debt management - 490
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 604; Taxes & Economic - 657.
FLATHER, GEORGE E., JR.
Lobby registration - 705
FLEISCHMANN, MANLY
On black marketing - 446
On tax amortization - 465
On steel exports - 486
On rubber supplies - 492
On materials allocations - 495
On aluminum priorities - 520
DPA appointment - 691
FLETCHER, DONALD G.
Lobby registration - 711
FLOOD CONTROL
Agriculture 1952 funds - 111, 112
Army Civil Functions funds - 138ff.
Tidelands amendment - 476
Platforms vs. performance - 774
FLOOD, DANIEL J. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Railroad Retirement funds - 126
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FLOOD RELIEF
Emergency funds voted - 142
Relief funds and loan authorizations - 142-3
FLOOR MANAGER
Definition - 22
FLORIDA
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 46
Crime probe - 346
FLORIDA RAILROAD ASSN.
Lobby registration - 704
FLOUR MILLERS' EXPORT ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 94
FLOWER, DAVID, JR.
Lobby registration - 702
FLUREY COMPANY
Nickel sales probed - 495
FLY, JAMES L.
On RFC loans to Kaiser - 505
FOGARTY, JOHN E. (D R.I.)
Campaign spending - 50
Irish unification - 240
Price-wage controls - 450, 453
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FOLEY, RAYMOND M.
On defense housing - 185, 187
FOOD
Farm crop report recommendations - 101
House chemicals probe - 193
Group lobby registrations - 697-9
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 126
FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETICS ACT
Amended to ease drug sales - 193
Chemicals in food study - 193
FORAND, AIME J. (D R.I.)
Campaign spending - 50
Federal jobless pay - 194
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FORD, AARON L.
Lobby registration - 712
FORD, CHARLES N.
Lobby registration - 706
FORD, GERALD R., JR. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bonneville Power funds - 121
Military funds - 130
Public Debt funds - 135
State-Justice-Commerce chauffeurs - 147
Army Engineers procedure - 161
UMTS - 284
Disabled vets cars - 299
West Point celebration - 332
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
On materials shortages - 495
Lobby registration - 703
FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
See Committees, House
FOREIGN AID
1952 funds - 132-4
Mutual Security Act - 204ff.
India aid approved - 233ff.
Truman vs. Taft - 785
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU
1952 appropriations - 144
FOREIGN POLICY
See Table of Contents
First session major actions - 55
Taft attacks Administration - 220
Truman vs. Taft - 221
Acheson-GOP talks discussed - 222
House GOP declaration - 225
Bills introduced - 557
Lobby group registrations - 711
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 760-3
Truman vs. Taft - 785-6
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
See Committees, Senate
FOREIGN SERVICE
Federal pay amendment - 327
1952 funds - 111, 112
FOREST FARMERS ASSN. COOPERATIVE
Lobby registration - 711
FORMOSA
MacArthur foreign policy hearings - 244ff.
FORRESTER, E. L. (D GA.)
Credit controls - 452
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 586
FORT, J. CARTER
On rail retirement benefits - 196
Taxation stand - 424
Lobby registration - 704
FOSTER, WILLIAM C.
Defense Dept. appointment - 691
FOUNTAIN PEN & MECHANICAL PENCIL MFRS. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 707
FRANK
Definition - 22
FRANKLIN STORES CORP.
Lobby registration - 702
FRASE, ROBERT W.
Lobby registrations - 701
FRAZIER, JAMES B., JR. (D TENN.)
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 671.
FREAR, J. ALLEN, JR. (D DEL.)
Corporation taxes - 428
Defense Production - 445, 463
RFC loans probe - 499, 506
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Miscellaneous - 604; Taxes & Economic - 657.
FRECHETTE, JAMES G.
Lobby registration - 708
FREEMAN, EDWARD B.
Maryland probe witness - 364
FREIGHT ABSORPTION
"Good faith" pricing discussion - 487
FREUHAUF, ROY
RFC probe testimony - 502
FRIDLUND, H. MAURICE
Lobby registrations - 699, 704
Lobby withdrawal - 715
FRIENDS COMM. ON NATL. LEGISLATION
On UMTS - 277
Lobby registration - 708
Lobby withdrawal - 716
FRIENDSHIP RESOLUTION
Congress approves - 240
FRICK, FORD
Baseball probe witness - 357
FUGATE, THOMAS B. (D VA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FULBRIGHT, J. WILLIAM (D ARK.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Defense housing - 185
Mutual security - 209, 210
Troops to Europe - 227, 229, 230
Soviet imperialism - 245
Vets co-op housing - 299
Ethics in government - 330, 331
RFC reorganization - 339, 340
Defense Production - 443, 445, 463
Public debt management - 490
RFC loans probe - 498ff.
RFC reorganization - 505
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576; Miscellaneous - 604; Taxes & Economic - 657.
FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Lobby withdrawal - 716
FULTON, JAMES G. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Mutual security - 207
Trade agreements - 216
India aid - 234
Postal rates - 322
House rules change - 336
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
FURCOLO, FOSTER (D MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Hospital construction funds - 127
Senatorial term - 360
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 586.
FURS
Trade agreements provision - 214, 219

G

GABRIELSON, GUY G.
Carthage loan involvement - 503, 507
RFC influence probe - 508-11
GAINSBRUGH, MARTIN
On economic controls - 436
GAMBLE, RALPH A. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Wage controls - 452
Price controls - 453
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
GAMBLING
Senate crime probe - 341ff.
Hearings on bills - 351
Contempt citations - 353ff.
1951 tax provisions - 409, 415, 421
GANNETT, FRANK
New York campaign involvement - 368
GARFIELD, JOHN
Communist probe witness - 372
GARMATZ, EDWARD A. (D MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
Taxes - 420
GARNETT, GWYNN
Lobby registration - 711
GARSTANG, MARION R.
Lobby registration - 711
GARY, J. VAUGHAN (D VA.)
Mutual security funds - 133
Southeastern Power funds - 121, 122
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.

GAS APPLIANCE MFRS. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 700
GASOLINE
1951 tax provisions - 414, 420
GASTON, HERBERT E.
On Export-Import Bank extension - 241
GATHINGS, E. C. (D ARK.)
Campaign spending - 45
President's fund - 116, 117
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 671.
GAUTHIER, JOSEPH R.
Lobby registration - 708
GAVIN, LEON H. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Troops to Europe - 226, 230
GAVINS POINT RESERVOIR
Project funds action - 138, 140, 141
GEARHART, BERTRAND W.
Lobby connection - 700
GEISSLER, GUS F.
CCC appointment - 692
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
1952 funds - 115, 116
On war surplus sales - 370, 371
GENERAL FILTER CO.
On bids on contracts - 494
GENERAL MOTORS CORP.
On autos in defense - 459
Steel allocations probe - 520-1
GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.
Lobby registration - 700
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
See Jess Larson
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
1952 supplemental funds - 159
Contract renegotiation provision - 468
GENERAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
On rubber stockpiling - 492
GENTRY, INC.
Lobby registration - 698
GENTRY, J. DALE
Crime probe witness - 343
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1952 funds - 120, 122
GEORGE, BREHMER AND McMAHON
Lobby withdrawal - 716
GEORGE, J. M.
Lobby registration - 695
GEORGE, MYRON V. (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GEORGE, WALTER F. (D GA.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Mutual security - 209
Troops to Europe - 222, 229
Korea war - 250
GI insurance - 290
Vets disability pensions - 296
Marine Corps expansion - 297
Tax program - 426, 427, 428
Contract renegotiation - 469, 470
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 559; Military & Veterans - 576-7; Miscellaneous - 604; Taxes & Economic - 657.
GEORGIA
Campaign spending - 46
Davis-Lowe campaign probe - 369
GERMANE
Definition - 22
GERMANY
War formally terminated - 213
Troops-to-Europe provision - 220, 232
GI BENEFITS COMMITTEE, HOUSE
Functions; ranking members - 37
GIBSON, EDWIN T.
On defense production - 440, 446
GIBSON, JOHN W.
On displaced persons - 239
GILLETTE, GUY M. (D IOWA)
Mutual security - 210
Troops to Europe - 227
Public debt management - 490, 496
Jessup nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 604; Taxes & Economic - 657-8.
GILLETTE, WILSON D. (R PA.)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 636.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
Lobby registration - 705
GILPATRIC, ROSWELL L.
Air Force appointment - 691
GLOSSARY
Congressional terms - 20
GLOVER, ROY H.
Lobby registration - 699
GOLDEN, JAMES S. (R KY.)
Campaign spending - 46
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Parcel post limit - 317
DPA minerals program - 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GONZALES, A. RICHARD
Lobby registration - 709
"GOOD FAITH" PRICING
Senate action - 487
GOODMAN, LEO
On defense housing - 185, 187
GOODRICH, B. F., CO.
On rubber program - 493
Lobby registration - 705
GOODWIN, ANGIER L. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554; Military & Veterans - 586; Miscellaneous - 636; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GOODWIN, ROSENBAUM, MEACHAM AND BAILEN
RFC probe involvement - 498, 500, 501, 502, 503, 507
GOODWIN, WILLIAM J.
China lobby activities - 251
GORDON, DR. H. T.
Lobby registration - 709
GORDON, THOMAS S. (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 587.
GORE, ALBERT (D TENN.)
Rent bill - 672
GOSSETT, ED (D TEX.)
Resignation - 28
Housing cut - 116, 117
Treasury funds - 135
Depletion allowances - 418
Tidelands - 475, 476
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 636.
GOVT. & CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMM.
On federal pay raise - 327
Postal pay stand - 329
Lobby registration - 709
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
See Annual Leave; Economy Drive
See Jensen Govt. Vacancies Amendment
Defense civilians cut - 131
Whitten amendment regulations - 159, 160
Jobless pay shelved - 194
Pay raise action - 326
Postal pay raise action - 328
D.C. pay raise approved - 382
Defense spending probe - 497
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1952 appropriations - 152
GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION
Temporary changes action - 337
Reconstruction Finance Corp. - 339
Hearings on Congress - 360
Intergovernmental Relations action - 382
Legislative budget proposals - 382
RFC proposals - 499, 505
Platforms vs. performance - 769
GRACE, W. R., AND CO.
Sugar quotas stand - 94
GRAHAM, LOUIS E. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 636.
GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS NATL. ASSN.
On co-op taxation - 417, 424
GRANAHAN, WILLIAM T. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 636-7.
GRAND COULEE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Interior Dept. funds - 124
GRANGER, WALTER K. (D UTAH)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GRANT, GEORGE M. (D ALA.)
Agriculture bill - 548
GRANT, GORDON A.
Lobby registration - 701
GRANT, W. T., AND CO.
Lobby registration - 702
GRATZ, TURNEY
RFC probe witness - 511
GRAY, CARL R., JR.
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
GRAY MARKETS
Small Business Report - 495
GRAY, VIRGINIA
Lobby registration - 709
GRAY, WINFIELD C.
Lobby registration - 709
GREAT BRITAIN
Irish unification debate - 240
GREAT LAKES AIRLINES, INC.
Lobby registration - 703
GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE ASSN.
Lobby registration - 713
Lobby spending - 719
GREECE
Mutual security provisions - 204, 209
GREEN, A. P., FIREBRICK CO.
Lobby registration - 700
GREEN, CECIL A.
Lithofold loan involvement - 509
GREEN, ESTATE OF MARGERY DURANT
Lobby registration - 713
GREEN, H. L., AND CO.
Lobby registration - 702
GREEN, MORRIS
On war surplus sales - 370
GREEN, THEODORE FRANCIS (D R.I.)
Mutual security funds - 133
Newport naval base funds - 159
Mutual security - 211
MacArthur removal - 243, 244
Debate limitation - 334
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 559-60; Miscellaneous - 604-5; Taxes & Economic - 658.
GREEN, WILLIAM (AFL)
On Mexican farm labor - 98
On defense housing - 185
On defense production - 447
GREEN, WILLIAM J., JR. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Spanish military aid - 133
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GREENE, ERNEST W.
Lobby registration - 94.
GREENE, DR. THEODORE MEYER
On government ethics - 331
GREENWOOD, ERNEST (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 637.
GREGORY, NOBLE J. (D KY.)
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 587.
GRIFFIN, JERRY N.
Lobby registration - 700
GRIFFITH, CLARK
Baseball probe witness - 358
GRISWOLD, MRS. ENID H.
Lobby registration - 708
GROCERY MFRS. OF AMERICA
On Defense Production - 458
GROLIER SOCIETY
Parcel post limit stand - 316
Postal rates stand - 320
GROSS, ERNEST A.
UN appointment - 692

GROSS, H. R. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Mexican farm labor - 97
White House funds - 116, 117
Grandview airport funds - 162-3
Trade agreements - 217
UMTS - 284
Military construction - 294
Postal rates - 322
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
GROUP STANDS
Airline subsidies - 484-5
Annual leave - 324
Baler twine imports - 483
Cloture change - 334
Contract renegotiation - 469-70, 472
Co-op taxation - 417, 424, 434
Corporation taxes - 431
Defense housing - 187, 189
Defense Production - 455-461
Depletion allowances - 417-8, 423, 435
Excise taxes - 432
GI insurance - 291
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Harbor safety - 270
Immigration curbs - 238
Income taxes - 431, 433, 434
India aid - 237
Maritime hiring halls - 270
Meat price controls - 457
Medical school aid - 191
Mexican farm labor - 98
Military segregation - 289
Parcel post limit - 316, 317
Peanut acreage - 100
Postal pay raise - 328, 329
Postal rates - 319ff.
Rail retirement benefits - 195, 196
RFC abolition - 505
Rent control - 447, 459
Reserves mobilization - 288
Rubber program - 492-3
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Sales tax - 418, 422, 423, 432
Sugar Act extension - 93-5
Taxes - 430
Tidelands oil - 477-8
Trade agreements - 219
Troops to Europe - 227-8
UMTS - 286
GRUENTHER, GEN. ALFRED M.
Mutual security testimony - 208
GULF OIL CORPORATION
On depletion allowances - 418
GUNDERSON, HARVEY
On RFC reorganization - 339
RFC probe witness - 508, 509
GURNEY, CHAN
CAB appointment - 691
GUZIK, JACOB (GREASY THUMB)
Crime probe witness - 345
Contempt citation - 354
GWINN, RALPH W. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 637.

H

HADDOCK, HOYT S.
Lobby registration - 704
HAGEN, HAROLD C. (R MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HAITIAN-AMERICAN ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 94
HALE, ROBERT (R MAINE)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 567; Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HALEY, ANDREW G.
Lobby registration - 701
Lobby withdrawals - 716
HALL, EDWIN ARTHUR (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Peanut acreage - 100
UMTS - 285
Postal rates - 322
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 554-5; Foreign Policy - 567; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HALL, LEONARD W. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Rail safety - 474
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 637; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HALLECK, CHARLES A. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
India aid - 235
UMTS - 284
House rules change - 336
Brehm's character - 369
Price ceilings - 452
HALLETT, JAMES B.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
HALLIGAN, THOMAS J.
Baseball probe witness - 358
HALPERIN, J. STANLEY
Lobby registration - 703
HAMBLEN, W. P.
Depletion allowances stand - 423
HAMEL, PARK AND SAUNDERS
Lobby registration - 712
HAND, JUDGE LEARNED
On government ethics - 331
HAND, T. MILLET (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
GOP foreign policy - 225
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 567; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HANLEY, JOE R.
New York campaign probe - 368
HANNA, M. A., COMPANY
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 481
HANNAH, PAUL F.
Lobby registration - 702
HARBER, W. ELMER
On RFC reorganization - 339, 340
HARBOR SAFETY
Senate hearings - 270
HARDEN, CECIL M. (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Labor - 574.
HARDY, PORTER, JR. (D VA.)
Defense controls - 449, 451, 452
Defense loans - 496-7
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HARL, MAPLE T.
FDIC appointment - 692
HARLESS, RICHARD F.
Lobby registration - 711
HARRIMAN, W. AVERELL
On mutual security - 205
Mutual Security appointment - 691
HARRINGTON, CORNELIUS J.
Judgeship nomination - 688
HARRIS, LEMENT
Communist probe witness - 374
HARRIS, OREN (D ARK.)
Campaign spending - 45
Cotton acreage - 112
Southwestern Power funds - 121
Rail retirement benefits - 195
DPA minerals program - 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 567-8; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HARRISON, BURR P. (D VA.)
Stop-gap funds - 150
FEPC - 338
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555.
HARRISON, R. D. (R NEB.)
Special election - 28
HARRISON, WILLIAM H. (R WYO.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 672.
HARRISON, WILLIAM H.
On materials allocation - 466
On small business aid - 491
DPA appointment - 691
HARROP, LESLIE D.
Lobby registration - 706
Lobby withdrawal - 715
HART, EDWARD
Lobby registration - 695
HART, EDWARD J. (D N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Wage-rent control - 437
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous-638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HARTLEY, FRED A.
Lobby registrations - 694, 706
HARTMAN, EDWARD S.
Lobby registration - 713
HARTSHORN, JOHN E.
Lobby registrations - 700
HARTWIG, LAWRENCE E.
Renegotiation appointment - 692
HARVEY, RALPH (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Contract audit, review - 472
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HATCH ACT
Truman vs. Taft - 793
HAVENNER, FRANCK R. (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
UMTS - 284
Reapportionment of Congress - 383
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HAWAII
Campaign contributions, spending - 51
Sugar Act provisions - 92
Military construction provision - 295
Statehood report - 333
Communist activities reports - 374, 375
HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 93
HAWES, WADE R.
Lobby registration - 710
HAWKINS, DR. DAVID
Communist probe witness - 375
HAWKINS, PAUL M.
Lobby registration - 702
HAYDEN, CARL (D ARIZ.)
Campaign spending, contributions - 44
Reclamation projects - 123
Post Office funds - 136
Omnibus funds plan - 143
State Dept. funds - 148
Communist trade - 156
Bonneville Dam funds - 158
Reclamation personnel - 161
Drought relief funds - 163
Legislative budget - 382
Central Arizona Project - 482, 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 550; Foreign Policy - 560; Miscellaneous-605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HAYDEN, STERLING
Communist probe witness - 372
HAYS, BROOKS (D ARK.)
India aid - 235
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HAYS, WAYNE L. (D OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Postal rates - 322
D.C. crime - 381
RFC loans probe - 503
Price probe committee bill - 673
HAZELTON STEEL AND TUBING CO.
Defense loan probe - 496-7
HEALTH
Medical education aid action - 190
Public health centers action - 191

HEALTH (Cont.)
Economic Report - 437
Platforms vs. performance - 759
HEALY, THOMAS P.
Lobby registration - 709
HEARINGS
Definition - 22
HEAVEY, BRIG. GEN. W. F.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
HEBERT, F. EDWARD (D LA.)
Economic policy bill - 673
HECHT, GEORGE J.
On postal rates - 319, 321
HEDDLESTON, RUSSELL A.
On war surplus sales - 371
HEDRICK, E. H. (D W. VA.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 638.
HEFFERNAN, JAMES J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638.
HEINEMANN, CHARLES B.
Lobby registrations - 698
HEISLER, KENNETH G.
HLBB appointment - 692
HELICOPTER AIR SERVICE
Airline subsidies stand - 485
HELLER, LOUIS B. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HENDERSON, LEON
Sales tax stand - 418
Defense Production stand - 461
HENDERSON, LOY W.
India aid stand - 234
HENDRICKSON, ROBERT C. (R N.J.)
Troops to Europe - 226, 232
RFC reorganization - 340
"Declaration of Conscience" - 366
Taxation - 427, 428
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HENNINGS, THOMAS C., JR. (D MO.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Flood relief - 143
Decentralization - 379
Taxation - 428
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Miscellaneous - 605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HENNOCK, FRIEDA
Judgeship nomination - 690
HERLONG PROFIT MARGIN AMENDMENT
Senate revision action - 462
HERLONG, A. S., JR. (D FLA.)
Profit margins - 450, 452, 462
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HERSHEY, MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B.
On UMTS - 276, 280, 281
HERTER, CHRISTIAN A. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
India aid - 234, 235
House rules change - 336
Economic Report - 437
Economic controls - 448
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 587; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HESELTON, JOHN W. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Peanut acreage - 100
CCC funds - 155
Trade agreements - 216
Airline subsidies - 486
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HESS, WILLIAM E. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 587-8; Miscellaneous - 638.
HEWITT-ROBINS, INC.
Rubber program stand - 493
HICKENLOOPER, BOURKE B. (R IOWA)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Troops to Europe - 230, 231
MacArthur hearings - 244
Far East policy witnesses - 248
Maryland campaign - 363
Bowles nomination - 689
Clark Vatican nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 560; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HIGHWAYS
1952 construction funds - 145, 149
Federal aid approved - 486
Access roads funds authorized - 486
Lobby group registrations - 703
HILL, LISTER (D ALA.)
Defense area school aid - 163
Medical school aid - 191
Public health centers - 192
Federal pay raise - 327
Admissions tax - 428
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HILL, WILLIAM S. (R COLO.)
Campaign spending - 45
Reclamation funds - 122
Voice of America - 146
Contract procurement - 496
Small business bill - 673
HILLINGS, PATRICK J. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HINSHAW, CARL (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 638; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HIRING HALLS
Senate hearings - 270
HISE, HARLEY
RFC probe witness - 508
HOEVEN, CHARLES B. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
UMTS - 284
Military construction - 294
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HOEY, CLYDE R. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 44
Rail line funds - 163
Federal judgeships - 335
Cigarette taxes - 419
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 551; Miscellaneous - 605; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HOFFMAN, CLARE E. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
India aid - 236
RFC reorganization - 339
Retired military dual compensation - 371
Slaughtering quotas - 453
Defense Production - 453, 454
Contract audit, review - 472
Airline subsidies - 486
Gabrielson resignation - 510
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous-638-9; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HOFFMAN, PAUL G.
On mutual security - 206
HOFFMAN, RICHARD W. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46.
HOGATE, DONALD D.
Lobby registration - 705
HOLCOMBE, ARTHUR N.
On Congressional seniority - 360
HOLDING COMPANIES
1951 tax provision - 412, 430
HOLIFIELD, CHET (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
House rules change - 336
Temporary reorganization - 338
Emergency reorganization - 338
Congressional reapportionment - 383
Defense plant acquisition - 449
Price control - 450, 453
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HOLLAND, SPESSARD L. (D FLA.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Military funds - 131
Mutual security funds - 133
Civil Defense funds - 156
Red China UN membership - 238
Contempt citations - 353
Dispersal - 380
Cigar taxes - 425, 426
Rent control - 444
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 606; Taxes & Economic - 658.
HOLLYWOOD
Un-American Activities probe - 372-3
HOLMAN, CHARLES W.
On defense production - 442, 457
HOLMES, HAL (R WASH.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HOME LOAN BANK BOARD
Presidential appointments - 692
HOME RULE, D.C.
Senate committee action - 381
Platforms vs. performance - 769
HOOD, CLARENCE E., JR.
Mississippi patronage involvement - 356-7
HOOD, VICTOR
Lobby registration - 709
HOOKER, R. RICHARD
Lobby registration - 710
HOOVER, HERBERT
On troops to Europe - 224, 229
India aid stand - 233
On airline subsidies - 484
On RFC - 499, 505
HOOVER, J. EDGAR
Crime probe testimony - 345
HOPE, CLIFFORD R. (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
Slaughtering quotas - 449, 451
Economic controls - 452
Meat price rollback - 467
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Taxes & Economic - 673.
HOPPER
Definition - 22
HORAN, WALT (R WASH.)
Campaign spending - 51
Soil conservation funds - 112
Bonds tax - 419
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 673-4.
HORNE, CHARLES
Commerce appointment - 691
HORSE FARM TRANSFER
Congress effects - 99
HOSPITALS
1952 construction funds - 126, 127
VA Negro bill - 296
VA probe - 300
D.C. aid approved - 381
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
See Committees, House
Officers, party organization - 28
1952 roster - 30
Seniority list - 32
Committees; Functions, ranking members - 36, 38
1950 campaign spending; contributions - 42, 45
Key votes, 1951 - 62ff.
Party unity, 1951 - 72ff.
Bipartisan support, 1951 - 79ff.
On the record, 1951 - 84ff.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Cont.)
Agriculture votes - 104
1952 appropriations - 152
Deficiency funds - 153
Appropriations votes - 166
Education, welfare votes - 200
Trade agreements voting - 215
Foreign policy votes - 260
Labor votes - 271
Military, veterans votes - 310
Adjournment roll-call vote - 335
Rules change - 336-7
Reapportionment hearings - 383
Miscellaneous, administrative votes - 400
Taxes, economic policy votes - 536
Key votes, 1945-51 - 722ff.
1952 campaign - 748-50
HOUSING
Defense housing authorized - 184ff.
Lobby stands on defense - 189
Vets co-ops authorized - 299
GI loans extended to Korea vets - 299
Senate report on GI - 300
Platforms vs. performance - 759
Truman vs. Taft - 789
HOUSING ACT OF 1949
Authority cut - 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 119
Defense housing provisions - 184
Contract renegotiation provision - 468
HOWARD CLOTHES, INC.
Lobby registrations - 702
HOWELL, CHARLES R. (D N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Friendship resolution - 240
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
HOWELL, MARGARET B.
Lobby registration - 714
HUBER, WALTER B.
Ohio campaign probe - 369
HUDSON, CREYKE AND LIPSCOMB
Lobby registration - 700
HULL, MERLIN (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
HUMPHREY, HUBERT H. (D MINN.)
Mexican farm labor - 97
Reclamation projects - 123
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Defense housing - 186
Medical school aid - 191
Social security - 192
Mutual security - 210, 211
India aid - 233, 234, 235, 236
Union shop elections - 268
Labor espionage - 269
Rail disputes - 269
UMTS - 280
Postal pay - 329
Code of ethics - 332
Debate limitation - 333, 334
RFC - 340
Taxation - 426, 428, 429
Contract renegotiation - 471
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 606; Taxes & Economic - 658-9.
HUMPHREYS, HARRY E., JR.
On rubber program - 493
HUNT, LESTER C. (D WYO.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Transmission lines - 124
Medical school aid - 191
Interstate crime probe - 346
Gambling tax - 428
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 546; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 607; Taxes & Economic - 659.
HUNTER, ALLAN OAKLEY (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
HURJA, EMIL
Lobby registration - 705
HURLEY, MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J.
Far East policy testimony - 253
HUTCHINSON, FRED
Baseball probe witness - 358
HYDROELECTRIC POWER
St. Lawrence Seaway hearings - 480-1

I

ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM
Project funds action - 138, 140
ICKES, HAROLD L.
On government ethics - 331
On tidelands oil - 477
IDAHO
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 46
IKARD, FRANK (D TEX.)
Special election - 28
ILLINOIS
Campaign contributions, spending - 40, 41, 42, 44, 46
Judgeships controversy - 687, 688
ILLINOIS BANKERS ASSN.
On tax program - 417
ILLINOIS FEDN. OF RETAIL ASSNS.
On economic controls - 459
IMMIGRATION
Mexican farm labor action - 95
Curbs eased - 237
Crime probe recommendations - 350
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
1952 appropriations - 144
IMMUNITY
Definition - 22
IMPELLITTERI, MAYOR VINCENT R.
On bond taxation - 417
IMPERIAL SUGAR CO.
Lobby registration - 698
IMPORTS
Sugar Act action - 92
Trade agreements action - 214ff.
Customs simplification action - 355
DPA provision on controls - 439
Senate DPA revision hearings - 463
Baler twine made duty free - 483
Lead duty action - 488
Zinc duty action - 489
Tungsten duty action - 489
Copper duty suspension - 489
Tuna fish duty action - 489
INCOME TAXES
Fraud-handling measures - 345-6, 350, 351
1951 tax provisions - 409, 411, 413, 414, 420, 430
President's request - 413
Group stands - 431, 433
INDEPENDENT INVESTORS, INC.
Sales tax stand - 423
Excise tax stand - 432
Capital gains tax stand - 433
INDEPENDENT OFFICES
1952 funds - 115ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
1952 supplemental funds - 159, 162
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 217
On depletion allowances - 418
INDIA
Food aid stop-gap funds - 151
Congress approves aid - 233ff.
Bowles ambassadorship - 689
INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA
India aid stand - 234
INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 120, 121, 123, 124
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115
INDIANA
Campaign contributions, spending - 44, 46
INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS
Lobby registration - 709
INFLATION
See Defense Production Act
Export-Import Bank debate - 241
Tax program issue - 416, 422, 423
Economic Report - 436-7
INFLATION (Cont.)
E bonds retention action - 473
Platforms vs. performance - 770
"INFLUENCE" PROBES
Building "sales" hearings - 371
Reconstruction Finance Corp. - 498ff.
Texmass loan - 500
Lustron loan - 502
Surplus ships - 503, 504
B & O loan - 506
Kaiser-Frazer loan - 506-7
Boyle-Gabrielson probe - 508ff.
INFORMATION FUNDS
Summary - 109
Agriculture Dept. - 111, 112, 113, 114
Independent Offices - 116, 117, 118, 119
Interior Dept. - 121, 122, 123
Labor-FSA - 127, 129
Treasury-Post Office - 136, 137
Army Civil Functions - 140
State Dept. - 146, 148, 149
Justice, Commerce - 148
1952 supplemental - 163
INGLES, WILLIAM
Lobby registrations - 695, 705
INLAND WATERWAYS CORP.
Mortgage authority - 119
INNERST, J. STUART
Lobby registration - 708
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
Internal Security probe - 375-8
INSULAR LUMBER CO.
Lobby registration - 695
INSURANCE
Approved for GI's - 289ff.
Aircraft war-risk bill enacted - 472
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, INSTITUTE OF
Stop-gap funds - 150, 151
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Action to set up a commission - 382
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 120ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
1952 supplemental funds - 160, 162
Tidelands oil stand - 477
Presidential appointments - 691
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
See Committees, House; Senate
INTERNAL REVENUE, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134, 135, 136
On war surplus sales - 370
On liquor excises - 416
On tax program - 416
Renegotiation provisions - 469
Tax frauds probe - 512-519
Presidential appointments - 691
INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION
See Committees, Joint
INTERNAL SECURITY
Mutual Security provisions - 205
Immigration curbs eased - 237
Conflict of interests issue - 352
Institute of Pacific Relations probe - 375ff.
Union officials bill - 378
Diplomat spy report - 378
Truman vs. Taft - 791, 793
INTL. ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL AND STAGE EMPLOYEES
Communist probe - 372-3
INTL. ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319
INTL. ASSN. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
UMTS stand - 289
INTL. ASSN. OF FIREFIGHTERS
Crime probe involvement - 344
INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS
Defense housing stand - 189
Building union shop stand - 270
UMTS stand - 289
On economic controls - 447, 456
INTL. BABY CHICK ASSN.
Lobby registration - 711
INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS AND HELPERS
Lobby registration - 709
INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Lobby registration - 710

INTL. CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
INTL. COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Lobby registration - 709
INTL. COUNCIL OF SUGAR WORKERS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES UNIONS
Sugar quotas stand - 93
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Stop-gap funds - 150, 151
INTL. LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSN. (AFL)
Sugar quotas stand - 93
INTL. LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (IND.)
Sugar quotas stand - 94
Hawaii statehood report mentions - 333
Communist activities report - 374
INTL. ORGANIZATIONS
1952 funds action - 146, 147, 149
INTL. UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (CIO)
Excise tax stand - 418
Income tax stand - 433
INTL. WHEAT AGREEMENT
1952 funds - 111, 113, 114
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
Rogers appointment - 692
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
See Committees, House; Senate
INTERSTATE MFRS. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 695
Lobby withdrawal - 716
INVESTIGATIONS
See Un-American Activities
First session major actions - 61
Bakery industry recommendations - 101
Supplemental, deficiency funds - 153
Chemicals in food - 193
Chemicals in cosmetics - 193
Senate preparedness reports - 300ff.
VA hospitals - 300
Ethics in government - 330ff.
House Banking Committee powers - 335
Senate crime probe - 341ff.
Interstate crime probe resolution - 346
Mississippi patronage - 355
Baseball - 357
Maryland Senatorial campaign - 361
Taft-Ferguson campaign - 366
Monroney campaign - 368
Hanley letter - 368
War surplus sales - 370
Building "sales" hearings - 371
Sorge spy ring - 374, 377
Institute of Pacific Relations - 375
Small Business hearings, reports - 490ff.
Reconstruction Finance Corp. - 498ff.
Boyle-Gabrielson - 508ff.
Tax frauds - 512-519
Monopoly - 519-521
INVESTORS LEAGUE, INC.
Sales tax stand - 423
Co-op taxation stand - 434
IOWA
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 46
IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDN.
On price rollbacks - 467
IRAN
Mutual security provisions - 204
Far East policy hearings - 250, 253
IRELAND
Unification plebiscite action - 239
IRRIGATION
Central Arizona Project - 482-3
IRVING, LEONARD (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Corrupt Practices violation acquittal - 355
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
ISRAEL
Mutual security provisions - 204
Platforms vs. performance - 763
ITALY
Troops-to-Europe provision - 220
IVES, IRVING M. (R N.Y.)
Defense housing - 185
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
Marine Corps expansion - 297
Debate limitation - 333, 334
Banking taxes - 427
Depletion allowances - 428
IVES, IRVING M. (Cont.)
Price rollbacks - 443, 444
Capehart amendment - 463
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 560-1; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 607-8; Taxes & Economic - 659.

J

JACKSON, DONALD L. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JACKSON, FORREST
Patronage probe involvement - 356-7
JACKSON, HENRY M. (D WASH.)
Campaign spending - 50
Mexican farm labor - 97
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JACKSON, ROBERT C.
Lobby registration - 697
JACKSON, JUSTICE ROBERT H.
On government ethics - 331
JACOBS, REX C.
RFC influence probe - 498, 500, 506
JAFFE, PHILLIP J.
Contempt acquittal - 354
JAMES, BENJAMIN F. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588.
JAMES, C. CLINTON
Lobby registration - 697
JAMES, DELOS L.
Lobby registration - 711
JAPAN
Peace treaty reaction - 241
JARMAN, JOHN (D OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Acheson ouster - 251
Postal pay - 330
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639.
JAVITS, JACOB K. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Housing increase - 117
Hospital construction funds - 127
Troops for Europe - 130
Stop-gap funds - 150
Defense housing - 188, 189
Defense area school aid - 194
Mutual security - 208
Germany war termination - 213
Trade agreements - 216
India aid - 234
Postal rates - 322
House rules change - 336
Defense plant acquisition - 449, 451
Economic controls - 453
Rent control - 473
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JENISON, EDWARD H. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
JENKINS, THOMAS A. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Miscellaneous - 639; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JENNER, WILLIAM E. (R IND.)
Relief rolls inspection - 128, 129, 192
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 230
MacArthur removal - 243
UMTS - 280
Cloture change - 334
Taxation - 428
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 561; Military & Veterans - 577; Miscellaneous - 608; Taxes & Economic - 659.
JENSEN, BEN F. (R IOWA)
See Jensen Govt. Vacancies Amendment
Campaign spending - 46
Flood relief - 142
Immigration, Naturalization funds - 160
Federal salaries - 161
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 640.
JENSEN GOVERNMENT VACANCIES AMENDMENT
Summary - 109
Agriculture funds - 111ff.
Independent Offices funds - 115ff.
Interior Dept. funds - 120ff.
Labor-FSA funds - 126ff.
Army Civil Functions - 139
State, Commerce Depts. - 144, 147, 149
Justice, Judiciary, CAB exemption - 147, 149
JESSUP, PHILIP C.
Cited in IPR probe - 377, 378
UN appointment controversy - 688-9
JEWISH LEDGER PUBLICATIONS
Postal rates stand - 320
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
Defense housing stand - 185
JOHNSON, EDWIN C. (D COLO.)
Sugar quotas - 93
ICC funds - 118
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 231
UMTS - 277, 278
Postal rates - 320
Interstate gambling information - 351
Baseball; monopoly - 357
Decentralization - 379
Dispersal - 380
Corporation tax - 428
Aircraft war-risk insurance - 472
Airline subsidies - 484, 485
"Good faith" pricing - 487, 488
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 561; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 577-8; Miscellaneous - 608; Taxes & Economic - 659.
JOHNSON, ESTATE OF W. D.
Lobby registration - 713
JOHNSON, LEROY (R CALIF.)
Defense housing - 187
Troops to Europe - 230
UMTS - 284
Bonds, wine taxes - 419
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JOHNSON, LOUIS
Far East policy testimony - 252
Naval construction stand - 292
JOHNSON, LYNDON B. (D TEX.)
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
UMTS - 278, 279
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 659-60.
JOHNSON, VERNON A.
Lobby registration - 703
JOHNSTON, ERIC
On tax program - 416, 422
On economic controls - 436, 441, 446
On inflation - 460
On DPA revision - 462
Stabilization report - 465
On wage stabilization - 466, 467
On meat price rollback - 467
ESA appointment - 691
JOHNSTON, OLIN D. (D S.C.)
Mutual security funds - 134
Federal salaries - 161
Parcel post - 316, 317
Postal rates - 318, 320
Annual leave - 321, 324, 325
Federal workers' pay - 326, 327
Postal pay raise - 328, 329
D.C. home rule - 381
Tax exemptions - 428, 429
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 608-9; Taxes & Economic - 660.
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Far East policy hearings - 242ff.
JONAS, EDGAR A. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588.

JONES, BROOK
Lobby registration - 709
JONES, CHARLES G.
Lobby registration - 711
JONES, ERNEST
Lobby registration - 709
JONES, HAMILTON C. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 588.
JONES, JESSE
RFC abolition stand - 505
JONES, O. C.
Lobby registration - 710
JONES, PAUL C. (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 48
Flood relief - 142
Adjournment - 335
JONES, ROBERT E., JR. (D ALA.)
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
JONES, ROWLAND, JR.
On economic controls - 442, 447
JONES, WOODROW W. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
JONKEL, JON M.
Maryland campaign involvement - 362ff.
JOSS, JOHN HUBBARD
Renegotiation appointment - 692
JOURNAL
Definition - 22
JOURNEYMEN BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS & PROPRIETORS' INTL. UNION
Lobby registration - 709
JUDD, H. B.
Lobby registration - 709
JUDD, WALTER H. (R MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
India aid - 234
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640.
JUDGESHIPS, FEDERAL
Action to create 19 - 334-5
Illinois controversy - 688
Hennock nomination - 690
Youngdahl appointment - 690
JUDICIARY
1952 appropriations - 144ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
JUDICIARY COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
1952 appropriations - 144ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
1951 supplemental funds - 160
Information cut eliminated - 163
Czech diplomat spy criticism - 378
Tidelands oil stand - 477
Tax probe seeks files of - 516
On aluminum production - 520
On materials allocations - 521
Presidential appointments - 691

K

KAISER ALUMINUM AND CHEMICAL CORP.
On aluminum supplies - 520
KAISER-FRAZER CORP.
RFC loan probe - 500
RFC probe report - 506-7
KAISER, HENRY J., CO.
Lobby registration - 705
KANSAS
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 46
KANSAS STATE LIVESTOCK ASSN.
On price rollbacks - 467
KARST, RAYMOND W.
Campaign spending - 48
Missouri campaign probe - 369
KARSTEN, FRANK M. (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 640.
KASTER, ROBERT N.
Trade agreements stand - 217
KATYN FOREST MASSACRE
House committee, ranking members - 37
KATZ, MILTON
Mutual security stand - 208
KEAN, ROBERT W. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 674.
KEARNEY, BERNARD W. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KEARNS, CARROLL D. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KEATING, JEROME J.
Lobby registration - 709
KEATING, KENNETH B. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
FPC, FTC funds - 117
Transmission line "wheeling agreements" - 121, 122, 123
Public Assistance funds - 127
Economic controls - 448, 454
Price rollbacks - 450
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KEE, ELIZABETH (D W. VA.)
Special election - 28
Appropriations bill - 549
KEE, JOHN (D W. VA.)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KEFAUVER, ESTES (D TENN.)
FTC funds - 119
Justice Dept. funds - 148, 149
Mutual security - 211
Federal judgeships - 334, 335
Indianapolis News directive - 341
Crime probe - 341ff.
Interstate crime probe - 346
Contempt citations - 353
Televising of hearings - 354
Congressional reorganization - 360
D.C. home rule - 381
Gambling taxes - 426, 428, 429
GI income taxes - 428
Contract renegotiation - 471
Tidelands oil - 477
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 561; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 609-10; Taxes & Economic - 660.
KELLEY, AUGUSTINE B. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555.
KELLEY, EMMET J.
Campaign spending - 44
KELLY, EDNA F. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
India aid - 234
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KELLY, EUGENE
Lobby registration - 697
KELLY, J. R.
Lobby registration - 710
KELLY, JOHN L.
Lithofold loan involvement - 509, 510
KELLY, THOMAS F.
Lobby registration - 707
KEM COMMUNIST TRADE RIDER
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
Mutual security action - 212
KEM, JAMES P. (R MO.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Agriculture funds - 113
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Communist trade ban - 154ff., 157
Mutual security - 210
Communist trade ban - 212, 213
Troops to Europe - 232
Acheson ouster - 251
KEM, JAMES P. (Cont.)
RFC abolition - 340
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 561; Miscellaneous - 610; Taxes & Economic - 660.
KEMP, FRANK A.
Sugar Act stand - 93
KENEN, ISAIAH LEO
Lobby registration - 711
KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
Lobby registration - 700
KENNEDY, JAMES A.
Lobby withdrawal - 715
KENNEDY, JOHN F. (D MASS.)
Flood control funds - 112
Mutual security - 208
Troops to Europe - 228
Price ceilings - 452
Rent control - 454
Airline subsidies - 486
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 568; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 588; Miscellaneous - 640; Taxes & Economic - 674.
KENNEY, W. JOHN
Lobby registration - 694
KENT, ROGER
Campaign spending - 45
KENTUCKY
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 46
KENTUCKY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
On liquor tax - 418
KEOGH, EUGENE J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Defense Production - 452
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 568; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 640-1; Taxes & Economic - 674-5.
KERR, JEAN
Maryland campaign involvement - 363, 365
KERR, JOHN H. (D N.C.)
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Education & Welfare - 551.
KERR, ROBERT S. (D OKLA.)
Southwestern Power funds - 123
School construction funds - 156
Troops to Europe - 222
MacArthur removal - 243
Vets housing credit - 445
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 610; Taxes & Economic - 660.
KERSTEN, CHARLES J. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Acheson policies - 146
Rail retirement benefits - 196
Mutual security - 207
India aid - 234
Economic controls - 448, 452
Wage stabilization - 450, 453
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Foreign Policy - 568-9; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 641; Taxes & Economic - 675.
KESHENA, JOE
Lobby registration - 708
KETCHAM, FRANK S.
Lobby registrations - 695, 696
KEY VOTES
1951 - 62-5
1945-51 - 722ff.
KEYSERLING, LEON
On economic controls - 436, 440
KIERMAS, RAY
Maryland probe witness - 364
KILBURN, CLARENCE E. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 589; Taxes & Economic - 675.
KILDAY, PAUL J. (D TEX.)
UMTS - 283, 284
Military reserve system - 297
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 641; Taxes & Economic - 675.
KILGORE, HARLEY M. (D W.VA.)
"Wetbacks" - 98
GI insurance - 290

KILGORE, HARLEY M. (Cont.)
Federal pay raise - 327
Debate limitation - 334
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 561; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 610-11; Taxes & Economic - 660.
KILPATRICK, H. CECIL
Lobby registration - 703
Lobby withdrawal - 716
KIMBALL, DAN A.
Navy appointment - 691
KING BROADCASTING CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
KING, CECIL R. (D CALIF.)
Tax frauds probe funds - 512
Tax probe involvement - 516
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 641; Taxes & Economic - 675.
KING, CYRUS B.
Lobby registration - 696
KING, KARL C. (R PA.)
Special election - 28
KING, WILLFORD I.
On taxes - 417, 422
KING, WILLIS N. (BUZZ)
Crime probe witness - 347
KINKAID, ADM. THOMAS C.
NSTC appointment - 692
KIRWAN, MICHAEL J. (D OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549.
KITTELLE AND LAMB
Lobby registration - 706
KITTY KELLY SHOE CORP.
Lobby registration - 702
KLEIN, ARTHUR G. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 569; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 641; Taxes & Economic - 675.
KLEIN, MORRIS
On war surplus sales - 370
KLEINMAN, MORRIS
Contempt citation - 354
KLEMP, WILLIAM F., CO.
On bids on contracts - 494
KLINE, ALLAN B.
On tax program - 417, 423
On wage-price controls - 442
KLINE, ROBERT E., JR.
Lobby registration - 699
KLINT, CHARLES
Lobby registration - 700
KLUCZYNSKI, JOHN C. (D ILL.)
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
KNISELY, J. DAUN
Lobby registration - 710
KNOWLAND, WILLIAM F. (R CALIF.)
Reclamation Bureau funds - 124
Mutual security funds - 133
Civil Defense funds - 156, 157
Defense housing - 186
Mutual security - 209, 210
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 222, 226, 230
India aid - 234
Acheson; Japanese treaty - 241
Formosa document - 249, 251
UMTS - 278
Central Arizona Project - 482, 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 561; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 611; Taxes & Economic - 660.
KNOX, MATTHEWS AND LISHMAN
Lobby registration - 713
KOEHLER, JOHN THEODORE
Renegotiation appointment - 692
KOLANDA, JOHN
Lobby registration - 710
KOREA
Mutual security provisions - 204ff.
Truman vs. Taft - 221
MacArthur foreign policy hearings - 242ff.
KOREA WAR
War-death payments - 141
China aggression resolutions - 238
Vets disability pensions - 295
GI housing loans extended to vets of - 299
KORNFEDER, JOSEPH Z.
IPR probe witness - 377
KRATZ, JOHN A.
Lobby registration - 700
KREITZ, RALPH S.
Crime probe witness - 347
KRESS, S. H., AND CO.
Lobby registration - 702
KRUSE, EDWARD H., JR.
Lobby registration - 706

L

"LABOR"
On contract renegotiation - 472
LABOR
See Table of Contents
1950 campaign contributions - 41, 44ff.
First session major actions - 57
Mexican farm labor recruits - 95-8
Mutual Security provisions - 205
Role in Ohio Senate campaign - 366ff.
Communist officials' ban bill - 378
Group stands on DPA - 455-6
Bills introduced - 572
Lobby group registrations - 709-11
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 763-5
Truman vs. Taft - 790
LABOR DEPARTMENT
Mexican farm labor authority - 95
1952 funds - 125ff.
1951 supplemental funds - 152
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
1952 supplemental funds - 160
LABOR-MANAGEMENT MARITIME COMMITTEE
Lobby registration - 704
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
Railroad disputes hearings - 268
Cities Service report - 269
Labor espionage charge - 269
Bell Telephone report - 270
Textile, building trades, maritime hearings - 270
DPA provisions on disputes - 439
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE
See Committees, Senate
LABOR SECRETARY
See Maurice J. Tobin
LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
On defense housing - 189
LACAVOLI, JAMES
Contempt indictment - 354
LACKLAND AIR BASE
Preparedness probe report - 301
LaFOLLETTE, CHARLES M.
Subversive Activities Control nomination - 690
LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE ASSN.
Depletion allowance stand - 435
LAKE WORTH INLET
Project funds action - 138, 140
LAMB, GEORGE P.
Lobby registration - 706
LAND MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 120, 121, 124
LAND TRANSFER ACT
Passage; veto - 295
LANDA, ALFONS
Lobby registrations - 704
LANE BRYANT, INC.
Lobby registration - 702
LANE, DR. EDGAR
Lobbying Act proposal - 360
LANE, THOMAS J. (D MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 569; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 641-2; Taxes & Economic - 675.
LANGER, WILLIAM (R N.D.)
Military funds - 131, 132
Social security - 192
Mutual security - 209, 210
Trade agreements - 218
UMTS - 280
GI insurance - 291
Postal rates - 320
LANGER, WILLIAM (Cont.)
Annual leave - 325
Federal pay raise - 327
Postal pay raise - 328, 329
Gambling taxes - 429, 430
Contract renegotiation - 471
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 551; Foreign Policy - 561; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 578; Miscellaneous - 611-12; Taxes & Economic - 660-1.
LANHAM, HENDERSON (D GA.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 569; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 589; Miscellaneous - 642; Taxes & Economic - 675.
LANTAFF, WILLIAM C. (D FLA.)
Campaign spending - 46
India aid - 236
UMTS - 284
Parcel post limit - 317
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Miscellaneous - 642; Taxes & Economic - 675.
LARCADE, HENRY D., JR. (D LA.)
Army Engineers - 160
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Appropriations - 549; Military & Veterans - 589-90; Miscellaneous - 642; Taxes & Economic - 675-6.
LARSON, JESS
Decentralization stand - 379
On rubber program - 493
Tax probe witness - 515, 518
On aluminum supplies - 520
Defense appointment - 691
LATHAM, HENRY J. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Miscellaneous - 642; Taxes & Economic - 676.
LATIMER, MURRAY W.
On rail retirement benefits - 196
LATIN AMERICA
Mutual security provisions - 207ff.
LATTIMORE, OWEN
IPR probe - 375, 376, 377, 378
LAUSCHE, GOV. FRANK
Crime probe witness - 341
Ohio campaign probe mention - 367
LAW
Definition - 22
LAWLER, J. J.
Patronage probe witness - 356
LAWRENCE, MARC
Communist probe witness - 372
LAWTON, J. HOWARD
On government ethics - 331
LAWTON, FREDERICK J.
On emergency reorganization - 337
RFC reorganization stand - 340
On tax program - 416
LAYLIN, JOHN G.
Lobby registration - 700
LAYNE, A. ALVIS
On postal rates - 319
LEA, CLARENCE F.
On Congressional terms - 360
LEAD
Duty suspension action - 488
LeCOMPTE, KARL M. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous-642; Taxes & Economic - 676.
LEE, IVY, AND T. J. ROSS
Lobby registration - 94
LEGISLATION
Public laws, 82nd Congress - 8
How bill is passed - 18
Boxscore on Truman program - 66
Four first sessions, record - 68
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
1952 appropriations - 152
1951 supplemental funds - 153
Deficiency funds - 153
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
1952 supplemental funds - 159, 162
Pay raise action - 327

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET
Definition - 23
Proposals to implement - 382
LEGISLATIVE DAY
Definition - 23
LEHMAN, HERBERT H. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 44
Housing program - 118
Health research funds - 127
Mutual security funds - 133
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Public health centers - 192
Social security extension - 192
Mutual security - 211
Germany war termination - 213
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
India aid - 234
Labor espionage - 269
UMTS - 279
GI insurance - 290, 291
Disabled vets cars - 299
Parcel post limit - 317
Annual leave - 325
Debate limitation - 334, 360
Corporation, banking taxes - 427
Defense Production - 445, 446
Rent control - 446
Tidelands oil - 477
Airline subsidies - 485
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 551-2; Foreign Policy - 562; Labor - 572; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 612-13; Taxes & Economic - 661.
LEIGHTY, GEORGE E.
On rail retirement benefits - 196
LeMAY, LT. GEN. CURTIS E.
On troops to Europe - 228
LERNER STORES CORP.
Lobby registration - 702
LESINSKI, JOHN, JR. (D MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Parcel post limit - 317
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 642.
LESLY, PHILIP, CO.
Lobby registration - 697
LESTER, WILBUR R.
Lobby registration - 700
LEVITT BROTHERS
On defense housing - 185
LEVITT & SONS, INC.
Lobby registration - 695
LEVY, AUSTIN T.
Campaign spending - 45
LEWIS, FULTON, JR.
Maryland campaign involvement - 362, 364
LIBERAL PARTY OF N.Y.S.
Immigration curbs stand - 238
LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE
Functions; ranking members - 38
LICAVOLI, PETE
Crime probe witness - 342
LIFE INSURANCE
Presidential tax request - 414
1951 tax provisions - 412, 415, 421
Group stands on tax - 423
LIFE INSURANCE ASSN. OF AMERICA
GI insurance stand - 291
Insurance company tax stand - 423
Lobby registration - 697
LILIENTHAL, DAVID
On government ethics - 331
LIND, JAMES F. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 642.
LINDSAY LIGHT & CHEMICAL CO.
Lobby registration - 705
LIQUOR
UMTS provision on sales - 275
Crime probe - 343
Crime probe recommendations - 350
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 420
Group stands on tax - 418, 425, 432-3
LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE GROUP
Members, DPA proposals - 457-8
LOANS
Farm Tenant Act amended - 99
Defense housing provisions - 184
Vets co-op housing action - 299
Korea vets housing action - 299
LOANS (Cont.)
RFC reorganization provisions - 339
Defense Production provision - 439
Defense tax write-offs probe - 496-7
LOBBY
Definition - 23
LOBBYING, LOBBIES
See Group Stands
Sugar Act registrations - 94-5
China discussed in Far East hearings - 251
Charge in ethics probe - 331
Proposal to change law - 332
1951 registrations - 694ff.
1951 spending - 718-19
Registration withdrawals - 715-17
LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP.
Lobby registration - 703
LODGE, HENRY CABOT, JR. (R MASS.)
Trade agreements - 217
Troops to Europe - 222, 227, 230, 231, 232
MacArthur removal - 243
UMTS - 277
Debate limitation - 333
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 613; Taxes & Economic - 661.
LONE STAR STEEL CO.
Defense loan discussed - 497
RFC loan probe - 506
LONG, RUSSELL B. (D LA.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Inland Waterways authority - 119
Defense housing - 186
Mutual security - 211
Troops to Europe - 232
Postal rates - 321
Annual leave - 323, 325
Alaska statehood - 333
Taxation - 427, 429
Slaughtering quotas - 445
Defense Production - 446
Tidelands oil - 477
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 562; Miscellaneous - 613; Taxes & Economic - 661.
LOOMIS, DANIEL P.
On rail disputes - 269
LOUISIANA
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Tidelands oil stand - 477
LOUIZOS, GEORGE
Lobby registration - 711
LOVELAND, ALBERT J.
Campaign spending - 44
LOVETT, ROBERT A.
On military construction - 293
Defense Secretary appointment - 691
LOVRE, HAROLD O. (R S.D.)
Campaign spending - 50
Power, transmission lines - 121, 122
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 642.
LOWE, WYMAN C.
Georgia campaign probe - 369
LOWELL LIQUIDATION CORP.
Lobby registration - 705
LOWRY, ELSA K.
Lobby registration - 708
LOYALTY
Mutual Security provisions - 205
LUCAS, SCOTT W.
On credit controls - 441, 447
Lobby registrations - 694, 696, 697, 701, 705, 706
LUCAS AND THOMAS
Lobby registrations - 696, 697, 701, 705, 706
LUCAS, WINGATE H. (D TEX.)
Wage stabilization - 450, 453, 466, 467
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 676.
LUCE, GEORGE B.
RFC probe witness - 508
LUSTRON CORP.
Discussed in RFC probe - 502
LUZIERS, INC.
Lobby registration - 705
LYLE, JOHN E., JR. (D TEX.)
Atomic Energy funds - 116, 117
Postal rates - 322
Tidelands - 476
LYLE, JOHN E., JR. (Cont.)
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 590; Taxes & Economic - 676.
LYNCH, GERALD J.
Lobby registration - 703
LYON, RICHARD K.
Lobby registration - 714

Mc

McBEE, AVERY
Lobby registration - 703
McCABE, EDWARD A.
Lobby registration - 702
McCARRAN, PAT (D NEV.)
Southwestern Power funds - 123
Voice of America - 148
Supreme Court funds - 148
Commerce Dept. funds - 149
Germany war termination - 213
Trade agreements - 218
India aid - 236
Immigration curbs - 237
MacArthur speech - 243
UMTS - 279
Federal judgeships - 334, 335
Contempt citations - 353
IPR probe - 378
Gambling taxes - 426
Defense Production - 444
Airline subsidies - 485
"Good faith" pricing - 487, 488
Bowles nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 613-14; Taxes & Economic - 661.
McCARTHY, EUGENE J. (D MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Mexican farm labor - 97
Defense area school aid - 194
UMTS - 284, 285
Postal rates - 322
Slaughtering quotas - 449
Tidelands - 477
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 642.
McCARTHY, JOSEPH R. (R WIS.)
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
MacArthur speech - 243
UMTS - 285
RFC reorganization - 340
Benton proposes ouster; hearings - 358
Maryland election involvement - 358, 361ff.
Congressional reorganization - 360
RFC loans involvement - 502
Jessup nomination - 688
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 562; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 614; Taxes & Economic - 661.
McCASKILL, JAMES L.
Lobby registration - 712
McCLELLAN, JOHN L. (D ARK.)
Flood relief - 142
Mutual security - 210
Troops to Europe - 231, 232
Red China aggression - 238
Temporary reorganization - 337
RFC reorganization - 340
Mississippi patronage - 356
Decentralization - 379
Legislative budget - 382
Depletion allowances - 429
Contract renegotiation - 471
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 614-15; Taxes & Economic - 661.
McCONNELL, SAMUEL K., JR. (R PA.)
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 642.
McCORMACK, JOHN W. (D MASS.)
Flood relief - 142
Voice of America - 146
Trade agreements - 216
GOP foreign policy declaration - 225
Red China aggression - 238
Irish unification - 240
Adjournment - 335

McCORMACK, JOHN W. (Cont.)
House rules change - 336, 337
Brehm's character - 369
Tax program - 420
Defense plant dispersal - 449
Price controls - 450
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 642-3; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McCORMICK, CLARENCE J.
On import controls - 463
McCORMICK, ROBERT L. L.
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
McCREARY TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
On rubber allocations - 492
Lobby registration - 706
McCRORY STORES CORP.
Lobby registration - 702
McCULLOCH, WILLIAM (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
McDANIEL, GLEN
Lobby registration - 701
McDONALD, HARRY A.
SEC appointment - 692
McDONOUGH, GORDON L. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Economic controls - 448, 449
Rent control - 451, 452
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 569; Labor - 574; Military and Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 643; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McFARLAND, ERNEST W. (D ARIZ.)
Mexican farm labor - 98
Mutual security funds - 133
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Drought relief funds - 163
Social security - 192
Communist trade ban - 212
Troops to Europe - 225, 231
MacArthur removal - 243
Debate limitation - 334
Televising of hearings - 354
Maryland campaign probe - 363
Dispersal - 380
D.C. home rule - 381
Tidelands oil - 477
Central Arizona Project - 482, 483
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 615; Taxes & Economic - 661.
McGHEE, GEORGE C.
On mutual security - 206, 208
McGOVERN, WILLIAM M.
IPR probe witness - 377
McGRATH, CHRISTOPHER C. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Soil conservation - 112
Railroad Retirement funds - 126
Legislative deficiency funds - 153
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 549; Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 643; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McGRATH, J. HOWARD
Crime probe testimony - 345
On campaign practices, laws - 361
On tidelands oil - 476
Tax probe witness - 519
McGREGOR, J. HARRY (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
GSA funds - 117
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
McGUIRE, JOHN A. (D CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 643; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McHALE, KATHRYN
SACB appointment - 692
McINTIRE, CLIFFORD G. (R MAINE)
Special election - 28
McISAAC, JOHN R.
Lobby registration - 710
McKELLAR, KENNETH (D TENN.)
Independent Offices funds - 118
Labor-FSA funds - 127
McKELLAR, KENNETH (Cont.)
Federal judgeships - 334, 335
Depletion allowances - 428
Waring TVA nomination - 690
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 615; Taxes & Economic - 662.
McKINNON, CLINTON D. (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 643; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McLAIN, LT. GEN. RAYMOND S.
NSTC appointment - 692
McLELLAN STORES CO.
Lobby registration - 702
McMAHON, BRIEN (D CONN.)
Campaign spending - 44
Mutual security funds - 133
Troops to Europe - 225, 231, 232
Red China UN membership - 238
Friendship resolution - 240
China lobby probe - 251
UMTS - 279
Federal pay raise - 327
Debate limitation - 334
Dispersal - 380
Taxation - 428
Airline subsidies - 485
Atomic data - 521
Atomic program - 522
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562; Military & Veterans - 579; Miscellaneous - 615; Taxes & Economic - 662.
McMILLAN, JOHN L. (D S.C.)
Campaign spending - 50
D.C. crime - 381
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 643-4.
McMULLEN, CHESTER B. (D FLA.)
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 676.
McNAIR, RALPH J.
Lobby registration - 697
McQUATTERS, GENEVA F.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
McVEY, WILLIAM E. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Flood control bill - 676

M

MacARTHUR, GEN. DOUGLAS A.
Recall; Congressional reaction - 242ff.
Far East policy testimony - 244
Letter read in UMTS debate - 282
MacCRACKEN, WILLIAM P., JR.
Lobby registration - 714
MACHINERY AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INSTITUTE
Price control stand - 443
Capehart amendment stand - 463
MACHROWICZ, THADDEUS M. (D MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 676.
MACK, PETER F., JR. (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644.
MACK, RUSSELL V. (R WASH.)
Campaign spending - 50
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Foreign Policy - 569; Taxes & Economic - 676.
MACKEY, ARGYLE R.
Justice Dept. appointment - 691
MacKINNON, GEORGE E.
Lobby registration - 694, 697
MACY, W. KINGSLAND
Campaign spending - 48
Hanley letter probe - 368
MADDEN, RAY J. (D IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
Defense housing - 188
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Miscellaneous - 644.
MAFIA
Narcotics activities - 346, 349
MAGEE, CLARE (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 590; Taxes & Economic - 676.
MAGILL, ROSWELL
On tax program - 423
MAGINNIS, HARRY J.
Lobby registration - 706
MAGNUSON, DR. PAUL B.
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
MAGNUSON, WARREN (D WASH.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Mexican farm labor - 96
Reclamation funds - 124
Debate limitation - 334
Federal judgeships - 335
Import controls - 445
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 562-3; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 579-80; Miscellaneous - 615-16; Taxes & Economic - 662.
MAHLER, PAULA NEUMANN
Lobby registration - 711
MAHON, GEORGE H. (D TEX.)
Military funds - 130
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 550; Labor - 574.
MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319
MAIL ORDER ASSN. OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 707
MAINE
Campaign contributions, spending - 47
MAJORITY LEADER, WHIP
Definitions - 23
MALONE, GEORGE W. (R NEV.)
Labor-FSA funds - 127
Communist trade - 156, 212
Mutual security - 209, 210
Trade agreements - 214, 217, 218, 219
Troops to Europe - 222, 231
Acheson policies - 241
Alaska, Hawaii statehood - 333
Depletion allowances - 418
Tidelands oil - 477
Lead import duty - 488
Zinc import duty - 489
Copper duty suspension - 489
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 662.
MANPOWER
Preparedness probe reports - 301, 302
Small business hearings - 492
Small Business report - 494
MANSFIELD, MICHAEL J.
UN appointment - 692
MANSFIELD, MIKE (D MONT.)
Campaign spending - 48
Tidelands - 476, 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 555; Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 676-7
MANUAL
Definition - 23
MANUEL STORES CORP.
Lobby registration - 702
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS' ASSN.
Lobby registration - 707
MARAGON, JOHN
On war surplus sales - 371
MARCELLE, JOSEPH P.
Tax probe witness - 515
MARGESON, JOHN J.
Lobby registration - 709
MARINE CORPS
Action to strengthen - 297
Preparedness probe report - 301
MARITIME
India aid provisions - 233
Harbor safety hearings - 270
Hiring halls hearings - 270
RFC loans probe - 503

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL
1952 funds - 115, 116, 119
MARITIME ASSN. OF PORT OF N.Y.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
MARKETING FACILITIES
House recommits mortgage insurance - 98
MARKETING QUOTAS
Sugar Act action - 92
Peanut acreage action - 100
Tobacco acreage action - 101
MARKWARD, MARY STALCUP
Communist probe witness - 374
MARQUETTE CEMENT MFG. CO.
Lobby registration - 695
MARR, JOHN J.
Lobby registration - 710
MARSHALL, FRED (D MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Soil conservation - 112
White House funds - 116
Military funds - 130
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MARSHALL, GEORGE C.
On mutual security - 205, 208
On troops to Europe - 226, 227
Far East policy testimony - 245-7
On UMTS - 275, 276, 280, 281, 285
On Marine Corps expansion - 297
On defense production - 442, 447
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
MARSHALL, GEORGE E.
Campaign spending - 44
MARSHALL PLAN
Mutual security funds - 132-4
MARTIN, EDWARD (R PA.)
Army Civil Functions funds - 139, 140
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 225
Dispersal - 380
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 563; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 662.
MARTIN, JOSEPH W., JR. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Red China aggression - 238
Brehm's character - 369
Tax program - 420
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 590; Miscellaneous - 644.
MARTIN, PAUL
Lobby registration - 713
MARTIN, THOMAS E. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 590-1; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MARTIN, WILLIAM McCHESNEY, JR.
On credit controls - 440
Defense Production stand - 446
FRB appointment - 692
MARVIN, LANGDON P., JR.
Lobby registration - 708
MARYLAND
Campaign contributions, spending - 40, 41, 44, 47
Crime probe - 347, 348
Senate campaign probe - 361ff.
Baltimore Communist probe - 373-4
MASON, NOAH M. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous - 644; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MASON, SAMUEL D.
Building sales activities - 371
MASSACHUSETTS
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign contributions, spending - 43, 47
Boston Communist probe - 374
MATLES, JAMES J.
Contempt acquittal - 353
MATTHEWS, FRANCIS P.
Marine Corps expansion stand - 298
MATUSKY, LEONARD J.
Crime probe witness - 347, 348
MAY BROADCASTING CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MAYBANK, BURNET R. (D S.C.)
Military spending - 158
Chamber of Commerce - 185
Defense housing - 185, 186, 189
Annual leave - 324
RFC reorganization - 340
Defense Production - 440, 444, 454, 461, 463
Food subsidies - 441
Capehart amendment - 463
Rent control - 473
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 662-3.
MEADER, GEORGE (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Mutual security - 208
UMTS - 284
Temporary reorganization - 338
RFC reorganization - 340
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Miscellaneous - 644.
MEAT
Farm crop report recommendations - 101
Inspection fees provision - 114
DPA slaughtering quotas provision - 439
Senate action on price rollbacks - 443
Group stands on price controls - 457
Slaughtering quotas action - 462, 464
Price rollback inquiry - 466, 467
MECHEM, GOV. EDWIN L.
On Congressional reapportionment - 383
MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
1952 funds - 126, 127, 128, 129
On wage stabilization - 467
MEDICAL
Aid to education action - 190
Public health centers action - 191
MEDICAL ASSN. OF STATE OF ALABAMA
Lobby registration - 712
MEDICAL SCHOOLS DEANS' COMMITTEE
VA hospital probe testimony - 300
MENKIN, SHERYL
Tax probe witness - 518
MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS
Lobby registration - 708
MERCHANT MARINE
See Committees, House
Contract renegotiation provision - 471
Platforms vs. performance - 773
MERCHANTS NATL. BANK OF BOSTON
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MERCK, GEORGE W.
Science Foundn. appointment - 692
MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY
Postal rates stand - 319
MEREDITH-SYRACUSE TELEVISION CORP.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MERROW, CHESTER E. (R N.H.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 591.
METAL TRIM, INC.
On aluminum shortages - 492
METHODIST CHURCH BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
UMTS stand - 277
METROPOLITAN SLAUGHTERERS ASSN.
On meat price control - 458
MEXICO
Farm labor recruits authorized - 95-8
Lobby stands on farm labor - 98
Migratory labor funds - 152
MICHIGAN
Campaign contributions, spending - 47
MIDWEST
Flood relief funds - 142
MIGRATORY LABOR
Mexican recruits action - 95
Lobby stands - 98
1952 supplemental funds - 152
MILES SHOE CO.
Lobby registration - 702
MILITARY
See Table of Contents
Appropriations summary - 109
1952 funds - 129ff.
MacArthur hearings - 242ff.
MILITARY (Cont.)
Navy modernization approved - 291-2
Construction program authorized - 293ff.
Training probes reports - 301
War surplus sales probe - 370
Retired permitted to teach in D.C. - 371
1951 tax provisions - 411
Small Business hearings on procurement - 493
Bills introduced - 575
Presidential appointments - 690
Lobby group registrations - 714
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 765-7
MILITARY AID
1952 funds - 132-4
Mutual Security Act - 204ff.
Platforms vs. performance - 761
Truman vs. Taft - 785
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSN.
On UMTS - 277
MILLER, A. L. (R NEB.)
Campaign spending - 48
Mutual security - 208
Retired military dual compensation - 371
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous - 644.
MILLER AND CHEVALIER
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MILLER, EDWARD G., JR.
On mutual security - 206, 208
MILLER, EDWARD T. (R MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MILLER, GEORGE P. (D CALIF.)
Annual leave - 117
Postal pay - 329
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 644-5; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MILLER, GORHAM, WESCOTT & ADAMS
Lobby registration - 707
MILLER, RUTH McCORMICK
Campaign contributions - 40
Maryland campaign involvement - 362ff.
MILLER, WILLIAM E. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 569; Military & Veterans - 591; Taxes & Economic 677.
MILLERS' NATL. FEDN.
Lobby registration - 698
MILLIKIN, EUGENE D. (R COLO.)
Campaign spending - 44
Sugar quotas - 93
Trade agreements - 218
Taxation - 426, 428
Price rollbacks - 444, 445
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MILLONZI, ROBERT I.
SEC appointment - 692
MILLS, WILBUR D. (D ARK.)
Campaign spending - 45
Lead import duty - 488
Copper duty suspension - 489
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MINES, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 120, 123, 124
MINES, MINING
See Depletion Allowances
1951 tax provisions - 410, 411, 415, 422, 430
Defense Production provisions - 439
Contract renegotiation exemption - 468
Import duty actions - 488-9
Lobby registrations - 699-701
MINNEAPOLIS TRAFFIC ASSN.
Lobby registration - 703
MINNESOTA
Campaign contributions, spending - 47
MINORITY LEADER, WHIP
Definitions - 23
MINT, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134, 135, 136

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
See Table of Contents
First session major actions - 58
Bills introduced - 597
MISSISSIPPI
Campaign contributions, spending - 47
Job sales probe - 355-7
MISSOURI
Campaign contributions, spending - 44, 47
Crime probe - 342
Curtis-Karst campaign probe - 369
MISSOURI FARMERS ASSN.
Co-op taxation stand - 417
MITCHELL, HUGH B. (D WASH.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 569-70; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MIZE, FRED F.
Patronage probe involvement - 356-7
MOBILIZATION
See Defense Production Act
Truman vs. Taft - 221
Small business problems - 490ff.
MOERS, ROBERT
Lobby registration - 711
MOLING, CHARLES B.
Lithofold probe witness - 510
MOLNAR, JOSEPH
Lobby registration - 714
MONOPOLY
Farm crop report recommendations - 101
Mutual Security provisions - 205
Baseball probe - 357
"Good faith" pricing discussion - 487-8
Aluminum probe - 519
Steel hearings - 520
Newsprint report - 521
Platforms vs. performance - 773
Truman vs. Taft - 791
MONROE, L. O.
Lobby registration - 707
MONRONEY, A. S. MIKE (D OKLA.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Army Civil Functions funds - 141
Federal pay raise - 327
Debate limitation - 334
RFC reorganization - 340
Oklahoma campaign probe - 368
Depletion allowances - 418
Capehart amendment - 464
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 563; Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MONTAGUE, JOE G.
Lobby registration - 711
MONTANA
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 43, 48
Legislature on handling C.O.'s - 289
MOODY, BLAIR (D MICH.)
Senate appointment - 28
Publicity funds - 150
Information funds - 163
Mutual security - 209, 210
Legislative budget - 382
Excise taxes - 428
Price rollbacks - 443, 444, 446
Defense Production - 445, 446, 462, 463
Capehart amendment - 464
Small business - 495
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 616; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MOORE, REV. FATHER FRANCIS A.
Baseball probe witness - 358
MORAL STANDARDS, GOVERNMENT
Senate probe - 330ff.
Sponsors of code resolution - 332
MORAN, JAMES J.
Crime probe witness - 344
Perjury indictment - 354
MORANO, ALBERT P. (R CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Postal rates - 322
Excise taxes - 425
Credit controls - 452
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy 570; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MORGAN, GERALD D.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MORGAN, THOMAS E. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
India aid - 234
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 591.
MORNING HOUR
Definition - 23
MORRIS, TOBY (D OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Depletion allowances - 418
Taxes - 420
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645.
MORRISON, MAYOR DeLESSEPS
Crime probe witness - 341
MORRISON, JAMES H. (D LA.)
Postal pay - 329
Tax probe involvement - 518, 519
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MORSE, WAYNE (R ORE.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Mexican farm labor - 96, 97
Horse farm transfer - 99
Mutual security - 210
Troops to Europe - 226
India aid - 236
China lobby - 251
Far East policy - 253
Labor espionage - 269
UMTS - 277, 278, 279
Vets disability pensions - 296
Debate limitation - 333, 334
Government reorganization - 360
Price rollbacks - 445
Contract renegotiation - 471
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 616-17; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSN.
Defense housing stand - 185, 187
Credit controls stand - 442
MORTGAGE INSURANCE
House recommits marketing facilities - 98
Farm Tenant Act amended - 99
FHA funds authorized - 184ff.
Vets co-op housing action - 299
MORTON, THRUSTON B. (R KY.)
Campaign spending - 46
India aid - 236
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MOSER, HENRY S.
Lobby registration - 696
MOTION
Definition - 23
MOTION PICTURE ASSN. OF AMERICA
Lobby registration - 701
MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115
MOULDER, MORGAN M. (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 550; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645; Taxes & Economic - 677.
MULTER, ABRAHAM J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Congressional salaries - 360
Economic controls - 448, 452, 453, 454
Farm price ceilings - 461
Rent control - 473
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 645-6; Taxes & Economic - 677-8.
MUMMA, WALTER M. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
MUNDT, KARL E. (R S.D.)
Voice of America - 148, 149
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 232
India aid - 236
MUNDT, KARL E. (Cont.)
RFC reorganization - 340
Mississippi patronage - 356
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 563; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 617; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MUNITIONS BOARD
On tax program - 422
On defense production - 446
Baler twine imports stand - 483
On small business contracts - 493
Aluminum purchases stand - 520
MURDER, INC.
Activities described - 344
MURDOCK, JOHN R. (D ARIZ.)
Campaign spending - 45
Central Arizona Project - 482
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 646; Taxes & Economic - 678.
MURPHY CORP.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
MURPHY, JAMES J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 646; Taxes & Economic - 678.
MURPHY, JOHN S.
Lobby registration - 706
MURPHY, ROBERT T.
Conflict of interests issue - 352
MURRAY, CHARLES A.
RFC loans involvement - 502
MURRAY, JAMES A.
RFC loans involvement - 502
MURRAY, JAMES E. (D MONT.)
Mexican farm labor - 96
Medical school aid - 191
Rail retirement benefits - 196
Labor espionage - 269
Rail disputes - 269
GI insurance - 290
Disabled vets cars - 299
Debate limitation - 334
Federal judgeships - 335
Tidelands oil - 477
Small business aid - 494
RFC loans involvement - 502
Aluminum production - 519
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 617; Taxes & Economic - 663.
MURRAY, JAMES S.
Lobby registration - 705
MURRAY, PHILIP
On Mexican farm labor - 98
MURRAY, REID F. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 646.
MURRAY, TOM (D TENN.)
Parcel post limit - 317
Postal rates - 318, 322
Annual leave - 325
Federal pay raise - 327, 328
Postal pay - 330
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 646.
MUSHROOM GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSN.
Lobby registration - 698
MUTUAL DEFENSE
Stop-gap funds - 150, 151
Naval construction provision - 292
MUTUAL SECURITY
1952 funds - 132-4
Act of 1951--provision, action - 204ff.
MYERS, FRANCIS J.
Campaign spending - 45
On credit controls - 442, 447
Lobby registration - 694, 697
MYERS, J. WALTER, JR.
Lobby registration - 711

N

NALLE, GEORGE S., JR.
On plastics industry shortages - 491
NARCOTICS
Drug sales eased - 193
Handling penalties stiffened - 193

NARCOTICS (Cont.)
Crime probe testimony - 345, 346-7, 348
Crime probe recommendations - 350
NARCOTICS, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134, 135
NASH, FRANK C.
Defense Dept. appointment - 691
NATHAN, FRANK
Tax probe witness - 518
NATHAN, ROBERT R.
Defense Production stand - 461
NATL. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON AERONAUTICS
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
NATL. APARTMENT OWNERS ASSN.
Rent control stand - 441
NATL. ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN
Lobby withdrawal - 716
NATL. ASSN. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Defense housing stand - 186
India aid stand - 233, 234
On draft segregation - 277
Ethics code stand - 332
On cloture change - 334
Lobby spending - 719
NATL. ASSN. OF BROADCASTERS
Excise tax stand - 418
NATL. ASSN. OF BLDG. OWNERS AND MANAGERS
Lobby registration - 695
NATL. ASSN. AND COUNCIL OF BUSINESS SCHOOLS
Lobby registration - 712
NATL. ASSN. OF CREDIT JEWELERS
Taxation stand - 424
NATL. ASSN. OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES
Lobby registration - 701
Lobby spending - 719
NATL. ASSN. OF FAN MFRS.
Lobby registration - 707
NATL. ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS
Defense housing stand - 186, 187, 190
Building union shop stand - 270
Defense controls stand - 441
Materials allocation stand - 460
RFC abolition stand - 505
NATL. ASSN. OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Capital gains tax stand - 424
NATL. ASSN. OF LETTER CARRIERS
Postal rates stand - 319
Postal pay stand - 328
Lobby registration - 709
NATL. ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS
GI insurance stand - 291
Lobby registration - 697
Lobby withdrawal - 716
NATL. ASSN. OF MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS
Postal rates stand - 319, 321
NATL. ASSN. OF MFRS.
Stands:
Tax program - 422
Corporation, excess profits, income taxes - 431
Excise taxes - 432
Defense Production - 441, 458
Inflation - 460
Wage stabilization - 466, 467
NATL. ASSN. OF MARGARINE MFRS.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
NATL. ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS
Lobby registration - 697
NATL. ASSN. OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS
On postal pay raise - 328
NATL. ASSN. OF POSTMASTERS
On postal pay raise - 328, 329
NATL. ASSN. OF POST OFFICE CLERKS
Postal pay stand - 328
NATL. ASSN. OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS
Excise tax stand - 425
Lobby registration - 701
NATL. ASSN. OF RAILROAD AND UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS
Excise tax stand - 425
NATL. ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS
Defense housing stand - 185, 187, 190
Taxes stand - 417, 423
Capital gains stand - 433
Rent control stand - 442, 443, 447
Price control stand - 459
NATL. ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS (Cont.)
Lobby registration - 696
Lobby spending - 718, 719
NATL. ASSN. OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS
"Good faith" pricing stand - 488
NATL. ASSN. OF RETAIL MEAT AND FOOD DEALERS
Meat control resolution - 458
NATL. ASSN. OF SHOE CHAIN STORES
Tax program stand - 422
NATL. ASSN. OF SPECIAL DELIVERY MESSENGERS
Postal rates stand - 320
NATL. ASSN. OF STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL
On tidelands oil - 478
NATL. ASSN. OF WHOLESALERS
Parcel post stand - 316
NATL. ASSN. OF WOOL MFRS.
Trade agreements stand - 217
NATL. AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSN.
Credit controls stand - 442, 447
NATL. BALLROOM OPERATORS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 707
NATL. BEET GROWERS FEDN.
Mexican farm labor stand - 98
NATL. BOWLING COUNCIL
Excise tax stand - 425
NATL. CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
1952 funds - 115
NATL. CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115
NATL. CATHOLIC WELFARE CONF.
Immigration curbs stand - 238
NATL. CHEESE INSTITUTE
Import controls stand - 464
NATL. COAL ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 217, 219
Depletion allowances stand - 424
Lobby registration - 700
Lobby withdrawal - 716
Lobby spending - 718
NATL. COMM. ON FAIR EMERGENCY EXCISE TAXATION
Sales tax stand - 418, 426
Lobby registration - 713
NATL. COMM. FOR STRENGTHENING CONGRESS
On Congressional seniority - 360
NATL. CONFECTIONERS' ASSN.
On defense production - 460
NATL. CONF. OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES
Defense housing stand - 187
NATL. CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS, INC.
Lobby registration - 709
NATL. COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA
Mexican farm labor stand - 98
Capehart amendment stand - 463
Contract renegotiation stand - 470
Lobby registration - 698
NATL. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSN.
Price control stand - 442
NATL. COUNCIL OF AMERICAN IMPORTERS
Trade agreements stand - 217
NATL. COUNCIL ON BUSINESS MAIL
Postal rates stand - 319
NATL. COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS
Defense housing stand - 187
NATL. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
Immigration curbs stand - 238
UMTS stand - 289
NATL. COUNCIL OF COAL LESSORS
Lobby registration - 700
NATL. COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES
Stands:
Mexican farm labor - 98
Trade agreements - 217, 219
Co-op taxation - 417, 424, 434
Farm prices, subsidy - 442
Defense Production - 457
Contract renegotiation - 470
Baler twine imports - 483
Lobby spending - 718, 719
NATL. CRUSHED STONE ASSN.
Depletion allowance stand - 423
NATIONAL DEBT
Tidelands amendment - 476
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
Platforms vs. performance - 771
NATL. ECONOMIC COUNCIL
Troops to Europe stand - 228
Tax program stand - 423
Lobby registration - 708
Lobby spending - 719
NATL. EDITORIAL ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 319, 321
NATL. EDUCATION ASSN.
On UMTS - 277
Postal rates stand - 321
Lobby registration - 712
NATL. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN.
Excess profits tax stand - 424
Lobby registration - 696
NATL. ELECTRICAL MFRS. ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 425
NATL. FARM LABOR UNION
Mexican farm labor stand - 98
Lobby registration - 709
NATL. FARMERS UNION
Stands:
Mexican farm labor - 96
UMTS - 288
Postal rates - 320
Government ethics - 331
Tax program - 422, 435
Excess profits tax - 431
Income tax - 431
Co-op taxation - 434
Defense production - 457
Import controls - 463
Capehart amendment - 463
Tidelands oil - 478
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Baler twine imports - 483
RFC abolition - 505
Lobby registration - 711
NATL. FEDN. OF AMERICAN SHIPPING
Taxation stand - 425
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 481
Lobby registration - 704
NATL. FEDN. OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS
Lobby withdrawal - 716
NATL. FEDN. OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
On federal pay raise - 327
Postal pay stand - 329
NATL. FEDN. OF GRAIN COOPERATIVES
Co-op taxation stand - 424, 434
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 481
NATL. FEDN. OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS
Troops to Europe stand - 225, 228
On tax program - 416
Corporation tax stand - 431, 434
"Good faith" pricing stand - 488
On rubber program - 492
NATL. FEDN. OF POST OFFICE CLERKS
Postal pay stand - 328
Lobby spending - 718
NATL. FEDN. OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
Economic controls stand - 447
NATL. FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL
On tax program - 422
NATL. FOUNDN. FOR CONSUMER CREDIT
Credit controls stand - 447
Lobby registration - 694, 697
NATL. GRAIN TRADE COUNCIL
On defense production - 447
NATL. GRANGE
Stands:
Mexican farm labor - 98
Trade agreements - 217
UMTS - 288
Parcel post - 316
Postal rates - 319
Tax program - 416, 423
Excess profits tax - 431
Income taxes - 431, 433
Excise taxes - 432
Capital gains tax - 433
Bonds taxation - 433
Co-op taxation - 434
Defense production - 441, 456-7
Materials allocation - 460
Tidelands oil - 478
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Baler twine imports - 483
Lobby registration - 711

NATL. GUARD ASSN.
Troops-to-Europe stand - 228
UMTS stand - 288
NATL. HIGHWAY USERS CONF.
Lobby registration; affiliates - 703
NATL. HOUSING CONFERENCE
On defense housing - 186
NATL. IND. MEAT PACKERS ASSN.
On beef price rollback - 441
On Capehart amendment - 463
Slaughtering quotas stand - 464
Lobby registration - 698
NATL. INSTITUTE OF OILSEED PRODUCTS
Lobby registration - 694, 699
NATL. LABOR-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON FOREIGN TRADE POLICY
Trade agreements stand - 217
NATL. LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
1952 funds - 126, 127, 128
Reynolds appointment - 692
NATL. LICENSED BEVERAGE ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 425
NATL. LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ASSN.
On DiSalle program - 460
NATL. LIVE STOCK TAX COMMITTEE
Taxation stand - 424
NATL. MARITIME UNION (CIO)
India aid stand - 237
UMTS stand - 289
NATL. MEDIATION BOARD
1952 funds - 126, 128
On rail disputes - 269
NATL. MILK PRODUCERS FEDN.
Stands:
Trade agreements - 217, 219
Co-op taxation - 417, 424, 434
Defense Production - 442, 457
Capehart amendment - 463
Import controls - 463
Contract renegotiation - 472
Lobby registration - 711
Lobby spending - 719
NATL. PEANUT AND SALTERS ASSN.
Peanut acreage stand - 100
NATL. POSTAL COMM. FOR BOOKS
Lobby registration - 701
NATL. PRODUCTION AUTHORITY
See Manly Fleischmann
Progress reports - 465
On steel capacity - 491
On plastics industry shortages - 491
On aluminum shortages - 492
On spare tire ban - 493
On rubber stockpile - 493
On defense loans - 497
Steel allocations probe - 520-1
On newsprint supplies - 521
NATL. RECLAMATION ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 93
Tidelands stand - 478
NATL. RENDERERS ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 217
Import controls stand - 463
NATL. RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSN.
Stands:
Tax program - 417, 422
Co-op taxation - 434
Income taxes - 434
Corporation tax - 431
Income tax - 431
Excise tax - 432
Bonds taxation - 433
Economic controls - 443
Price controls - 447
NATL. RETAIL FURNITURE ASSN.
Corporation tax stand - 422
NATL. RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 696
NATL. RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN.
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 481
NATL. RURAL LETTER CARRIERS' ASSN.
Postal rates stand - 320
Lobby registration - 710
NATL. ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT CONF.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Lobby registration - 713
NATL. SAND AND GRAVEL ASSN.
Depletion allowance stand - 423
NATL. SCIENCE FOUNDATION
1952 supplemental funds - 159
Presidential appointments - 692
Platforms vs. performance - 760
NATL. SECURITY COUNCIL
1952 funds - 129ff.
Communist trade ban duties - 157
NATL. SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD
1952 funds - 129ff.
UMTS stand - 277
Dispersal stand - 380
NATL. SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION
Presidential appointments - 692
NATL. SECURITY TRAINING CORPS
UMTS provisions - 274ff.
Bill introduced - 276
NATL. SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT
Amended - 289ff.
NATL. SHIRT SHOPS
Lobby registration - 702
NATL. SHRIMP CANNERS AND PACKERS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 699
NATL. SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN.
Tax program stand - 435
Lobby registration - 695
Lobby spending - 718
NATL. SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
On UMTS - 277
NATL. TAX EQUALITY ASSN.
On co-op taxation - 417, 424
Lobby registration - 713
Lobby withdrawal - 716
Lobby spending - 718, 719
NATL. TENANTS' COUNCIL
On rent control - 441
NATL. TOBACCO TAX RESEARCH COUNCIL
Excise tax stand - 425
Lobby registration - 713
NATL. TOOL AND DIE MFRS. ASSN.
On wage controls - 443
NATL. WOOL GROWERS ASSN.
Wool controls stand - 447
NATURAL GAS
Defense Production provision - 439
NATURAL RESOURCES
Army Civil Functions recommendation - 138
Platforms vs. performance - 775
NATURALIZATION
Asians bill - 213
NAVAL OPERATIONS, CHIEF OF
See Adm. Forrest P. Sherman
NAVY DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 129ff.
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
On mutual security - 206
Navy modernization approved - 291-2
Military construction authorization - 293
Experimental subs authorized - 298
Preparedness probe report - 301
Contract renegotiation provision - 468, 469
On small business contracts - 493
Presidential appointments - 691
NEAR EAST
Military, economic aid - 132-4
Mutual security provisions - 207ff.
NEBRASKA
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 42, 48
NEELY, MATTHEW M. (D W. VA.)
Health research funds - 127
Labor espionage - 269
GI insurance - 290
Parcel post - 316, 317
Federal pay raise - 327
Postal pay raise - 328
Debate limitation - 334
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 617-18; Taxes & Economic - 663.
NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL
On India aid - 235, 236
NELSON, CHARLES E.
Crime probe witness - 349
NELSON, CHARLES P. (R MAINE)
Campaign spending - 47
Irish unification - 240
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous-646; Taxes & Economic-678.
NELSON, G. W.
Lobby registration - 710
NEVADA
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 48
NEVADA RAILROAD ASSN.
Lobby registration - 704
NEW JERSEY
Campaign spending regulations - 40
Campaign contributions, spending - 43, 48
Crime probe - 347-8
NEW MEXICO
Campaign contributions, spending - 48
NEW ORLEANS
Officials on St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
NEW YORK
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 42, 43, 44, 48
Crime probe - 342, 343-4
Hanley campaign probe - 368
NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE
Sales tax stand - 422
N.Y., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.R. CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
N.Y. COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE
Lobby registration - 699
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
On tax program - 417
N.Y. COUNTY LAWYERS' ASSN.
Taxation stand - 422
N.Y.S. POWER AUTHORITY
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 481
NEW YORK TIMES
On postal rates - 319, 321
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Lobby registration - 712
NEWBERRY, J. J., CO.
Lobby registration - 702
NEWSOM, HERSCHEL D.
Lobby registration - 711
NEWSPRINT
Monopoly probe report - 521
Shortages hearings - 521
NIAGARA RIVER
Power research funds - 140, 141
Survey funds amendment - 155
NICHOLAS, J. S.
On UMTS - 277
NICHOLS, C. N.
Lobby registration - 696
NICHOLSON, DONALD W. (R MASS.)
Campaign contributions - 47
Price-wage controls - 450
Economic policy bill - 678
NIEBUHR, REINHOLD
On government ethics - 331
Defense Production stand - 461
NIEDNER'S, CHARLES, SONS CO.
Lobby registration - 706
NIMITZ, ADM. CHESTER W.
Internal Security appointment; resignation - 352
NIXON, RICHARD M. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending, contributions - 44
Agriculture funds - 114
State Dept. funds - 148
MacArthur command restoration - 242
Rail disputes - 269
Bell System - 270
Textile unionization - 270
Disabled vets cars - 299
RFC reorganization - 340
Economic controls - 462
Central Arizona Project - 482, 483
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 618-19; Taxes & Economic - 663.
NOMINATIONS
See Presidential Nominations
NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS
Postal rates exemptions - 318, 323
Group stands on tax on - 425
NORBLAD, WALTER (R ORE.)
Campaign spending - 49
UMTS - 282
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous-646; Taxes & Economic-678.

NORRELL, W. F. (D ARK.)
Southeastern Power funds - 122
Federal Security funds - 127
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 646.
NORTH AMERICAN AIR LINES
Lobby registration - 703
NORTH AMERICAN REFRACTORIES
Lobby registration - 700
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
Troops-to-Europe provisions - 220
Truman vs. Taft - 221
NORTH CAROLINA
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 44, 49
NORTH DAKOTA
Campaign spending, contributions - 45, 49
NORTHEASTERN ROOFING, SIDING AND INSULATING CONTRACTORS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 696
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Lobby registration - 697
NOURSE, DR. EDWIN G.
On economic controls - 436
NUNAN, JOSEPH D., JR.
Lithofold loan involvement - 510, 513
Lobby connection - 702
NYROP, DONALD W.
On airline subsidies - 484
CAB appointment - 691

O

OATIS, WILLIAM N.
Congress acts on arrest of - 241
OBERHOLTZER, JERAULD T. S.
Lobby registration - 710
O'BRIEN, E. J.
Lobby registration - 709
O'BRIEN, GEORGE D. (D MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Defense plant dispersal - 449
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous-646-7; Taxes & Economic - 678.
O'BRIEN, THOMAS J. (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
O'CONNELL, JOSEPH, JR.
On co-op taxation - 417, 424
O'CONOR, HERBERT R. (D MD.)
RFC reorganization - 340
Interstate crime probe - 346
Congressional reorganization - 360
Czech diplomat spy - 378
Gambling taxes - 429
"Good faith" pricing - 487
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 563-4; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 619; Taxes & Economic - 663-4.
O'DONNELL, MAJ. GEN. EMMETT
Far East policy testimony - 253
O'DUNNE, EUGENE, JR.
Lobby registration - 699
O'DWYER, WILLIAM
Crime probe witness - 344
Ambassadorship nomination review - 344
Crime probe report criticizes - 350
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
See Charles E. Wilson
Stop-gap funds - 150
OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
See Michael DiSalle
Third supplemental funds - 155
OFFICERS WHO LOST PAY UNDER 1933 ECONOMY ACT
Lobby registration - 714
OFFSHORE LESSEES COMMITTEE
Tidelands stand - 478
O'HARA, JOSEPH P. (R MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
Drug sales - 193
GOP foreign policy - 225
Retired military dual compensation - 371
Bills introduced: Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 591; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 678.
OHIO
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 42, 43, 45, 49
Crime probe - 341
Senatorial campaign probe - 366
Ayres-Huber campaign probe - 369
OIL
See Tidelands Oil
OKLAHOMA
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 49
Senate campaign probe - 368
O'KONSKI, ALVIN E. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 647.
OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM
Project funds action - 138, 140, 141
OLIPHANT, CHARLES
Internal Revenue resignation - 518
Tax probe witness - 519
OLSON, JAMES B. E.
Lithofold loan involvement - 509, 510
Tax probe witness - 512-13
OLSON, R. M.
Lobby registration - 710
O'MAHONEY, JOSEPH C. (D WYO.)
Sugar quotas - 93
Military funds - 131
Military spending - 158
Troops to Europe - 222
Alaska, Hawaii statehood - 333
Excess profits tax - 427, 429
Corporation taxes - 427
Price rollbacks - 444
War plant dispersal - 444
Tidelands - 475, 477
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 580; Taxes & Economic - 664; Miscellaneous-620.
OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS
Plan defeated - 143
ON-THE-RECORD
Senate - 84, 87
House - 84, 88
O'NEILL, HARRY P. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647.
ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS
On retirement benefits - 195
Lobby registration - 710
ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS
Rail disputes testimony - 268
Lobby registration - 710
OREGON
Campaign spending regulations - 41
Campaign spending, contributions - 41, 42, 45, 49
ORG. OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Lobby registration - 710
OSHERMAN, JACK A.
Lobby registration - 707
OSMERS, FRANK C. (R N.J.)
Special election - 28
OSTERTAG, HAROLD C. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 678.
O'SULLIVAN, EUGENE
Campaign spending - 48
O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CORP.
On rubber allocations - 492
O'TOOLE, DONALD (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 678.
OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP.
Lobby registration - 706
Lobby withdrawal - 716
OZARK-MAHONING CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716

P

PABCO PRODUCTS, INC.
Lobby registration - 696
PACE, FRANK
On war surplus sales - 370
PACIFIC LIGHTING CO.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
PACIFIC LOCK EMPLOYEES ASSN.
Lobby registration - 710
PADGETT, H. L.
Lobby registration - 709
PAIRS
Definition - 23
PAKISTAN LEAGUE OF AMERICA
India aid stand - 234
PALESTINE REFUGEES
Mutual security provisions - 204, 209
PALMER, ROBERT S.
Lobby registration - 699
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
Airline subsidies stand - 485
PANAMA CANAL LOCK EMPLOYEES' ASSN.
Lobby registration - 710
PANAMA CANAL ZONE
Army Civil Functions funds - 138ff.
Pay raises approved - 382
Contract renegotiation provision - 468
PANZINO, FRANK
Contempt acquittal - 354
PARA, S. A.
Lobby registration - 710
PARCEL POST
Size, weight limits changed - 316ff.
PARK SERVICE, NATL.
1952 funds - 120
PARKER, LEON B.
RFC loan probe - 499
PARKS, LARRY
Communist probe witness - 372
PARKER, LOVELL H.
Lobby registrations - 700, 714
PARKER PEN CO.
Lobby registration - 706
PARKINSON, F. M.
Lobby registration - 713
PARTY UNITY
House - 72, 76
Senate - 72, 78
Appropriations Committee increase vote-335
Speaker election vote - 335
PASSMAN, OTTO E. (D LA.)
Annual leave - 325
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 647.
PASTORE, JOHN O. (D R.I.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Sugar quotas - 93
Newport naval base funds - 159
Medical school aid - 190, 191
Disabled vets cars - 299
Parcel post - 316, 317
Postal rates - 320
Annual leave - 324
Federal pay raise - 326
Debate limitation - 334
Defense Production - 446
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 564; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 620; Taxes & Economic-664.
PATENT OFFICE
1952 appropriations - 144
PATMAN, WRIGHT (D TEX.)
Defense housing - 188
Import controls - 449, 453
Economic controls - 450, 451, 452, 454
"Good faith" pricing - 488
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Small business aid - 491
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic-678.
PATRONAGE
Mississippi probe - 355
PATTEN, HAROLD A. (D ARIZ.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 678.
PATTERSON, JAMES T. (R CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Defense plant dispersal - 449
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 678.
PATTERSON, PERRY S.
Maryland probe witness - 363
PATTON, JAMES G.
On tidelands oil - 478

PATTY, WM. A.
Lobby registration - 706
PAUL, RANDOLPH
Lobby registration - 696
PEACE
Germany war terminated - 213
Japanese treaty reaction - 241
"PEACE OFFENSIVE"
Un-American Activities Comm. report - 375
PEANUT ACREAGE
Congress increases - 100
PEARSON, DREW
On government ethics - 331
PELLEGRINI, FRANK
Lobby registration - 704
PELOUBET, MAURICE E.
Lobby registration - 699
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
Lobby registration - 700
PENNSYLVANIA
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 49
Reading crime probe - 347, 348
PENSIONS
Approved for disabled vets - 295
PERIL POINTS
Trade agreements inclusion - 214ff.
Definition - 215
Truman vs. Taft - 785
PERJURY
Moran, Weber indictments - 354
Charged in Maryland campaign probe - 364, 365
PERKINS, CARL D. (D KY.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous-647; Taxes & Economic-678.
PERKINS, FRANCES
Annual leave stand - 324
PERKINS, GEORGE W.
On mutual security - 206
PERLMAN, PHILIP B.
Tidelands oil stand - 477
PERRY, JOSEPH S.
Judgeship nomination - 688
PERRY, NICHOLAS B.
Lobby registration - 712
PETERSON, ERNEST L.
Lobby registration - 703
PETERSON, HUGH
Lobby registration - 699
PETERSON, J. HARDIN, JR.
Lobby registrations - 711
PETTIS, ANDREW A.
Lobby registration - 709
PEYTON, GORDON PICKETT
Lobby registration - 95
PHILBIN, PHILIP J. (D MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous-647; Taxes & Economic - 678-9.
PHILBRICK, HERBERT A.
Communist probe witness - 374
PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE
Lobby registration - 694
PHILIPPINES
Sugar Act provisions - 92
1952 rehabilitation funds - 143, 144
Mutual security provisions - 204
PHILLIPS, JOHN (R CALIF.)
Marketing facilities - 98
Independent Offices funds - 115, 116, 119
Reclamation funds - 122
Military funds - 130
Acheson, State Dept. funds - 144, 145, 147
Independent Offices funds - 160
Defense housing - 188
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548; Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647; Taxes & Economic - 679.
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT
1951 tax provisions - 410, 414, 421
PICK, MAJ. GEN. LEWIS
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
PICKETT, TOM (D TEX.)
Land Management funds - 121
Depletion allowances - 418
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 647.
PIERSON AND BALL
Lobby registration - 699
PIONEER AIR LINES
Airline subsidies stand - 484
PLAYFOOT, BURDETTE W.
Lobby registration - 710
PLUMBERS SUPPLY CORP.
Lobby registrations - 696
POAGE, W. R. (D TEX.)
Mexican farm labor - 97
Horse farm transfer - 99
UMTS - 284, 285
Price-ceiling formula - 450, 451, 452, 453
Meat price rollback - 467
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 548-9; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647.
POINT FOUR
Mutual security testimony - 208-9
Mutual security amendments - 210-11
India aid provision - 233
Groups favoring as UMTS alternative - 289
POINT OF ORDER
Definition - 23
POLING, DR. DANIEL
On postal rates - 319
POLIZZI, ALFRED (BIG AL)
Crime probe witness - 342
POLK, JAMES G. (D OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Mexican farm labor - 97
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 647.
POLL TAX
Platforms vs. performance - 767
POOLE, RUFUS G.
Lobby registration - 713
POPE, BALLARD AND LOOS
Lobby registrations - 698, 699, 706, 707
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 134ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
On parcel post limit - 316, 317
Postal practices criticized - 320
Postal pay action - 328ff.
On Mississippi patronage - 356
Patronage report criticizes - 357
Presidential nominations - 687
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
See Committees, House; Senate
POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL
Lobby withdrawal - 717
POSTAL RATES
Increases approved - 318ff.
Group stands - 319ff.
POSTMASTER GENERAL
See Jesse M. Donaldson
Postal rates authorization - 318, 323
POTTER, CHARLES E. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Sea lamprey control funds - 160
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous-648; Taxes & Economic-679.
POULSON, NORRIS (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous-648; Taxes & Economic - 679.
POWELL, ADAM C., JR. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Military segregation - 280
VA Negro hospital - 296
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous-648.
POWER, PUBLIC
Interior funds action - 120ff.
St. Lawrence Seaway hearings - 480-1
Central Arizona Project - 482-3
Lobby group registrations - 701-2
Truman vs. Taft - 788
PREPAREDNESS
Summary of Senate probes - 300ff.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
See Harry S. Truman
Mutual Security functions - 204, 205
Trade agreements authority - 214
Troops-to-Europe authority - 220ff.
UMTS authority - 274
PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS
Definition - 23
1933-1951 - 686
Postmasters - 687
Illinois judgeships - 688
Philip C. Jessup - 688-9
Chester Bowles - 689
Gen. Mark W. Clark - 689
Seth Richardson - 690
Charles M. LaFollette - 690
Frieda Hennock - 690
Luther W. Youngdahl - 690
Frank A. Waring - 690
RFC directors - 690
Telford Taylor - 690
Military promotions - 690
Miscellaneous - 691-2
PRESTON, PRINCE H., JR. (D GA.)
Voice of America - 146
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 648.
PREVIOUS QUESTION
Definition - 23
PRICE, MELVIN (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Civil defense funds - 160
Troops to Europe - 283
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 574; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 648; Taxes & Economic - 679.
PRICE STABILIZATION, OFFICE OF
See Michael V. DiSalle
Third supplemental funds - 155
PRICE, WILLIAM M.
Lobby registration - 709
PRICES
Farm crop report recommendations - 101
Economic Report on controls - 436-7
Defense Production provisions - 438, 439
"Good faith" bill action - 487
Platforms vs. performance on supports - 757
Truman vs. Taft on controls - 787
PRIEST, J. PERCY (D TENN.)
Campaign spending - 50
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 574-5; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 648; Taxes & Economic - 679.
PRINCE, FRANK
RFC probe witness - 508
PRINCE, GREGORY S.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
On airline subsidies - 484
PRINTING, JOINT COMMITTEE
Functions; ranking members - 38
PRIVILEGE
Definitions - 24
PROCUREMENT
Building "sales" hearings - 371
Contract audit, review action - 472
Small Business hearings - 493
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 111, 112, 113, 114
PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS (IND.)
On price rollbacks - 456
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
Troops-to-Europe stand - 228
PROJECT "X"
Fourth supplemental funds - 158
PROPAGANDA FUNDS
See Information Funds
PROPELLER CLUB OF THE U.S.
Lobby registration - 704
PROPERTY OWNERS OF AMERICA
On rent control - 441
Economic controls resolution - 459
PROTESTANT CHURCH-OWNED PUBLISHERS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 701
PROUTY, WINSTON L. (R VT.)
Campaign spending - 50
Navigation bill - 679
PUBLIC AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
On Alaska aluminum plant - 520
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
1952 funds - 126, 127

XUM

PUBLIC DEBT
Tidelands amendment - 476
FRB-Treasury dispute - 489
Platforms vs. performance - 771
PUBLIC DEBT, BUREAU OF
1952 funds - 134, 135, 136
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
1952 funds - 126, 127, 128
On defense housing - 187
Action on creating new centers - 191
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
Authority cut - 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
PUBLIC LAWS
82nd Congress - 8-14
PUBLIC UTILITIES
Contract renegotiation exemption - 468
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
PUCCINELLI PACKING CO.
Lobby registration - 699
PUERTO RICAN TRADE COUNCIL
Sugar quotas stand - 93
PUERTO RICO
Sugar Act provisions - 92
PUNCHBOARD INDUSTRY
Crime probe - 342
PURCELL, GANSON
Lobby registration - 695
PURDON, ALEXANDER
Lobby registration - 704

Q

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
1952 cemeterial funds - 138ff.
QUINN, T. VINCENT (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 679.
QUINN, THOMAS
Contempt indictment - 353
QUORUM
Definitions - 24

R

RABAUT, LOUIS C. (D MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Economic controls - 448
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 648; Taxes & Economic - 679.
RADAR-RADIO INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO
Lobby registration - 701
RADIGAN, F. MILES
Lobby registration - 701
RADIN, ALEX
Lobby registration - 701
"RADIO BROADCAST STATIONS"
Lobby registration - 701
RADIO-TELEVISION MFRS. ASSN.
Excise tax stand - 425
Credit controls stand - 443
Lobby registration - 701
RADWAN, EDMUND P. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Miscellaneous - 648.
RAIES, NORMAN WARREN
Lobby registration - 713
RAILROAD RETIREMENT
Benefits increases - 194ff.
Joint study committee approved - 196
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
1952 funds - 126, 127, 128
RAILROADS
Senate hearings on disputes - 268
DPA provisions on disputes - 439
Bankruptcy Act safety amendment - 474
Lobby registrations - 704
RAILWAY EMPLOYES' DEPT., AFL
Lobby registration - 710
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY
On parcel post limit - 316, 317
RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSN.
Mexican farm labor stand - 98
Rail retirement benefits stand - 195, 196
On rail disputes under DPA - 447
RAINS, ALBERT (D ALA.)
Price controls - 448
Defense plants - 449, 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 592; Miscellaneous - 648; Taxes & Economic - 679
RALEY, BUN
Lobby registration - 710
RAMSAY, ROBERT L. (D W.VA.)
Campaign spending - 51
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
D. C. crime - 381
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 575; Miscellaneous - 648; Taxes & Economic - 679.
RAMSPECK, ROBERT L.
On federal pay raise - 326, 327
On government ethics - 332
Aircraft war-risk insurance stand - 472
CSC appointment - 691
Lobby withdrawal - 715
RAND, DR. FREDERICK V.
Lobby registration - 710
RANKIN, JOHN E. (D MISS.)
Peanut acreage - 100
FCC funds - 117
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Tenn.-Tombigbee funds - 161
Red China aggression - 238
Displaced persons - 239
GI insurance - 290
VA Negro hospital - 296
Vets disability pensions - 296
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Appropriations - 550; Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 592-4; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 679.
RAYBURN, SAM (D TEX.)
Southwestern Power funds - 121
India aid - 235
MacArthur removal - 243
UMTS - 282
Speaker election - 335
Tidelands - 476
RAYTHEON MFG. CO.
Lobby registration - 702
"READER'S DIGEST"
On postal rates - 321
REAL ESTATE
Lobby registrations - 695-6
REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
Military construction provision - 293
Land Transfer Act veto - 295
REAMS, FRAZIER (I OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Tax program - 420
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 679.
REAPPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESS
House hearings - 383
RECESS
Definition - 24
RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS
Extension action - 214 ff
Lobby stands - 219
Platforms vs. performance - 761
Truman vs. Taft - 785
RECLAMATION
Ban on start of new projects - 120, 121, 123, 125
Tidelands amendment - 476
Lobby group registrations - 712-13
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 774
RECLAMATION BUREAU
1952 funds - 120, 121, 122, 123, 124
RECOMMITTAL
Definitions - 24
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.
Flood relief loan authorizations - 142
India aid provisions - 233, 234
Reorganization action - 339
Contract renegotiation provision - 468, 470
Rubber plant, policies discussed - 492
On rubber supplies - 493
"Influence" probe - 498 ff
Reorganization bills - 499, 505
Abolition bill - 505
Boyle, Gabrielson probe - 508 ff
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP. (Cont.)
On Hazelton defense loan - 497
On Lone Star Steel loan - 497
Presidential nominations - 690, 692
RECORD VOTE
Definition - 24
REDDEN, MONROE M. (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 49
REDISTRICTING OF CONGRESS
House hearings - 383
REDMOND TRAILER CO. (MICH.)
Defense housing stand - 187
REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE
Functions; ranking members - 38
REECE, B. CARROLL (R TENN.)
Campaign spending - 50
Mutual security - 207
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 679.
REED, CHAUNCEY W. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 679.
REED, DANIEL A. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Trade agreements - 216, 217
Tax program - 419, 430
Contract renegotiation - 469
E bond retention - 474
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 679-80.
REED, OTIE M.
Lobby registration - 711
REES, EDWARD H. (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
Soil conservation funds - 112
Interior Dept. funds - 121, 122
Mediation, Conciliation funds - 127
India, Pakistan aid - 133
Mutual security - 207, 208
UMTS - 285
Parcel post limit - 317
Postal rates - 322
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 570; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 680.
REEVES, ALBERT L., JR.
Lobby registrations - 694
REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Lobby registration - 709
REGAN, KEN (D TEX.)
Legislative funds - 153
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 680.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Platforms vs. performance - 775
REINERT, HOWARD D., SR.
Lobby registration - 710
REINHOLD, J. P.
Lobby registration - 704
Lobby withdrawal - 715
RELIEF ROLLS INSPECTION
FSA funds action - 128, 129
Social security action - 192
REMER, RICHARD
Crime probe witness - 342
RENEGOTIATION ACT
1951 tax provision - 412
RENEGOTIATION BOARD
Creation; powers - 468-9
Presidential appointments - 692
RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS
Extension action - 468 ff
RENT CONTROL
D. C. extension - 382
Economic Report - 437
Defense Production provision - 439
Group stands - 447, 459
90-day extension - 472-3
Platforms vs. performance - 773
Truman vs. Taft - 787
RENTZEL, DELOS WILSON
Commerce appointment - 691
REORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT
See Government Reorganization

REPORT
Definition - 24
REPUBLIC STEEL CORP.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
REPUBLICANS
Senate seniority - 32
House seniority - 33
Senate Committees - 36
House Committees - 38
1950 campaign contributions - 41, 43 ff
Policy group approves Cordon personnel plan - 127
Mutual security cut sentiment - 206
Trade agreements voting - 215
House foreign policy declaration - 225, 230
MacArthur resolution - 242
MacArthur hearings statement - 253
House Rules change action - 336
Temporary reorganization action - 338
Tidelands stand - 478
House campaign, 1952 - 748-50
Senate campaign, 1952 - 751-55
Platforms vs. performance - 756-79
RESCISSION
Definition - 24
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Whitman appointment - 692
RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946
1952 funds - 111
RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN.
UMTS stand - 288
Lobby registration - 714
RESERVES, MILITARY
Funds action - 130, 131
UMTS provisions - 274, 275
Group stands on UMTS - 288
Bill to reserve system - 297
RESOLUTION
Definitions - 22, 21, 24
RESTIVO, FRANCIS C.
Lobby registration - 714
RETAIL GROUPS
Lobby registrations - 702-3
RETAIL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
Economic controls action - 459
RETAIL SHOE COMM. FOR EQUITABLE TAXATION
Lobby registration - 713
RETIRED OFFICERS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 714
REUTHER, WALTER P.
On blocking filibusters - 334
On price, credit controls - 442-3
On steel production - 495
REVENUE ACT OF 1951
Provisions - 409
Presidential requests - 413
House action - 414
Senate action - 420
Conference - 429
Group stands - 430
REYNOLDS, JAMES JOSEPH, JR.
NLRB appointment - 692
REYNOLDS METAL CO.
On aluminum monopoly - 519
RHODE ISLAND
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 50
RHODES, GEORGE M. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Federal workers' pay - 326, 328
Crime probe - 347
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 680.
RIBICOFF, ABRAHAM (D CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Mutual security - 207
India aid - 234, 235
Friendship resolution - 240
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Taxes & Economic - 680
RICHARDS, FRANKLIN D.
On defense housing - 185
RICHARDS, JAMES P. (D S.C.)
Mutual security - 205, 206, 211
India aid - 235
Irish unification - 240
UMTS - 284
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570; Miscellaneous - 649.
RICHARDSON, SETH
Subversive Activities Control nomination - 690
RICHEY, CHARLES R.
Lobby registration - 702
RIDER
Definition - 25
RIEDNER, HEDWIN LYDIA
Lobby registration - 712
RIEHLMAN, R. WALTER (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
White House funds - 116
Temporary reorganization - 338
Small business bill - 680
RIEVE, EMIL
Mobilization, stabilization program - 456
RILEY, JOHN J. (D S.C.)
Defense housing - 187
BILLS INTRODUCED: Agriculture - 549
RING, MAYOR GEORGE E.
Beardston flood wall stand - 139
RISING, E. W.
Lobby registration - 94, 713
RIVERS AND HARBORS
Army Civil Functions funds - 138 ff
Lobby group registrations - 712-13
Platforms vs. performance - 774
RIVERS, L. MENDEL (D S.C.)
Consumer credit - 454
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 570-1; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649.
ROADS
Federal aid approved - 486
Defense funds authorized - 486
ROADS, BUREAU OF PUBLIC
1952 appropriations - 144, 145
ROBERTS, FRANK L.
Renegotiation appointment - 692
ROBERTS, KENNETH A. (D ALA.)
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ROBERTSON, A. WILLIS (D VA.)
Defense housing - 185
Troops to Europe - 231
UMTS - 279
Debate limitation - 334
RFC - 340
Taxation - 428, 429
Defense Production - 443, 463
Price rollbacks - 443
Capehart amendment - 464
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 564; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 580; Miscellaneous - 620; Taxes & Economic - 664
ROBERTSON, HILTON W.
RFC loans involvement - 502
ROBERTSON, R. B., JR.
On Wage Stabilization - 467
ROBESON, EDWARD J., JR. (D VA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 649
ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT
"Good faith" bill action - 487
ROCKEFELLER, NELSON
On mutual security - 206
ROCKWELL MFG. CO.
On contract renegotiation - 469
RODINO, PETER W., JR. (D N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649.
ROGERS, BYRON G. (D COLO.)
Campaign spending - 45
Tidelands - 476
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Military & Veterans - 594.
ROGERS, CURTIS
Patronage involvement - 356
ROGERS, DWIGHT L. (D FLA.)
Rail retirement benefits - 195
UMTS - 284
Appropriations roll calls - 360
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 594; Miscellaneous - 649; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ROGERS, EDITH NOURSE (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Troops to Europe - 231
Vets disability pensions - 296
VA Negro hospital - 296
Defense plant dispersal - 449
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 594-5; Miscellaneous - 649-50; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ROGERS, FRANK W.
Lobby registration - 701
ROGERS, JOHN L.
ICC appointment - 692
ROGERS, WALTER E. (D TEX.)
Defense plant dispersal - 449
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ROLLBACKS, PRICE
Defense Production provision - 439
Senate DPA action - 443
Senate inquiry - 466
House study - 467
ROONEY, JOHN J. (D N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Spanish aid - 133
Acheson ouster - 146
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 556; Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650.
ROOSEVELT, MRS. ANNA ELEANOR
UN appointment - 692
ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D., JR. (D N.Y.)
Mutual security - 207, 208
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ROOT, BALLANTINE, HARLAN, BUSBY & PALMER
Lobby connection - 695
ROSE, ROBERT R., JR.
Interior appointment - 691
ROSEN, HARRY (NIG)
Crime probe witness - 342
ROSENBAUM, JOSEPH H.
RFC influence probe - 498, 501, 502, 503, 507.
ROSENBERG, ANNA M.
On reserves program - 131, 297, 492
On UMTS - 275, 276, 280, 281
On tax program - 422
ROSS, T. J.
Lobby registration - 94
ROTHKOPF, LOUIS
Contempt citation - 354
ROWE, C. EDWARD
RFC influence probe - 499, 500, 503, 504.
RUBBER
Preparedness probe report - 301
Small business hearings - 492-3
RUBEROID COMPANY
Depletion allowances stand - 423
RULE
Definition - 25
RULES COMMITTEES
See Committees, House; Senate
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
1952 funds - 111
Platforms vs. performance - 758
RUSSELL, HARRY
Contempt trial - 353
RUSSELL, HELEN C.
UN appointment - 692
RUSSELL, RICHARD B. (D GA.)
Wheat Agreement funds - 113, 114
Troops to Europe - 226, 227, 230
UMTS - 278
Postal rates - 320
Dispersal - 380
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 580-1; Miscellaneous - 620-1; Taxes & Economic - 664
RUST PREVENTION ASSN.
Lobby registration - 711
RUTTENBERG, STANLEY
On economic controls - 436
RYDER, OSCAR B.
Tariff appointment - 692

XUM

S

SABATH, ADOLPH J. (D ILL.)
Irish unification - 240
MacArthur removal - 243
House Rules change - 336
Rent control - 454
Judgeship nominations - 688
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SADLAK, ANTONI N. (R CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650.
SAFETY
Harbor hearings - 270
Bankruptcy Act amendment - 474
ST. GEORGE, KATHARINE (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
GOP foreign policy - 225
MacArthur removal - 243
Postal pay - 330
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT
Attempt to include in mutual security - 206, 210
Economic Report - 437
Background - 479
House hearings; group stands - 480-2
ST. LOUIS
Crime probe - 342
SALES TAX
Group stands - 418, 422, 423, 432
SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT (R MASS.)
India aid - 234, 236
MacArthur removal - 243
Far East policy - 253
UMTS - 278
Land transfer - 295
Annual leave - 324
Contract renegotiation - 471
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 581-2; Miscellaneous - 621; Taxes & Economic - 664
SALTZSTEIN, ROBERT A.
Lobby registrations - 701, 712
SANDERS, J. T.
On tax program - 416
SAPIENZA, JOHN T.
Lobby registration - 697
SARGENT, HOWLAND H.
UN appointment - 692
SASSCER, LANSDALE G. (D MD.)
Campaign spending - 47
Army Civil Function funds - 139
Navy experimental subs - 298
Greenbelt rentals - 452
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Postal rates stand - 320
SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN
Transmission line authority denied - 120
SAWYER, CHARLES
Export-Import extension stand - 241
On emergency reorganization - 337
On war surplus sales - 370-1
On economic controls - 446
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
On airline subsidies - 484
On NPA policies - 492
Aluminum purchases stand - 520
SAYLOR, JOHN P. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Gabrielson resignation - 510
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SCHENCK, PAUL F. (R OHIO)
Special election - 28
SCHENLEY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Liquor tax stand - 418
SCHERER, MARCEL
Contempt acquittal - 354
SCHIECK, DeWITT C.
Lobby registration - 707
SCHLESINGER, ARTHUR M., JR.
Defense Production stand - 461
SCHOEN, PAUL W.
Lobby registration - 698
SCHOENEMAN, GEORGE J.
Tax probe witness - 512
SCHOEPPEL, ANDREW F. (R KAN.)
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
RFC reorganization - 340
Price rollbacks - 444
DPA revision - 463
Highway aid - 486
RFC loans probe - 499
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 552; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 621-2; Taxes & Economic - 664
SCHOOL AID, EMERGENCY
1952 funds - 126
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION
Third supplemental funds action - 156
Eliminated from defense housing - 188, 189
SCHULBERG, BUDD
Communist probe witness - 373
SCHWABE, GEORGE B. (R OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Economic Stabilization funds - 160
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 650
SCOTT, HARDIE (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SCOTT, HUGH D., JR. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SCRIVNER, ERRETT P. (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
Military funds - 130
Flood relief - 143
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SCUDDER, HUBERT B. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending, contributions - 45
Wine tax - 419
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 680.
SEAFARERS INTL. UNION (AFL)
UMTS stand - 289
SEARLES, RICHARD D.
Interior appointment - 691
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
On parcel post limit - 316
Taxation stand - 423
SEATON, FRED (R NEB.)
Senate appointment - 28
SECREST, ROBERT T. (D OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 650; Taxes & Economic - 681
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION
1952 funds - 134
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115, 116
Presidential appointments - 692
SECURITY, INTERNAL
See Internal Security
SEE, HARRY
Lobby registration - 710
SEELY-BROWN, HORACE (R CONN.)
Campaign spending - 45
Misc. bill introduced - 651
SEGREGATION
Defense area school aid debate - 194
UMTS moves - 280, 282, 283
Group stands on military - 289
VA Negro hospital debate - 296
Platforms vs. performance - 768
SEIBERLING RUBBER CO.
On rubber allocations - 492
SELECTIVE SERVICE
On draft deferment policies - 492
SELIGMAN AND LUTZ
Lobby registration - 702
SELMA EXPLOSION CLAIMANTS
Lobby registration - 714
SELVAGE AND LEE
Lobby registrations - 696, 699
SENATE
See Committees, Senate
Officers, party organization - 28
1952 roster - 29
Seniority list - 32
Committees: Functions, ranking members - 35, 38
1950 campaign spending, contributions - 41, 44
Key votes, 1951 - 62 ff
Party unity, 1951 - 72 ff
Bipartisan support, 1951 - 79 ff
On the record, 1951, - 84 ff
Agriculture votes - 106
1952 appropriations - 152
Deficiency funds - 153
Appropriations votes - 174
Education, welfare votes - 202
Trade agreements voting - 215
Foreign policy votes - 257, 264
Military, veterans votes - 309, 314
Miscellaneous, administrative votes - 399, 406
Taxes, economic policy votes - 529, 544
Key votes, 1945-51 - 722 ff
1952 campaign - 751-55
SENIORITY
House-Senate - 32-33
SEYMOUR MFG. CO.
On nickel sales - 495
SHACKELFORD, E. J.
Lobby registration - 709
SHAFER, PAUL W. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Acheson ouster - 251
UMTS - 284
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 651.
SHAPIRO, MAXWELL
Tax probe witness - 514
SHAVER, CHARLES E.
RFC probe witness - 511
SHEAFFER W. A., PEN CO.
Lobby registration - 706
SHEEHAN, TIMOTHY P. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571
SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTL. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 710
SHELLEY, JOHN F. (D CALIF.)
India aid - 235, 236
Defense spending influence - 497
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SHEPPARD, HARRY R. (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Water supply funds - 163
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SHERMAN, ADM. FORREST P.
Far East policy testimony - 249
UMTS stand - 276, 281
On naval construction - 292
On Marine Corps expansion - 297, 298
SHIELDS, ROBERT H.
Lobby registration - 94
SHIPLEY, CARL L.
Lobby registrations - 714
SHIPPING
India aid provisions - 233
Harbor safety hearings - 270
Hiring halls hearings - 270
RFC loans probe - 503
SHOEMAKER, RICHARD E.
Lobby registration - 709
SHORT, DEWEY (R MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Southwestern Power funds - 121
UMTS - 282
SHORTAGES
Organizations on defense - 459-60
DPA on allocation plans - 466

SHORTAGES (Cont.)
In steel - 491, 495
In plastics - 491-2
In aluminum - 492
House small business report - 496
Newsprint hearings - 521
SIEMINSKI, ALFRED D. (D N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Acheson ouster - 146
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 595; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SIFTON, PAUL
On televising Congress - 360
SIKES, ROBERT L. F. (D FLA.)
Agriculture funds - 112
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681
SIMMONS, ROSCOE C.
Maryland campaign involvement - 362 ff
SIMON, WILLIAM
Lobby registration - 707
SIMPLOT, J. R., DEHYDRATING CO.
Lobby registration - 699
SIMPSON, RICHARD M. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Trade agreements - 216
Taxes - 420
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SIMPSON, SID (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SISKIND, MAX
RFC probe witness - 510
SITTLER, EDWARD L., JR. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 651.
SIZE, JOSEPH
Crime probe witness - 348
SKILES, JOHN B.
RFC loans involvement - 501
SKINNER BROTHERS RUBBER CO.
On rubber program - 493
SKINNER, WILLIAM E.
Lobby registration - 710
SLAUGHTERING QUOTAS
Defense Production provision - 439
Senate action to revise - 462, 464
SLAYMAN, CHARLES H., JR.
Lobby registration - 714
SLOT MACHINES
Crime probe testimony - 342, 347
SMALL, JOHN D.
On tax program - 422
On defense production - 446
On small business contracts - 493
SMALL BUSINESS
See Committees, House; Senate
Defense Production provision - 439
Controls hearings - 491
Rubber study - 492
Contract procurement hearings - 493-4
Manpower report - 494
"Watchdog" committee set up - 494
Gray markets discussed - 495
Platforms vs. performance - 772
SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION
Defense Production provision - 439
Telford Taylor appointment - 690
SMALL MFRS. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
On RFC abolition - 505
Lobby registration - 695
SMALLER BUSINESS OF AMERICA
Tax program stand - 423
SMALLER BUSINESS ASSN. OF NEW ENGLAND
On small business aid - 494
SMATHERS, GEORGE A. (D FLA.)
Campaign spending - 44
Sugar quotas - 93
Mutual security - 210, 211
UMTS - 285
Parcel post - 316, 317
Alaska, Hawaii statehood - 333
RFC reorganization - 340
Cigar taxes - 426
Tidelands oil - 477
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 622; Taxes & Economic - 664
SMEDLEY, AGNES
Cited in Sorg trial probe - 376
SMITH, DUDLEY
Lobby registration - 95
SMITH, FRANK E. (D MISS.)
Mexican farm labor - 97
Mississippi patronage - 356
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 595; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SMITH, FRANK M.
Maryland campaign involvement - 362 ff
SMITH, GEORGE C., JR.
Lobby registration - 695
SMITH, H. ALEXANDER (R N.J.)
Defense funds - 132
Natl. Science Foundn. funds - 161
Public health centers - 192
Mutual security - 211
Communist trade ban - 212
Troops to Europe - 225, 229, 230, 231
India aid - 234, 236
Acheson; Japanese treaty - 241
Rail disputes - 269
Bell System - 270
Jessup nomination - 689
Bowles nomination - 689
Clark Vatican nomination - 689
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 564; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 622; Taxes & Economic - 665
SMITH, HOWARD W. (D VA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Forest Service funds - 112
Fish, Wildlife Service funds - 122
NLRB funds - 127
Mutual security - 206
Europe Council meeting - 241
UMTS - 281
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 651.
SMITH, LAWRENCE H. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Publicity, propaganda funds - 112, 117, 122, 127, 160, 163.
Mutual security - 133, 207
Acheson policies - 146
State Dept. funds - 147
GOP foreign policy - 225
Troops to Europe - 226, 228
India aid - 235, 236
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 651.
SMITH, MARGARET CHASE (R MAINE)
Troops to Europe - 232
MacArthur removal - 243
RFC reorganization - 340
Maryland campaign probe - 366
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 564; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 622; Taxes & Economic - 664-5.
SMITH, MAURICE
Tax frauds involvement - 512
SMITH, R. G.
Lobby registration - 710
SMITH, WILLIS (D N.C.)
Campaign spending - 44
Medical school aid - 191
Federal judgeships - 335
Cigarette taxes - 419
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 622; Taxes & Economic - 665.
SMITH, WINT (R KAN.)
Campaign spending - 46
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1952 funds - 115
SMOOT, FLORENCE M.
RFC probe testimony - 504
SMYTH, HENRY DeWOLF
AAC appointment - 691
SNYDER, JOHN W.
Export-Import extension stand - 241
On emergency reorganization - 337
Announces "fraud section" creation - 345
On tax program - 415-6, 419, 422
On E bond retention - 474
On tax frauds - 514, 515
SOCIAL SECURITY
Payments increase stalled - 192
Rail retirement changes - 195
Tax provision on inspection - 413, 430
Platforms vs. performance - 759
Truman vs. Taft - 788
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 126
On rail retirement benefits - 196
SOCIALISM
Defense housing debate - 188, 189
Medical school aid debate - 190, 191
Drug sales debate - 193
Export-Import Bank debate - 241
Issue in RFC probe - 505
SOIL CONSERVATION
1952 funds - 111, 112, 113, 114
Platforms vs. performance - 757
SOLDIERS HOME (D.C.)
Army Civil Functions funds - 138 ff
SOLIDAY, CLARA
Brehm trial witness - 369
SORGE, RICHARD
Spy trial probed - 374, 376, 377
SOUTH CAROLINA
Campaign spending - 50
SOUTH DAKOTA
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 50
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 120, 121, 122, 123, 124
SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS
House Rules change action - 336
Temporary reorganization action - 338
SOUTHERN LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE CORP.
Depletion allowance stand - 423
SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN.
On postal rates - 321
SOUTHERN STATES INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL
co-op taxation stand - 434
Tidelands stand - 478
Lobby spending - 718, 719
SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT
Lobby registration - 713
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 120, 121, 122, 123, 124
SOVIET UNION
See Communist Trade
Congress endorses friendship resolution - 240
SPAATZ, GEN. CARL
On troops to Europe - 228
SPAIN
Military, economic aid - 132-4
Troops-to-Europe provision - 220, 232
SPARKMAN, JOHN J. (D ALA.)
Defense housing - 185, 186
Communist trade ban - 212
Troops to Europe - 232
MacArthur removal - 243
RFC - 340
St. Lawrence Seaway - 437
Health, education aid - 437
Price rollbacks - 443
Small defense plants - 445
Tidelands oil - 477
Small business aid - 491, 494
Black markets - 491
Jessup nomination - 689
Bowles nomination - 689
Telford Taylor nomination - 690
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 564-5; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 622; Taxes & Economic - 665
SPEAKER
Rayburn election - 335
SPECIAL ELECTIONS
House, 1951 - 28, 746
SPENCE, BRENT (D KY.)
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Defense housing - 185, 187, 188
Export-Import Bank - 241
Defense Production - 446, 448, 450, 454
Rent control - 452, 473
Import controls - 449, 453
Stop-gap controls - 461
FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 571; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
SPINK, J. TAYLOR
Baseball probe witness - 358
SPOFFORD, CHARLES M.
On mutual security - 208

XUM

SPRADLING, A. L.
Lobby withdrawal - 715
SPRINGER, WILLIAM L. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
SPRUCE BARK BEETLE PROJECT
1952 funds - 111, 113, 114
STAGGERS, HARLEY O. (D W. VA.)
Campaign spending - 51
UMTS - 284
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic-681.
STAKMAN, ELVIN C.
UN appointment - 692
STANDARDS, NATL. BUREAU OF
1952 appropriations - 144
STANHOPE, HOMER W.
Lithofold probe witness - 509
STANLEY, THOMAS B. (D VA.)
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Miscellaneous - 651.
STARRETT TELEVISION CORP.
RFC loan probe - 499
STASSEN, HAROLD
On troops to Europe - 228
IPR probe witness - 377-8
On Philip Jessup - 588
STATE DEPARTMENT
1952 appropriations - 144ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
Information cut eliminated - 163
Mutual security testimony - 205ff.
On Oatis arrest - 241
Czech diplomat spy criticism - 378
On aluminum production - 520
Presidential appointments - 691
STATEHOOD
Alaska, Hawaii reports - 333
Platforms vs. performance - 769
STEED, TOM (D OKLA.)
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 667; Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 651; Taxes & Economic - 681.
STEEL
Discussed in highway aid hearings - 486
Shortages, black markets discussed - 491, 494, 495
Allocations probe; report - 520-1
STEELE, HUBERT B.
RFC probe involvement - 500, 501, 503
STEELMAN, JOHN R.
Rail disputes report - 269
RFC probe involvement - 503
STEFAN, KARL (R NEB.)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 48
State Dept. funds - 147
STEIN, GUNTHER
Cited in Sorge trial probe - 376
STEINBUGLER, JOHN L.
Lobby registration - 713
STEINKRAUS, HERMAN W.
On defense production - 442, 447
STENNIS, JOHN C. (D MISS.)
Troops to Europe - 227
Cloture change - 334
Mississippi patronage - 356
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans - 582; Taxes & Economic - 665; Miscellaneous-622.
STEVENSON, EARL P.
Science Foundn. appointment - 692
STIGLER, WILLIAM G. (D OKLA.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 651.
STINEBOWER, LEROY D.
UN appointment - 692
STOCKMAN, LOWELL (R ORE.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Miscellaneous - 651-2; Taxes & Economic - 681.
STOCKPILING
Third supplemental funds action - 156
Preparedness probe reports - 301
Small Business report - 492
Rubber hearings - 492-3
Aluminum probe - 519-20
STODDARD, GEORGE D.
UN appointment - 692
STORM SASH INSTITUTE
On aluminum shortages - 492
STRAIGHT, MICHAEL
On government ethics - 331
Cloture rule stand - 334
STRANDLUND, CARL G.
RFC loans testimony - 500, 502
STRATEGIC, CRITICAL MATERIALS
GSA supplemental funds - 159
Mutual Security provisions - 204, 207
Export-Import loans - 241
Bauxite tax exemption - 411
Defense Production provision - 439
Groups on allocation of - 459-60
Small Business hearings - 491ff.
Aluminum probe - 519, 520
STRAUSS, MISS ANNA LORD
UN appointment - 692
STUART, C. H., & CO., INC.
Lobby registration - 706
Lobby withdrawal - 717
SUBMARINES
Authorized for Navy experiments - 298
SUBMERGED LANDS
See Tidelands Oil
SUBSIDIES
Defense Production provisions - 438
Airlines action - 484
Truman vs. Taft - 782
SUBSTITUTE
Definition - 25
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD
1952 funds - 115, 117
Presidential appointments - 690, 692
SUBVERSIVES
See Un-American Activities, Communists
House committee reports - 375
SUGAR ACT OF 1948
Amended, extended - 92
Lobby stand - 93-4
Registered lobbyists - 95
SUGARLAND INDUSTRIES
Lobby registration - 698, 699
SULLIVAN, BERNARD, SHEA & KENNEY
Lobby registration - 697
SULLIVAN, FRANICC M.
Lobby withdrawal - 716
SULLIVAN, JOHN B. (D MO.)
Death - 28
Campaign spending - 48
Funds to his widow - 153
SULLIVAN, JOHN L.
Lobby registration - 694
SULPHUR
Newsprint shortages hearings - 521
SUMMER, ALEXANDER
On defense housing - 187, 190
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
Definition - 25
District of Columbia - 151
Labor - 152
Legislative - 153
1951 first, second, third - 154
1951 fourth - 158
1952 first - 159
1952 second - 162
SUPREME COURT
1952 appropriations - 144
SURINE, DONALD A.
Maryland campaign involvement - 363ff.
SURPLUSES
Mutual security amendment on property-207
House probe of war property sales - 370
RFC tankers loan probe - 503
SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM A.
Lobby registration - 705
SUTTON, PAT (D TENN.)
Troops for Europe - 130
UMTS - 284
Federal pay raise - 328
RFC loans probe - 499, 503
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652.
SWIFT AND COMPANY
On meat price controls - 441
SWOPE, GERARD
On IPR probe - 378
SYMINGTON, W. STUART
RFC appointment - 690, 692

T

TABER, JOHN (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Soil conservation funds - 112
Civil Service funds - 117
Reclamation Bureau funds - 121
Mutual Security funds - 133
Treasury funds - 135
Voice of America - 146
Stop-gap funds - 150
Baler twine imports - 483
TABLE A BILL
Definition - 25
TACKETT, BOYD (D ARK.)
Campaign spending - 45
Credit controls - 454
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Education & Welfare - 557; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
Air Force organization bill - 298
TAFT-HARTLEY ACT
Union shop elections amendment - 268
TAFT, ROBERT A. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 45
Housing program - 118
Defense housing - 186
Medical school aid - 191
Social security - 192
Mutual security - 209, 210,
Trade agreements - 218
Foreign policy - 220ff.
Troops to Europe - 221, 223, 224, 225, 228-9, 231
India aid - 233, 234
Union shop elections - 268
Cities Service Corp. - 269
Rail disputes - 269
Bell system - 270
Textile unionization - 270
UMTS - 278, 279, 280
GI insurance - 290
Congressional reorganization - 360
Ohio campaign probe - 366ff.
Brehm's character - 369
D.C. home rule - 381
Taxes - 422
Wage stabilization - 466
Bowles nomination - 689
Record compared with Truman stands - 780ff
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 565; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 622-3; Taxes & Economic - 665.
TALLE, HENRY O. (R IOWA)
Campaign spending - 46
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Farm price controls - 450, 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652.
TANKERSLEY, GARVIN E.
Maryland campaign involvement - 364
TARIFF COMMISSION, U.S.
1952 funds - 115
Ryder appointment - 692
TARIFFS
Trade agreements action - 214ff.
Customs simplification action - 355
Baler twine made duty free - 483
Lead imports action - 488
Zinc, tungsten action - 489
Copper duty suspension - 489
Tuna fish action - 489
TATE, BEN E.
Ohio campaign probe witness - 367
TAWNEY, JAMES A.
Lobby registration - 707
TAX COURT OF U.S.
1952 funds - 115
TAXES
See Income Taxes
See Table of Contents
First session major actions - 59
Definition of terms - 408
Presidential requests - 413, 426
President on loopholes - 414

TAXES (Cont.)
Provisions on loopholes - 415
Defense loans probes - 496-7
Collections probe - 512-19
Bills introduced - 654
Lobby registrations - 713-14
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 772
Truman vs. Taft - 791-2
TAX FOUNDATION
Taxation article - 435
Anti-inflation article - 459
TAYLOR, DEAN P. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
TAYLOR, GEORGE EDWARD
IPR probe witness - 376
TAYLOR, GEORGE W.
On wage stabilization - 466, 467
TAYLOR, KENNETH
Lobby registration - 710
TAYLOR, MARGARET K.
Lobby registration - 711
TAYLOR, TELFORD
Small Defense Plants appointment - 690
TEAGUE, OLIN E. (D TEX.)
UMTS - 284, 285
Annual leave - 325
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
See Point Four
TEITELBAUM, ABRAHAM
Tax probe witness - 517
TELLER VOTE
Definition - 25
TELEVISION
Crime probe contempt citation issue - 354
1951 tax provisions - 411
TELEVISION BROADCASTERS' TAX COMM.
Taxation stand - 424
Lobby registration - 714
TV EXCESS PROFITS TAX COMM.
Lobby withdrawal - 717
TENANT-OWNED APARTMENT ASSN., INC.
Lobby registration - 696
TENNESSEE
Campaign contributions, spending - 50
Judgeship controversy - 334, 335
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE INTERWATERWAY
Project funds request - 139
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
1952 funds - 115, 116, 117, 118
Waring nomination - 690
TERRITORIES, OFFICE OF
1952 funds - 120
TEXAS
Campaign contributions, spending - 50
Tidelands oil stand - 477
Justice Douglas impeachment resolution - 478
TEXAS SHRIMP ASSN.
Lobby registration - 699
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS' ASSN.
Lobby registration - 711
TEXMASS PETROLEUM CO.
RFC loan probe - 500
TEXTILE BAG MANUFACTURERS
India aid stand - 236
TEXTILE EXPORT ASSN. OF U.S.
Cuban quotas stand - 94
TEXTILE INDUSTRY
Unionization report - 270
THOMAS, ALBERT (D TEX.)
NACA funds - 117
Omnibus funds plan - 143
Annual leave - 325
Bills introduced: Taxes & Economic - 682.
THOMAS, CHARLES A.
Lobby registration - 696
THOMAS, ELBERT
Campaign spending - 45
THOMAS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO.
On nickel prices - 494-5
THOMAS, NORMAN
On conscientious objectors' handling - 289
On military segrégation - 289
THOMAS, OLIVER A.
Lobby registration - 704
THOMPSON, CLARK W. (D TEX.)
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 596; Taxes & Economic - 682.
THOMPSON, RUTH (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
THORP, WILLARD
India aid stand - 234
On import controls - 463
THURSTON, JOHN L.
On defense housing - 185
THYE, EDWARD J. (R MINN.)
Military funds - 131
Flood relief - 142
Civil defense funds - 156
Medical school aid - 191
Public health centers - 192
Capital gains tax - 429
Dairy products prices - 445
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Baler twine imports - 483
Baler twine - 489
Public debt management - 490
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 623; Taxes & Economic - 665.
TIDELANDS
Alaska statehood report - 333
Background; action - 475
Group stands - 477
Republican platform - 478
Bills introduced - 478
Platforms vs. performance - 776
Truman vs. Taft - 791
TILIMAN, J. V.
Lobby registration - 710
TIMES-HERALD (D.C.)
Maryland campaign involvement - 362ff.
TIN
Preparedness probe report - 301
TIPTON, STUART GUY
Lobby registration - 703
TOBACCO
Acreage increased - 101
1951 tax provisions - 409, 414, 420
Group stands on tax - 418, 432-3
TOBEY, CHARLES W. (R N.H.)
Tidelands oil - 477
Public debt management - 490
RFC loans probe - 500
RFC abolition - 501
Truman RFC calls - 504-5
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 623; Taxes & Economic - 665.
TOBIAS, CHANNING H.
UN appointment - 692
TOBIN, FRANK
On tire shortage - 493
TOBIN, MAURICE J.
On UMTS - 276
On defense production - 440, 446
Wage Stabilization stand - 467
TOBLER, H. WILLIS
Lobby registration - 711
TOLLEFSON, THOR C. (R WASH.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
TOOLE, J. E.
RFC probe witness - 508
TORQUAY CONFERENCE
Trade agreements action - 219
TOWE, HARRY L. (R N.J.)
Resignation - 28
Campaign spending - 48
GOP foreign policy - 225, 230
UMTS - 283, 285
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 596; Taxes & Economic - 682.
TOWNSEND, LEO
Communist probe witness - 373
TOWNSEND PLAN, INC.
Lobby registration - 709
Lobby spending - 718
TRADE AGREEMENTS
Extension action - 214ff.
Lobby stand - 219
Platforms vs. perfomance - 761
Truman vs. Taft - 785
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT
Alien Property funds action - 147
TRAILERCOACH DEALERS NATL. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 696
TRAILER COACH MFRS. ASSN.
Defense housing stand - 187
Excise tax stand - 425
Lobby registration - 696
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES
Airline subsidies stand - 485
TRANSMISSION LINES
Interior funds action - 120ff.
TRANSPORTATION
1951 tax provisions - 410, 415, 420, 421
Group stands on tax - 418, 424, 425, 432
Contract renegotiation provision - 471
Lobby group registrations - 703-4
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
1952 funds - 134ff.
Third supplemental funds - 154, 155
Federal Reserve dispute - 489
Presidential appointments - 691
TREASURY SECRETARY
See John W. Snyder
TREATIES
Definition - 25
Mutual security provision - 133
Germany war terminated - 213
Japanese peace reaction - 241
Platforms vs. performance - 763
TRIGGS, MATT
Lobby registration - 711
TRIMBLE, JAMES W. (D ARK.)
Campaign spending - 45
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Miscellaneous - 652.
TROOPS TO EUROPE
House funds amendment - 130
Mutual security hearings - 208
Senate debate, action - 220ff.
Lobby stands - 227-8
UMTS amendments - 283
TRUCKING INDUSTRY NATL. DEFENSE COMMITTEE
On transportation in defense - 459
Lobby registration - 704
Lobby spending - 719
TRUCK-TRAILERS MFRS. ASSN.
Rubber program stand - 493
TRUITT, MAX O'RELL
Lobby connection - 694, 700
TRUITT, PAUL T.
Lobby registration - 706
Lobby withdrawal - 716
TRUMAN, PRESIDENT HARRY S.
Boxscore on program - 66
Four first sessions, record - 68
On Keating transmission line rider - 122
Military budget message - 129
Flood relief program - 142
Third supplemental funds messages - 154-5
On Communist trade rider - 157
On drug addiction - 193
Pocket-vetoes defense area school aid - 194
On rail retirement benefits - 197
On mutual security program - 205
On Kem Communist trade amendment - 212
On Germany war termination - 213
On trade agreements - 219
On troops to Europe - 220, 222-3
Vs. taft on Foreign Policy - 221
On India aid - 234, 235
Export-Import Bank request - 241
MacArthur removal statements - 242
On Taft-Hartley amendment - 268
Land Transfer veto - 295
Vets disablity pension veto overridden - 295
Disabled vets cars veto - 299
Postal rates message - 318
Federal pay messages - 326
On temporary reorganization - 337
RFC reorganization plan - 339
Dispersal request - 379
Reapportionment message - 383
1951 tax requests - 413, 426

TRUMAN, PRESIDENT HARRY S. (Cont.)
On tax bill - 430
Economic Report - 436-7
On Defense Production bill - 454-5
On DPA revision - 455, 462
St. Lawrence Seaway stand - 480
On FRB-Treasury dispute - 490
On RFC probe - 499, 501
RFC remarks recorded by Tobey - 504-5
On tax probe - 516
Program compared with Taft record - 780ff.
TUNA FISH
Duty suspension action - 489
TUNA FISH COMMISSION
1952 funds action - 147
TUNGSTEN
Preparedness probe report - 301
Duty suspension action - 489
TURKEY
Mutual security provisions - 204, 209
TUTTLE, FRANK WRIGHT
Communist probe witness - 373
TYDINGS, MILLARD E.
Campaign spending - 44
Maryland campaign probe - 361-6

U

UKRANIAN CONGRESS COMM. OF AMERICA
Troops-to-Europe stand - 228
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
See Committees, House
Contempt citation results - 353-4
Hollywood probe - 372
Defense area probe - 373
Hawaii reports - 374, 375
Communist farm commission probe - 374
Sorge spy ring probe - 374, 376, 377
Atomic spying probe - 375
House Committee reports - 375
Institute of Pacific Relations probe - 375-8
Platforms vs.performance - 768
UNDERDEVELOPED AREA DEVELOPMENT
See Point Four
UNDERHILL, WILLIAM AMORY
Justice Dept. appointment - 691
UNDERWOOD, MELL G., JR.
Campaign spending - 49
UNDERWOOD, THOMAS R. (D KY.)
House, Senate appointments - 28
Parcel post - 317
Postal rates - 320
Federal pay raise - 327
RFC reorganization - 340
Excise taxes - 426
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 623-4; 652.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
Shelved for federal workers - 194
UNION ALUMINUM COMPANY
On aluminum shortages - 492
UNION SHOP ELECTIONS
Taft-Hartley amendment - 268
Building trades hearings - 270
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS
Economic controls stands - 442-3, 456
Shortages stand - 460
UNITED COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN
On UMTS - 282
UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Contempt citation results - 353, 354
Income tax stand - 431, 433, 434
UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS
On tax program - 416, 423
UNITED FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ASSN.
Lobby registration - 699
UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE
On Defense Production - 455
On inflation - 460
UNITED MERCHANTS AND MFRS., INC.
Lobby registration - 703
UNITED MINE WORKERS
Ohio campaign involvement - 367-8
On price control - 456
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
UNITED NATIONS
Truman vs. Taft - 221
China aggression resolutions - 238
China membership resolution - 238
UNITED NATIONS (Cont.)
Jessup nomination controversy - 688
Presidential appointments - 692
Platforms vs. performance - 763
Truman vs. Taft - 786
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS (CIO)
Sugar quotas stand - 93
On price control - 456
U.S. AIRCOACH
Lobby registration - 703
U.S. BREWERS FOUNDATION
Excise tax stand - 418, 425
U.S. CANE SUGAR REFINERS ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 93, 94
Lobby registration - 699
U.S. CUBAN SUGAR COUNCIL
Sugar quotas stand - 94
Trade agreements stand - 217
U.S. POTTERS ASSN.
Trade agreements stand - 217
U.S. RUBBER CO.
On rubber program - 493
U.S. SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE
Stand on savings taxation - 424
Co-op taxes stand - 434
Real estate credit stand - 442
U.S. STEEL CORP.
On materials allocations - 496
U.S. WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSN.
Co-op taxation stand - 434
UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS
Lobby withdrawal - 717
Lobby spending - 718, 719
UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING
MacArthur on - 244
Program set up - 274ff.
Group stands - 286-9
Platforms vs. performance - 766
UNZICKER, WILLARD E.
On RFC organization - 504
UTAH
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 50
UTE INDIAN TRIBE
Lobby registration - 708

V

VACUUM CLEANERS MFRS. ASSN.
Lobby registration - 707
VAIL, RICHARD B. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652.
VANDENBERG, ARTHUR H. (R MICH.)
Death - 28
Troops to Europe - 222
St. Lawrence bill - 665
VANDENBERG, GEN. HOYT S.
On troops to Europe - 227
Far East policy testimony - 248
On UMTS - 276, 281
VANECH, A. DEVITT
Justice Dept. appointment - 691
VAN PELT, WILLIAM K. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Purple Heart bill - 652
VAN VOORHIS, H. L.
Lobby registration - 710
VAN ZANDT, JAMES E. (R PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
Military funds - 130
Army Civil Functions funds - 139
Rail retirement benefits - 196
Military reserve system - 297
St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 571; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 596; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
VARDAMAN, JAMES K., JR.
Named in RFC probe - 501
VATICAN
Clark nomination - 689
VAUGHN, ALBERT (R PA.)
Death - 28
VELDE, HAROLD H. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Taxes & Economic - 682.
VERMONT
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 50
Horse farm transfer - 99
VETERANS
Korea casualties funds - 141
Defense housing provisions - 189
Disability pensions approved - 295
Negro hospital action - 296
Cars for amputees - 299
Co-op housing loans - 299
Korea vets housing - 299
Bills acted on - 303
Senate vote charts - 309, 314
House vote charts - 310
Bills introduced - 575
Lobby group registrations - 714
Lobby group spending - 719
Platforms vs. performance - 766
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
1952 funds - 115, 116
Housing loans authority - 184
Negro hospital report - 296
Hospital probe - 300
Pay raise amendment - 327
VETERANS AFFAIRS
See Committees, House
Proposal to establish Senate committee-360
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
Defense housing stand - 187
UMTS stand - 288
GI insurance stand - 291
Postal rates stand - 321
Lobby registration - 714
Lobby withdrawal - 717
VETOES
How handled - 19
Definitions - 23, 25
Defense area school aid - 194
Land Transfer Act - 295
Vets disability pensions; overridden - 295
Disabled vets cars; overridden - 299
VINCENT, JOHN CARTER
Cited in IPR probe - 378
VINSON, CARL (D GA.)
MacArthur removal - 243
UMTS - 281, 282, 283, 284
Naval construction - 292
Military construction - 294
Land transfer - 295
Air Force organization - 298
Government reorganization - 338
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571; Military & Veterans - 596-7; Miscellaneous - 652; Taxes & Economic - 682.
VIRGIN ISLANDS
Sugar Act provisions - 92
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION
1952 funds - 120
VIRGINIA
Campaign contributions, spending - 50
VIRGINIA BANKERS ASSN.
Bonds taxes stand - 424
VOICE OF AMERICA
1952 funds action - 146, 148, 149
Third supplemental funds - 154ff.
VON ELVERFELDT, ELIZABETH
Lobby registration - 712
VOORHIS, JERRY
On trade agreements - 217
On government ethics - 331
On co-op taxation - 417, 424
Lobby registration - 708
VORYS, JOHN M. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Mutual security - 206, 207
India aid - 234, 235
UN appointment - 692
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571.
VOTES
Definitions - 25
Key votes - 62, 722
VURSELL, CHARLES W. (R ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Mutual security - 206
Annual leave - 325
Depletion allowances - 418
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Labor - 575; Miscellaneous - 652.

W

WADSWORTH, JAMES J.
Civil Defense appointment - 691
WADSWORTH, JAMES W.
NSTC appointment - 692
WAGE CONTROLS
Economic Report - 436-7
Defense Production provision - 439
Stabilization hearings - 466-7
Platforms vs. performance - 765
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
1952 funds - 126
WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD
See Cyrus S. Ching
On federal pay raise - 326
Progress report - 465
Hearings on program, powers - 466-7
WAHL, CHARLES F.
Lobby registration - 710-11
WALLACE, HENRY A.
IPR probe witness - 378
WALLER, THEODORE
Lobby registrations - 701
WALLGREN, MON C.
On St. Lawrence Seaway - 481
WALTER, FRANCIS E. (D PA.)
Campaign spending - 50
"Wetbacks" - 98
Displaced persons funds - 116, 117
Displaced persons - 239
UMTS - 284
"Conflict of interests" law - 352
Wage stabilization - 450
Tidelands - 476
"Good faith" pricing - 488
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 571-2; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-652-3; Taxes & Economic - 682.
WALTON, GEORGE A.
Lobby registration - 708
WALTON, HERBERT F.
Lobby registration - 696
WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION
1952 funds - 115
WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD
Abolished; functions transferred - 469
WAR SURPLUS SALES
House probe - 370
WARING, FRANK A.
TVA nomination - 690
WARREN, GOV. FULLER
Crime probe - 346
Crime probe report criticizes - 350
WARREN, LINDSAY C.
Government ethics recommendation - 330
WASHINGTON
Campaign spending, contributions - 41, 45, 50
WASILEWSKI, VINCENT T.
Lobby registration - 701
WATCHDOG COMMITTEE
Definition - 25
WATERMAN, ALAN T.
Science Foundn. appointment - 692
WATKINS, ARTHUR V. (R UTAH)
Indian Affairs funds - 124
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
North Atlantic Treaty - 223, 230, 231, 232
Alaska statehood - 333
Economic Report - 437
Tidelands oil - 477
Central Arizona Project - 482
LaFollette nomination - 690
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 565; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous-624; Taxes & Economic-665.
WATTS, JOHN C. (D KY.)
Special election - 28
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
WAYNE PUMP CO.
Lobby registration - 706
WAYS AND MEANS
See Committees, House
WEATHER BUREAU
1952 appropriations - 144
WEAVER, NARVIN B.
Lobby registrations - 705, 706
WEBB, WILLIAM H.
Lobby registration - 714
WEBER, LOUIS
Perjury indictment - 354
WEBSTER, E. E.
Lobby registration - 709
WEDEMEYER, LT. GEN. ALBERT C.
Far East hearings testimony - 251, 252
WEICHEL, ALVIN F. (R OHIO)
Campaign spending - 49
Defense spending - 497
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-653; Taxes & Economic-682.
WEINBERG, DR. JOSEPH W.
Contempt acquittal - 375
WELCH, PHIL J. (D MO.)
Campaign spending - 47
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Miscellaneous - 653.
WELFARE
Bills acted on - 198
House votes - 200
Senate votes - 202
Bills introduced - 550-7
Lobby group registrations - 708-9
Platforms vs. performance - 759
WELFARE ROLLS INSPECTION
FSA funds action - 128, 129
Social security action - 192
WELKER, HERMAN (R IDAHO)
Campaign contributions, spending - 44
Mexican farm labor - 96
Mutual security - 210
Parcel post - 317
Postal rates - 320
Maryland campaign - 363
Economic controls - 462
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 624; Taxes & Economic-665.
WENCHEL, TANNENBAUM AND NUNAN
Lobby registrations - 702-3
WERDEL, THOMAS H. (R CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-653; Taxes & Economic-682.
WEST END CHEMICAL CO.
Lobby registration - 701
WEST POINT
Celebration funds action - 332
WEST, RALPH R.
On steel shortages - 491
WEST VIRGINIA
Campaign contributions, spending - 51
WESTERN BEET GROWERS ASSN.
Sugar quotas stand - 93
WESTERN MEDICAL CORPORATION
Lobby registration - 694, 706
WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSN.
Lobby registration - 701
WESTERN STATES MEAT PACKERS ASSN.
Capehart amendment stand - 463
On slaughtering quotas - 464
WESTERN UNION
Crime probe conclusions - 349
Excise tax stand - 426
WESTGARD, ROY
Lobby registration - 710
WESTWOOD, HOWARD C.
Lobby registration - 712
"WETBACKS"
Mexican farm labor action - 95
WHARTON, J. ERNEST (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 48
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-557.
WHEAT
Intl. agreement funds - 111, 113, 114
India aid action - 233ff.
WHEELER, BURTON K.
On tidelands oil - 477
RFC probe testimony - 505
Lobby connection - 703
WHEELER, EDWARD K.
Lobby registration - 703
Lobby withdrawal - 716
WHEELER, W. M. (DON) (D GA.)
Stop-gap funds - 150
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-653; Taxes & Economic-682.
WHERRY, KENNETH S. (R NEB.)
Death - 28
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Communist trade - 156, 212, 213
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 221ff.
North Atlantic Treaty - 223
Debate limitation - 333
Appropriations Committee increase - 335
Legislative budget - 382
Price rollbacks - 444, 445
Defense Production - 445
Stop-gap controls - 461
"Good faith" pricing - 487, 488
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-553; Foreign Policy - 565; Military & Veterans-582; Miscellaneous - 624; Taxes & Economic - 666.
WHITAKER, JOHN (D KY.)
Death - 28
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Military & Veterans-597; Miscellaneous-653.
WHITE, CECIL F.
Campaign spending - 45
WHITE, SORRELL AND WILLIAMSON
Lobby connection - 696
WHITEHAIR, FRANCIS P.
Navy appointment - 691
WHITEHEAD, LT. GEN. ENNIS
On troops to Europe - 228
WHITELAW, H. LEIGH
Lobby registrations - 700, 713
WHITMAN, WALTER G.
Research, Development appointment - 692
WHITTEN, JAMIE L. (D MISS.)
Mississippi patronage - 356
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Military & Veterans - 597.
WICKER, JOHN J., JR.
Lobby registration - 697
WICKERSHAM, VICTOR (D OKLA.)
Federal pay raise - 328
Congressional reapportionment - 383
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Education & Welfare - 557; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous - 653; Taxes & Economic - 682.
WIDNALL, WILLIAM B. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Price controls - 453
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-557; Miscellaneous - 653; Taxes & Economic-682.
WIER, ROY W. (D MINN.)
Campaign spending - 47
India aid - 234
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-557; Foreign Policy - 572; Labor - 575; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-653; Taxes & Economic - 682.
WIGGINS, JAMES L.
Lobby registration - 709
WIGGLESWORTH, RICHARD B. (R MASS.)
Campaign spending - 47
Transmission lines - 121
Military funds - 130
Mutual security funds - 133
Treasury-Post Office funds - 135
Voice of America - 146
Small business bill - 682
WILBUR-ELLIS CO.
Lobby registration - 699
WILEY, ALEXANDER (R WIS.)
Campaign contributions, spending - 45
Trade agreements - 218
Troops to Europe - 230
Federal judgeships - 335
Crime probe extension - 346
Witnesses' protection - 354
Renegotiation rebates - 429
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-553; Foreign Policy - 565; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 624; Taxes & Economic - 666.
WILHITE, M. O.
Lobby registration - 709
WILKINS, ROBERT B.
Lobby registration - 709

WILKINSON, BOYDEN AND CRAGUN
Lobby registration - 712
WILLETT, WILLIAM E.
RFC influence probe - 498, 500, 501, 503
RFC probe witness - 508, 509
WILLIAMS, J. FRANK
RFC probe witness - 508
WILLIAMS, JOHN BELL (D MISS.)
GSA funds - 117
Interior Dept. funds - 121, 122
Federal Security funds - 126
Intl. organizations funds - 146
Stop-gap funds - 150
Rail retirement benefits - 195
GOP foreign policy - 225
FEPC - 338
Mississippi patronage - 355
Rent control - 454
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous - 653.
WILLIAMS, JOHN J. (R DEL.)
CCC debt - 114
Independent Offices funds - 118, 119
Reclamation projects - 124
Labor Dept. funds - 128
Army Civil Functions funds - 140
Ships sales - 156
Mutual security - 210
Trade agreements - 218
Dispersal - 380
Taxation - 427, 428, 429
Farm price supports - 444
Airline subsidies - 485
Gabrielson loan activities - 509
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-553; Foreign Policy - 565; Miscellaneous-625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
WILLIAMS, MYERS AND QUIGGLE
Lobby registration - 697
WILLIAMS, WALTER
Campaign spending - 45
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R. (R N.Y.)
Campaign spending - 49
WILLIAMSON, JOHN C.
Lobby registrations - 696
Lobby withdrawal - 717
WILLIS, EDWIN E. (D LA.)
Tidelands - 476
Aluminum program - 520
Economic policy bills - 682
WILLOUGHBY, MAJ. GEN. C. A.
Communist probe witness - 374, 376
WILSON, CHARLES E.
On tax program - 422
On small business - 436, 491, 495
On defense production - 440, 446, 462, 465, 466
Defense plant acquisition stand - 449
On inflation - 460
Aluminum plant stand - 520
WILSON, EARL (R IND.)
Campaign spending - 46
WILSON, EDWARD L.
Lobby registration - 696
WILSON, ELIZABETH
Communist probe witness - 373
WILSON, EVERETT. B., JR.
Lobby registration - 95
WILSON, J. FRANK (D TEX.)
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 653; Taxes & Economic - 682.
WILSON, RUFUS H.
Lobby registration - 714
WINDHAM, JAMES C.
RFC influence probe - 498, 503
WINE CONFERENCE OF AMERICA
On taxes - 418, 425
WINE INSTITUTE
Trade agreements stand - 219
WINE AND SPIRITS WHOLESALERS OF AMERICA
Excise tax stand - 425
WINKLE, JUSTIN F.
Internal Revenue appointment - 691
WINSTEAD, ARTHUR (D MISS.)
Military segregation - 282, 283
Mississippi patronage - 355
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-653; Taxes & Economic - 682-3.
WIRETAPPING
Crime probe recommendation - 351
WISCONSIN
Campaign contributions, spending - 45, 51
WITHROW, GARDNER R. (R WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous - 654.
WITNESSES
Crime probe recommendations - 350
Television issue - 354
WITTFOGEL, KARL A.
IPR probe witness - 376
WIXON AND CROWE, INC.
Lobby registration - 696
WOLCOTT, JESSE P. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Defense housing - 187, 188, 189
Economic Report - 437
Economic controls - 448, 449, 451, 452, 454
Price rollbacks - 449, 453
Credit controls - 454
Rent control - 473
Bills introduced: Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous - 654; Taxes & Economic-683.
WOLVERTON, CHARLES A. (R N.J.)
Campaign spending - 48
Rail retirement benefits - 195
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare-557; Miscellaneous-654; Taxes & Economic-683.
WOMEN'S APPAREL CHAIN ASSN.
Taxation stand - 424
Lobby registration - 703
WOMEN'S BUREAU
1952 funds - 126
WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Postal rates stand - 321
WOOD, JOHN S. (D GA.)
Bills introduced: Miscellaneous - 654.
WOOD, JOHN T. (R IDAHO)
Campaign spending - 46
Red China aggression - 238
Oatis arrest - 241
St. Lawrence Seaway - 482
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 572; Miscellaneous - 654.
WOODEN, HARLEY Z.
Lobby registration - 709
WOODRUFF, ROY O. (R MICH.)
Campaign spending - 47
Baler twine imports - 483
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Taxes & Economic - 683.
WOODS, TIGHE E.
On rent control, prices - 441, 446, 473
WOODUL, WALTER F.
Lobby registration - 95, 698
WRIGLEY, PHILIP
Baseball probe witness - 358
WYATT, GRAFTON & GRAFTON
Lobby registrations - 713, 715
WYATT, WILSON
Sales tax stand - 418
WYMAN, SIDNEY
Crime probe witness - 342
WYOMING
Campaign contributions, spending - 51

XYZ

YATES, SIDNEY R. (D ILL.)
Campaign spending - 46
Bills introduced: Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 572; Miscellaneous-654.
YORTY, SAMUEL (D CALIF.)
Campaign spending - 45
Communist trade rider - 155
Price-wage controls - 453
Tidelands - 476
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 549; Education & Welfare - 557; Foreign Policy - 573; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-654; Taxes & Economic - 683.
YOSHIKAWA, MITSUSADA
Sorge trial probe witness - 377
YOUNG AMERICAN BUSINESS CONF.
Lobby registration - 695
YOUNG, E. MERL
RFC influence probe - 498, 500, 501, 502, 507
Lithofold probe witness - 509
YOUNG, J. BANKS
Lobby registration - 698
YOUNG, MILTON R. (R N.D.)
Campaign spending - 45
India aid - 236
Bills introduced: Agriculture - 547; Education & Welfare - 553; Foreign Policy - 565; Labor - 573; Military & Veterans - 582; Miscellaneous - 625; Taxes & Economic - 666.
YOUNGDAHL, LUTHER
Defense Production stand - 461
Judgeship appointment - 690
ZABLOCKI, CLEMENT J. (D WIS.)
Campaign spending - 51
St. Lawrence Seaway - 480
Bills introduced: Foreign Policy - 572; Military & Veterans - 597; Miscellaneous-654; Taxes & Economic - 683.
ZELLER, PROF. BELLE
Lobbying Act proposal - 360
ZIMRING, O. DAVID
Lobby withdrawal - 715
ZINC
Duty suspension action - 489
ZOOK, GEORGE F.
UN appointment - 692
ZWILLMAN, ABNER "LONGIE"
Crime probe involvement - 345, 348, 349

End

